NOTE: EPA proposes the text in this Appendix as part of the Proposed 2020 MSGP.

Proposed Appendix Q – Stormwater Control Measures

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
llutant Source 1: Wood Surface Protection and llutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip	
Extend drip time in process areas before moving material to storage areas.	
Pave and berm areas used by equipment that has come into contact with treatment chemicals.	
Dedicate equipment that is used for treatment activities to that specific purpose to prevent the tracking of treatment chemicals to other areas.	
Locate treatment chemical loading and unloading areas away from high-traffic areas to prevent chemical tracking.	
Provide drip pads under conveyance equipment from treatment process areas.	
Visually inspect treatment chemical loading and unloading areas frequently during and after activities to identify and clean up any spills or leaks.	
Cover and/or enclose treatment areas or apply log treating chemicals on an impervious containment pad.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Provide containment in treated wood storage areas. ☐ Cover storage areas to prevent contact of treated wood products with precipitation. ☐ Elevate stored, treated wood products to prevent contact with run-on/runoff. ☐ Store freshly treated logs on an impervious containment pad, in a building, or under a roof. Do not vent volatile or mist-laden exhaust containing log-treating chemicals to the atmosphere without proper collection or filtration. Inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come into contact with stormwater discharges. Train personnel who perform wood surface protection and preserving activities within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 2: Log, Lumber, and Wood Product Storage Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales, and/or berms. A properly designed vegetated swale can also provide infiltration benefits. Locate storage areas on stable, well-drained soils with slopes of 2-5 percent to prevent ponding and to convey stormwater leachate to treatment. ☐ Limit slopes to prevent erosion. □ Stabilize slopes. ☐ Line storage areas with crushed rock or gravel or porous pavement to promote infiltration, minimize discharge, and provide sediment and erosion control. ☐ Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of debris, bark, and wood waste. Cleanup methods may include mobile sweepers, scrapers, brow logs, or scoops. ☐ Use properly designed basins for collection, containment, and recycling of log spraying materials. Use sedimentation measures such as silt fencina to prevent sediment from leaving storage area.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Cover piles to prevent contact with precipitation (use roofs, canopies, soils, sheds, etc.).	
For solid wastes, use covered containers such as dumpsters or garbage cans that are durable, corrosion resistant, watertight, and non-absorbent.	
For log storage piles, develop a leachate collection system to capture and treat discharges (do not allow leachate to discharge to the storm sewer system).	
Sweep the log storage yard on a regular basis.	
Train personnel who work in log, lumber, and wood product storage areas within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Provide secondary containment for chemical storage areas. If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves and that valves are maintained in the closed position. Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
Pollutant Source 3: Residual Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Locate stored residues away from drainage pathways and surface waters.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Avoid contamination of residues with oil. solvents, chemically treated wood, trash, etc. ☐ Limit storage time of residues to prevent degradation and generation of leachates. ☐ Divert stormwater around residue storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms. ☐ Consolidate piles to minimize surface areas exposed to precipitation. Spray surfaces with water to reduce windblown dust and residue particles. ☐ Place materials on raised pads of compacted earth, clay, shale, or stone, and collect and properly treat contaminated runoff and leachate. Cover and/or enclose stored residues to prevent contact with precipitation using silos, van trailers, sheds, roofs, buildings, or tarps. Limit slopes of storage areas to minimize velocities of runoff that may transport residues. Keep slopes stabilized.

	Stormwater Control Me	easures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Use check dams in drainage ways.		
	Use steel or plastic drums that are rigid and durable, corrosion resistant, non-absorbent, watertight, and equipped with a close fitting cover.		
	Train personnel who perform residuals management within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
	Pollutant Source 4: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Sto	rage Areas – General		
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
	Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
	Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
	Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		

Stormwater Control Me	easures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs Permanent Tanks** ☐ Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank). Clearly label all permanent tanks. ☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks. Use double-walled tanks. Provide tanks with overflow protection. Provide fuel level indicators. Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed. Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.

	Stormwater Control Me	easures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
	Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
	Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Port	able Drums and Containers	
	Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
	Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
	Clearly label drums with their contents.	
	Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.	
	 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	

	Stormwater Control Me	easures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.		
	Use spill troughs for drums with taps.		
	Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.		
	If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.		
Ma	Materials Handling and Inventory Management		
	Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.		
	Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.		
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.		
	Use fluid level indicators.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
 Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility. 	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	

	Stormwater Control Me	easures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Ba	teries	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Dυ	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	

	Stormwater Control Me	easures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	

	Stormwater Control Me	easures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
	llutant Source 5: Vehicle and Equipment Fuelin	
Ро	llutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗀 NO (if NO, skip	p to next section)
	Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
	When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
	Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
	Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	
	Use spill and overflow protection devices.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.

	Stormwater Control Me	easures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	
	Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Ро	llutant Source 6: Vehicle and Equipment Maint	enance
Ро	Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Go	od Housekeeping	
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	
Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.	
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. ☐ Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.	
Ve	hicle and Equipment Washing	
	Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible.	
	When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system.	
	□ Contain and recycle wash water.	
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	
	Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Mi	nimizing Exposure	
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.	
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	
Mo	anagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **Inspections and Training** ☐ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented. Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed. ☐ Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof. Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside. Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired. ☐ When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector A – Timber Products Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Use absorbents and dry cleanup. ☐ Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily. ☐ For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. ☐ Provide dust control where necessary. Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. ☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 1: Loading and Unloading Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways. ☐ Cover storage areas with a roof or tarp. Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms. ☐ Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage. ☐ Store materials on concrete pads to allow for cleanup of spills or leaks. ☐ Expedite recycling process for exposed scrap paper. Develop and implement spill plans. □ Collect dust and debris where cyclones are utilized.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Train employees who do loading/unloading in spill prevention and control within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 2: Log, Lumber, and Wood Product Storage Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms. A properly designed vegetated swale can also provide infiltration benefits.	
Locate storage areas on stable, well-drained soils with slopes of 2–5 percent to prevent ponding and to convey stormwater leachate to treatment.	
Limit slopes to prevent erosion.	
Stabilize slopes.	
Line storage areas with crushed rock or gravel or porous pavement to promote infiltration, minimize discharge, and provide erosion and sediment control.	
Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of debris, bark, and wood waste. Cleanup methods may include mobile sweepers, scrapers, brow logs, or scoops.	
Use properly designed basins for collection, containment, and recycling of log spraying materials.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Use sedimentation measures such as silt fencing to prevent sediment from leaving storage area. ☐ Cover piles to prevent contact with precipitation (use roofs, canopies, soils, sheds, etc.). ☐ For solid wastes, use covered containers such as dumpsters or garbage cans that are durable, corrosion resistant, leak-proof, and non-absorbent. For log storage piles, develop a leachate collection system to capture and treat discharges (do not allow leachate to discharge to the storm sewer system). ☐ Sweep the log storage yard on a regular basis. ☐ Train personnel who work in log, lumber, and wood product storage areas within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. ☐ Provide secondary containment for chemical storage areas. If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves, and that valves are maintained in the closed position. Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 3: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Storage Areas – General ☐ Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills. ☐ Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas. ☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces. ☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters. ☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection. Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code. ☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.		
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel		
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.		
If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.		
If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.		
Permanent Tanks		
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).		
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.		
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Use double-walled tanks. Provide tanks with overflow protection. Provide fuel level indicators. Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed. Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. ☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. ☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks. Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Portable Drums and Containers ☐ Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible. Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label drums with their contents. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. ☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.

Stormw	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
above, equip	age is not engineered as listed the final discharge point of all to prevent discharge in the event olled spill.	
Materials Handling	and Inventory Management	
	tentially hazardous materials characteristics and use.	
	es of potentially hazardous limit the storage and handling of	
	arefully monitor hazardous revent theft, vandalism, and	
☐ Use fluid level	indicators.	
any leakage. I	ventory of fluids to help identify dentify quantity, receipt date, ers, and disposal procedures.	
	y accumulation dates on the technical storage units.	
longer in use b waste recyclin qualified dispo	se of chemicals that are no by taking them to a hazardous ag center or contracting with a osal company. Keep records to ity, receipt date, service life, users, outes.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
☐ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Dυ	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Inspections and Training	
Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
 Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. 	
Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
 Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses. 	
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 4: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. \square Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. □ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
☐ For mobile fueling, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
☐ Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 5: Vehicle and Equipment Main	tenance
Pollutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗆 NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)
Good Housekeeping	
☐ Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
 Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections. 	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
☐ Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** □ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. ☐ If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. ☐ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. ☐ Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. ☐ Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility. Vehicle and Equipment Washing

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur. □ Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills. ☐ If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained. **Management of Runoff** Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area. ☐ Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water. **Inspections and Training** □ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented. Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 6: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.		
Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.		
Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.		
When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.		
Use absorbents and dry cleanup.		
Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.		

ScMs Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. Provide dust control where necessary. Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 1: Manufacturing Process Comp Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip	
☐ Use curbing, dikes, and gutters to contain and collect spills.	
□ Keep spill cleanup materials readily available.	
□ Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	
☐ Use dry cleanup methods where appropriate. Sweep up absorbents as soon as spilled substances have been absorbed.	
 Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans. 	
 Train personnel who perform manufacturing tasks on appropriate SCMs within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. 	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Pollutant Source 2: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Storage Areas – General		
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.		
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.		
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.		

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.	
 Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. 	
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Empty contain operated pum	ment units with manually ps or ejectors.	
above, equip	age is not engineered as listed the final discharge point of all to prevent discharge in the event olled spill.	
Materials Handling	and Inventory Management	
□ Document poincluding their	entially hazardous materials characteristics and use.	
	s of potentially hazardous limit the storage and handling of	
Secure and comaterials to promisuse.	refully monitor hazardous event theft, vandalism, and	
☐ Use fluid level	ndicators,	
any leakage. I	ventory of fluids to help identify dentify quantity, receipt date, ers, and disposal procedures.	
	accumulation dates on the te chemical storage units.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
	Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
	Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spi	ll Containment and Prevention	
	Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
	Keep spill kits readily available.	
	Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Bat	teries	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous.	
Dust Control		
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 3: Vehicle and Equipment Fuelin Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip		
	Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
	When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
	Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
	Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use spill and overflow protection devices.	
Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area.	
Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	
Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures.	
Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point.	
Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge.	
 Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. 	
Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment.	
As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.	
Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	
Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Pollutant Source 4: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Go	od Housekeeping		
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.		
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.		
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.		
	Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.		
	Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.		
	If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.		
	Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.		

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.	
Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.	
Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.	
Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container.	
Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method.	
Maintain an organized inventory of materials.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.	
	Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries).	
	Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container.	
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.	
	Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.	
Ve	hicle and Equipment Washing	
	Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible.	
	When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system.	
	□ Contain and recycle wash water.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	
	Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Mir	nimizing Exposure	
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.	
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Mo	inagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.	
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 5: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	
When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 1: Manufacturing Process Components Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
 Use curbing, dikes, and gutters to contain collect spills. 	n and
□ Keep spill cleanup materials readily availd	able.
□ Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	
☐ Use dry cleanup methods where appropr Sweep up absorbents as soon as spilled substances have been absorbed.	iate.
 Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plan 	
Train personnel who perform manufacturi tasks on appropriate SCMs within first wee employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	ek of

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Pollutant Source 2: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Storage Areas – General		
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.		
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.		
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.		

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Sto	rage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
	If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
	If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
	If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Pei	manent Tanks	
	Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
	Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
	Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
Clearly label drums with their contents.	
 Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. 	
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.	
	If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Mo	iterials Handling and Inventory Management	
	Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
	Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
	Use fluid level indicators.	
	Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, user and disposal routes.	S,
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplie for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Bat	teries	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
llutant Source 3: Vehicle and Equipment Fuelin llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use spill and overflow protection devices.	
Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area.	
Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	
Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures.	
Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point.	
Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge.	
 Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. 	
Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment.	
As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.	
Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	
Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Pollutant Source 4: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Go	od Housekeeping		
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.		
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.		
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.		
	Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.		
	Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.		
	If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.		
	Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.		

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.	
Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.	
Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.	
Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container.	
Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method.	
Maintain an organized inventory of materials.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.	
	Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries).	
	Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container.	
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.	
	Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.	
Ve	hicle and Equipment Washing	
	Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible.	
	When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system.	
	☐ Contain and recycle wash water.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	
	Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Minimizing Exposure		
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.	
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Mo	nagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.	
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 5: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	
When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 1: Bulk Materials Handling – Sand, Gravel, Clay, Cement, Fly Ash, Kiln Dust, and Gypsum Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Use dust collection systems (e.g., bag houses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of materials handling operations.	
Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
Remove spilled material and settled dust from paved portions of the facility by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis.	
Periodically clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue.	
Install sediment basins, silt fencing, vegetated filter strips, or other sediment removal measures downstream/ downslope.	
Train employees responsible for handling bulk materials within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 2: Mixing Operations Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
 Use dust collection systems (e.g., bag houses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of mixing operations. 	
Remove spilled material and settled dust from the mixing area by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis.	
☐ Clean exposed mixing equipment after mixing operations are complete. Install sediment basins, silt fencing, vegetated filter strips, or other sediment removal measures downstream/downslope.	
 Train employees responsible for mixing operations within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. 	
Pollutant Source 3: Dust Collection Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Inspect and maintain baghouses at least once per month.	
Regularly remove and recycle or dispose of collected dust to minimize exposure to precipitation.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Pollutant Source 4: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Storage Areas – General		
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.		
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.		
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.		

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SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
Clearly label drums with their contents.	
 Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. 	
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	

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SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors. 	
☐ If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
 Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use. 	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
	Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
	Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spi	ll Containment and Prevention	
	Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
	Keep spill kits readily available.	
	Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Bat	tteries	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	Dust Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
llutant Source 5: Vehicle and Equipment Fuelin llutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip	
Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use spill and overflow protection devices.	
Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area.	
Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	
Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures.	
Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point.	
Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge.	
 Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. 	
Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment.	
	As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	
	Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pol	Pollutant Source 6: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	
	Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Go	Good Housekeeping	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	
Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.	
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.	
Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.	
Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.	
Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container.	
Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method.	
Maintain an organized inventory of materials.	
Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries).	
	Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container.	
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.	
	Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.	
Ve	hicle and Equipment Washing	
	Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible.	
	When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system.	
	☐ Contain and recycle wash water.	
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	
	Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Mi	nimizing Exposure	
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.	
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Mo	inagement of Runoff	Reason why mapprophate / Not botte
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.	
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	
When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Pollutant Source 1: Metal Product Storage - Foundry Returns, Scrap Metal, Turnings, Fines, Ingots, Bars, Pigs, Wire Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.		
	Provide temporary cover (e.g., tarps) for the storage area.		
	Minimize material storage through effective inventory and shipping controls.		
	Minimize run-on from adjacent properties using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures.		
	Stabilize areas with exposed soil using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, concrete pads, etc.		
Pollutant Source 2: Storage and Handling of Fluxes Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)			
	Visually inspect treatment chemical loading and unloading areas frequently during and after activities to identify and clean up any spills or leaks.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Cover and/or enclose treatment areas or apply log treating chemicals on an impervious containment pad.		
Pollutant Source 3: Coke and Coal Storage Piles, Bins, and Material Handling Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.		
Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.		
Where possible store coke and coal under cover, indoors, or with other structures to prevent wind-blown losses.		
Use control measures such as berms, silt fencing, or waddles to prevent sediment from leaving storage area.		
Practice good stockpiling practices such as storing materials on concrete or asphalt pads and/or surrounding stockpiles using diversion dikes or curbs to limit run-on and to slow runoff.		
Trap particulates originating in coke or coal storage/handling areas with filter fabric fencing, gravel outlet protection, sediment traps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, retention/detention basins, or equivalent.		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Minimize quantities of coke or coal stored on site through implementation of effective inventory control.		
	Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of dust and debris. Cleanup methods may include mobile sweepers, scrapers, or scoops.		
	Use properly designed basins for collection, containment, and recycling of pile spraying materials.		
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping measures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 4: Storage and Handling of Casting Sand Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)			
	Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.		
	Store raw sand in silos or covered hoppers or store indoors whenever possible.		
	Cover storage pile with tarps or awning.		
	Practice good stockpiling practices such as storing materials on concrete or asphalt pads and/or surrounding stockpiles using diversion dikes or curbs to limit run-on and to slow runoff.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Install sediment basins, silt fencing, vegetated filter strips, or other sediment removal measures downstream/ downslope.		
Minimize quantities of sand stored on site through implementation of effective inventory control.		
Pollutant Source 5: Slag or Dross Stored or Disposed of in Piles or Drums Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.		
Store slag and dross indoors, under cover, or in sealed containers.		
Establish regular disposal of slag or dross to minimize quantities stored and handled on site.		
Minimize run-on to slag storage areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, or vegetated swales.		
Trap particulates originating in slag storage areas with silt fencing, gravel outlet protection, sediment traps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, and/or retention/detention basins, or equivalent.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Pollutant Source 6: Fly Ash, Particulate Emissions, Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip	Dust Collector Sludges and Solids, and Baghouse Dust to next section)	
Store all dusts and sludge indoors to prevent contact with precipitation or losses due to wind.		
 Establish regular disposal schedule to minimize quantities stored and handled on site. 		
 Inspect all residue hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the body or container. 		
Pollutant Source 7: Storage and Disposal of Waste Sand and Refractory Rubble in Piles Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
□ Store piles under cover or tarps whenever possible.		
 Establish regular disposal schedule to minimize quantities stored on site. 		
☐ Stabilize areas of waste product storage and perform daily sweeping of area.		
Pollutant Source 8: Scrap Processing Activities (Shredding, etc.) Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Good Housekeeping	Good Housekeeping	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Schedule frequent cleaning of accumulated fluids and particulate residue around all scrap processing equipment.	
	Conduct routine preventive maintenance of equipment per original equipment manufacturer (OEM) recommendations. Replace worn or malfunctioning parts.	
	Conduct periodic maintenance and clean out of all sumps, oil/water separators, media filters. Dispose of residual waste materials properly, e.g., according to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).	
	Provide alarm, pump shutoff, or sufficient containment for hydraulic reservoirs in the event of a line break.	
	Provide site gages or overfill protection devices for all liquid and fuel storage reservoirs and tanks.	
	Provide containment bins or equivalent for shredded material, especially lightweight materials such as fluff (preferably at the discharge of these materials from the air classification system).	
Mi	nimizing Exposure	
	Where practicable, locate process equipment (e.g., balers, briquetters, small compactors) under cover.	
	Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Cover hydraulic equipment and combustion engines.		
	Stabilize high-traffic areas around processing equipment (e.g., concrete pads, gravel, and pavement) where practicable.		
Mo	anagement of Runoff		
	Site process equipment on elevated concrete pads or provide runoff diversion structures, berms, containment trenches, or surface grading around process equipment. Discharge runoff from within bermed areas to a sump, oil/water separator, media filter, or discharge to sanitary sewer.		
	Provide dry cleanup materials (e.g., dry absorbents, drip pans) to prevent contact of hydraulic fluids, oils, fuels, etc., with stormwater runoff.		
	Pollutant Source 9: Storage and Disposal of Waste Sand and Refractory Rubble in Piles Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	Store piles under cover or tarps whenever possible.		
	Establish regular disposal schedule to minimize quantities stored on site.		
	Stabilize areas of waste product storage and sweep daily.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
llutant Source 10: Charging of Coke Ovens or State of the Source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip	
Cover any exposed areas related to furnace charging/ material handling activities.	
Stabilize areas around all material handling areas and sweep regularly.	
Route runoff from particulate-generating operations to sediment traps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, retention/detention basins, or equivalent.	
llutant Source 11: Blast Furnaces, Electric Arc F llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	urnaces, Induction Furnaces, and Emissions Control Equipment to next section)
Use dust collection systems (e.g., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated by handling operations.	
Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
Remove spilled material and settled dust from paved portions of the facility by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis.	
Regularly clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Route runoff from particulate generating operations to sediment traps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, retention/detention basins, or equivalent.	
Determine an appropriate schedule for inspection and maintenance of all pollution control equipment and implement it—check for any particulate deposition from leaks, spills, or improper operation of equipment.	
Train applicable employees in in good housekeeping, inspection and maintenance of emission control equipment, and spill prevention and control within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 12: Storage of Obsolete Equipment Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Where possible, dispose of unused equipment properly, or move indoors.	
Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
Cover obsolete equipment with a tarp, awning, or roof.	
Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Place equipment on a concrete pad.	
	Use sand filters or other end-of-pipe treatment as back-up measures for outfalls receiving drainage from areas where oil is potentially present.	
	Pollutant Source 13: Storage of Products Outside After Machining, Painting, Pickling, or Cleaning Operations Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
	Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
	Store all materials inside or under cover whenever possible.	
	Prevent run-on to product storage areas through curbs, berms, dikes, etc.	
	Use sand filters or other end-of-pipe treatment as back-up measures for outfall receiving drainage from areas where oil is potentially present.	
	Remove residual chemicals from intermediate or finished products before storage or transport outside.	
	Stabilize storage areas and establish and implement an appropriate sweeping schedule.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 14: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Storage Areas – General	
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.	
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
 Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. 	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Portable Drums and Containers ☐ Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible. ☐ Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label drums with their contents. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. ☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.		
Ma	terials Handling and Inventory Management		
	Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.		
	Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.		
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.		
	Use fluid level indicators.		
	Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.		
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.		
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
☐ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 15: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). ☐ Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. \square Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. □ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Ро	llutant Source 16: Vehicle and Equipment Main	ntenance
Рс	ollutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗆 NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)
Go	ood Housekeeping	
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
	Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** □ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. ☐ If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. ☐ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. ☐ Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. ☐ Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility. Vehicle and Equipment Washing

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	
Mc	anagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Ins	Inspections and Training	
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 17: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
	Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	
	When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
	Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
	Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector F – Primary Metals Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Pollutant Source 1: Site Preparation – Haul/Access Roads (Pre-Construction) Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
	roads as far as possible from natural drainage as, lakes, ponds, wetlands, or floodplains.	
natu	gn roads to be as small as possible, match the iral contours of the area, and meet regulatory irements.	
□ Kee _l	o as much vegetation as possible.	
	Source 2: Site Preparation – Haul/Access Roads (4 source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next so	-
Surface :	Stabilization Measures	
wate	trol dust and prevent soil loss as dust by ering, mulching, sprigging, or applying geotextile erials.	
supp (app mat	disturbed surfaces (non-roadbed) that will port vegetation, use mulching practices blying a blanket of plant residue or synthetic erial to protect surfaces and to create a matrix eeding).	
	ilize steep grades with sod if seeding is not ducive.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Temporary and Permanent Seeding: Temporarily plant rapid-growing annual grasses, small grains, or legumes in areas that are not to be brought to final grade for more than approximately one month. Permanently seed areas that will be covered with vegetative growth for more than two years. Stabilize soil with willow cuttings. For areas with mildly graded slopes, apply a loose, rich, biologically active soil (facilities can stockpile topsoil for future site use). Install riprap in areas prone to erosion, seepage, or poor soil structure (e.g., channel slopes and bottoms, stormwater structure inlets and outlets, slope drains, streambanks, shorelines), or where vegetation cannot be sufficiently established. Establish a graveled area or pad on which vehicles can drop their mud and sediment before entering onto roadways. **Runoff Diversion and Sediment Control** Divert runoff from unstabilized road surfaces. minimize erosion, and direct flow to appropriate channels for discharge to treatment areas. Consider installing the following SCMs:

		Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	tor G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities
		SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
		Discharge diversions such as dikes, curbs, and berms.	
		Conveyance systems such as channels, gutters, culverts, rolling dips and road sloping, and roadway water deflectors.	
		Runoff dispersion measures such as check dams, rock outlet protection, level spreaders, stream alteration, and drop structures.	
		Sediment control and collection measures such as gabions, riprap, native rock retaining walls, silt fencing, sediment traps/catch basins, and vegetated buffer strips.	
	to p	ce temporary fabric drapes around a drop inlet rotect storm drains. This practice can be used in abination with other temporary inlet protection ices.	
	Pollutant Source 3: General Site Preparation and Operation Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Rui	noff C	onveyances and Diversions	
	ared eros	annel, divert, or capture runoff and transport it to as where it can be used or released without sion or flood damage by installing temporary or manent structures such as:	
		Level spreaders designed to convert concentrated runoff to sheet flow for dispersion across a uniform slope that is not susceptible to erosion. The outlet lip of the spreader must also be leveled. To avoid the formation of a gully, incorporate hardened structures, stiff grass hedges, or erosion-resistant matting.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Graded surfaces to redirect sheet flow. П Dikes, curbs, and berms that direct surface runoff around a protected area or prevent it from contacting sources of pollutants. Conveyances that intercept, collect, and redirect runoff. Temporary diversions on the down-gradient end of excavated channels or swales. Such diversions may be constructed by creating a dike of spoil materials or gravel. Permanent diversions to divide specific drainage areas when larger runoff flows are expected. Such diversions are sized to capture and carry a specific magnitude of design storm. Convey runoff via grass-lined channels. Channels must be established and rooted before flows are introduced and lining of the channels is required if design flows are to exceed 2 cubic feet per second (cfs). In places with steeply graded slopes, prolonged flow, potential for traffic damage, erodible soils, or design velocity exceeding 5 cfs, convey runoff via hardened conduits or ditches (flumes). Flumes should be lined with structural materials such as riprap or paving. Additional flume elements include an energy dissipation feature to reduce erosion/scouring at the outlet, and an inlet bypass that routes extreme flows away from the flume.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Convey concentrated runoff down a cut or fill slope via a temporary slope drain, until establishment of more permanent measures (e.g., stabilization with vegetation) occurs. Such slope drains are temporary structures constructed of flexible tubing or similar conduit material. Reduce outlet flow velocity and dissipate flow energy via outlet stabilization structures such as riprap-lined aprons, riprap stilling basins, and plunge pools. These are used at the outlet of a channel or conduit where the discharge velocity exceeds that of the receiving area. **Sediment Traps and Barriers** ☐ Form a temporary sediment barrier ("brush barrier") across or at the toe of a slope susceptible to erosion. Such brush barriers may consist of limbs. weeds, vines, root mats, rock, or other cleared materials. Install permanent check dams across drainageways (not live streams) to restrict flow velocity and reduce channel erosion. Such dams gradually accumulate sediment until they are completely filled. Dams may either be nonporous or porous (the latter will decrease the head of flow over spillways by releasing part of the flow through the actual structure). Construct grade stabilization structures to reduce channel grade in natural or constructed channels to prevent erosion. This includes vertical-drop structures, concrete or riprap chutes, gabions, or pipe-drop structures. In areas with large water flows, use concrete chutes or vertical-drop weirs constructed of reinforced concrete or sheet piling with concrete aprons. For areas with small flows, use prefabricated metal-drop spillways or pipe overfall structures.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Reduce the velocity of sheet flows with silt fencing and/or straw bale barriers. To control temporary ponding, provide overflow outlets and sufficient storage area.	
At outlets of diversion channels, slope drains, or other runoff conveyances that discharge sediment-laden water, install sediment traps (small, temporary ponding basins formed by an embankment or excavation). Traps should be designed to minimize the potential for short circuiting. Include features such as embankment protection and non-erosive emergency bypass areas and provide for periodic maintenance.	
Filter out sediment around storm drain inlets by installing temporary concrete block and gravel inlet barriers.	
Trap sediment around a storm drain inlet or curb by excavating a temporary drop inlet. This allows the permanent inlet to be used before soils in the area are stabilized.	
Place temporary fabric drapes around a drop inlet to protect storm drains. This practice can be used in combination with other temporary inlet protection devices.	
When soils in the area are stabilized, protect a storm drain drop inlet by installing a grass sod sediment filter area around it (suitable for the lawns of large buildings).	
To filter solids from sheet flow on areas with relatively flat slopes, vegetate with strips of dense-culmed, herbaceous, erosion-resistant plants. Vegetated filter strips (VFS) are more effective if channelized flows are absent. However, the main factors influencing removal efficiency are vegetation type and condition, soil infiltration rate, and flow depth and	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	travel time. Level spreaders are often used to promote even distribution of runoff across the VFS.	
	To settle out sediment from runoff, construct sediment detention basins (either permanent pool or flow through). To maximize the basin's "trap efficiency," the following parameters affect the performance of a basin: particle size distribution of sediments; detention storage time; reservoir shape, amount of dead storage, and turbulence; and water chemistry.	
	To aid the performance of a detention basin, use flocculants (compounds that create larger particles that have greater settling velocities). Flocculants can be useful when a large proportion of entrained sediment is clay, fine silt, or colloidal materials. Colloidal materials will remain in suspension and will not settle out even under quiescent conditions.	
Rur	noff Control and Conveyance Measures	
	In areas with steeply graded slopes, prolonged flow, potential for traffic damage, erodible soils, or design velocity exceeding 5 cfs, convey runoff via hardened conduits or ditches (flumes) Flumes should be lined with structural materials such as riprap or paving. Additional flume elements include an energy dissipation feature to reduce erosion/scouring at the outlet, and an inlet bypass that routes extreme flows away from the flume.	
	Convey concentrated runoff down a cut or fill slope via a temporary slope drain, until more permanent measures (e.g., stabilization with vegetation) are established. Such slope drains are temporary structures constructed of flexible tubing or similar conduit material.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Reduce outlet flow velocity and dissipate flow energy via outlet stabilization structures: riprap-lined aprons, riprap stilling basins, or plunge pools. These are used at the outlet of a channel or conduit where the discharge velocity exceeds that of the receiving area. ☐ For runoff dispersion, use check dams, rock outlet protection, level spreaders, stream alteration, and drop structures. □ Direct contaminated flows to sediment ponds or other treatment facilities. Consider the following SCMs: Conveyance systems such as channels, gutters, culverts, rolling dips and road sloping, and/or roadway water deflectors. Gabions, riprap, native rock retaining walls, sediment traps/catch basins, and vegetated buffer strips for sediment control and collection. Pollutant Source 4: Mineral Extraction – Pits, Quarries, and Underground Mines Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Install dikes, curbs, and berms for discharge diversions. ☐ Install conveyance systems such as channels and autters.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use serrated slopes, benched slopes, contouring, and stream alteration to direct uncontaminated discharges away from a pit or quarry.	
	Install sediment settling ponds, straw bale barriers, and siltation berms.	
	Stabilize and recontour (if necessary) piles.	
	Vegetate as many piles as possible using topsoil, seedbeds, and/or seeding).	
	Keep as much vegetation as possible when excavating and seed as necessary to minimize exposed soils.	
Pollutant Source 5: Overburden, Waste Rock, and Raw Material Piles Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	Install dikes, curbs, and berms for discharge diversions.	
	Install conveyance systems such as channels and gutters.	
	Locate overburden, topsoil, waste rock, raw material, and intermediate and final product stockpiles away from surface waters and other sources of water, as well as geologically unstable areas.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Use serrated slopes, benched slopes, contouring, and stream alteration around piles for sediment control and collection. Install plastic matting, plastic netting, erosion control blankets, mulch straw, compaction, sediment/settling ponds, silt fencing, and siltation berms for sediment control and collection. □ Stabilize and recontour piles, if necessary. □ Vegetate as many piles as possible (topsoiling, seedbed preparation, and/or seeding). Pollutant Source 6: Reclamation Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Install dikes, curbs, and berms for discharge diversions. Install conveyance systems such as channels and gutters. For runoff dispersion, use check dams, rock outlet protection, level spreaders, stream alternation, drop structures, serrated slopes, benched slopes, contouring, and stream alteration. ☐ For sediment control and collection, install gabions, riprap, native rock retaining walls, straw bale barriers, sediment traps/catch basins, biotechnical

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	stabilization, silt fencing, siltation berms, brush sediment barriers, and vegetated buffer strips.		
	In mined out portions or inactive areas of the site as active mining moves to new areas, re-contour and vegetate to stabilize soils and prevent erosion (topsoiling, seedbed preparation, seeding, establishing willow cuttings).		
	If a quarry is being converted into a reservoir or recreational area, reclaim disturbed areas above the quarry rim.		
	Use overburden and topsoil stockpiles to fill in a pit or quarry (when practical).		
	Pollutant Source 7: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Storage Areas – General			
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
	Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
	Maintain dry ground surfaces.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from hightraffic areas and surface waters. Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection. □ Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code. ☐ Prevent run-on to storage area. ☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms. Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel ☐ If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system. If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable. If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **Permanent Tanks** ☐ Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks. ☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks. Use double-walled tanks. П Provide tanks with overflow protection. Provide fuel level indicators. ☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed. Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	tor G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
	Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
	Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Po	table Drums and Containers	
	Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors if possible.	
	Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
	Clearly label drums with their contents.	
	☐ Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.	
	 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. ☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps. ☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors. If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill. Materials Handling and Inventory Management □ Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use. ☐ Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials. Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse. Use fluid level indicators.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
	Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
	Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spi	Il Containment and Prevention	
	Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
	Keep spill kits readily available.	
	Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.		
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.		
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.		
Bat	teries		
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.		
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.		
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 		
Dus	Dust Control		
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.		
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming. ☐ Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis. Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater. Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids. **Inspections and Training** ☐ Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed. Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed. □ Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
lutant Source 8: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling lutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next s	ection)
Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	
Use spill and overflow protection devices.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	tor G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.		
	Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.		
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.		
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.		
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
	Pollutant Source 9: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Go	od Housekeeping		
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.		
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired. □ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. ☐ Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup if possible. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners if possible. □ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. ☐ Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Vehicle and Equipment Washing ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. □ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure □ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering if possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	tor G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof if possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	
Мс	inagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Inspections and Training		
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 10: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof. Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside. Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired. ☐ When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas. ☐ Use absorbents and dry cleanup. ☐ Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily. For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities | SCMs | Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done | | Provide dust control where necessary. | | Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. | | Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Pollutant Source 1: Site Preparation – Haul/Acces Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip		
☐ Site roads as far as possible from natural drainage areas, lakes, ponds, wetlands, or floodplains.		
 Width and grade of roads should be as small as possible to meet regulatory requirements and should be designed to match the natural contours of the area. 		
□ Keep as much vegetation as possible.		
Pollutant Source 2: Site Preparation – Haul/Access Roads (Construction and Post-Construction) Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Surface Stabilization Measures		
 Dust control – Prevent soil loss as dust via the following SCMs: watering, mulching, sprigging, or applying geotextile materials. 		
☐ For disturbed surfaces (non-roadbed) that will support vegetation, use mulching practices (applying a blanket of plant residue or synthetic material to protect surfaces and to create a matrix for seeding).		
□ Stabilize steep grades with sod if seeding is not conducive.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Temporary and Permanent Seeding: Temporarily plant rapid-growing annual grasses, small grains, or legumes in areas that are not to be brought to final grade for more than approximately one month. Permanently seed areas that will be covered with vegetative growth for more than two years. Stabilize soil with willow cuttings. For areas with mildly graded slopes, apply a loose, rich, biologically active soil (facilities can stockpile topsoil for future site use). Install riprap in areas prone to erosion, seepage or poor soil structure (e.g., channel slopes and bottoms, storm water structure inlets and outlets, slope drains, streambanks, shorelines), or where vegetation cannot be sufficiently established. Establish a graveled area or pad on which vehicles can drop their mud and sediment before entering onto roadways. **Runoff Diversion and Sediment Control** Divert runoff from unstabilized road surfaces. minimize erosion, and direct flow to appropriate channels for discharge to treatment areas. Consider installing the following SCMs:

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities		
		SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
		Discharge diversions such as dikes, curbs, and berms.	
		Conveyance systems such as channels, gutters, culverts, rolling dips and road sloping, and roadway water deflectors.	
		Runoff dispersion measures such as check dams, rock outlet protection, level spreaders, stream alteration and drop structures.	
	as (silt f	liment control and collection measures such gabions, riprap, native rock retaining walls, encing, sediment traps/catch basins, and getated buffer strips.	
	inle be	ce temporary fabric drapes around a drop t to protect storm drains. This practice can used in combination with other temporary t protection devices.	
	Pollutant Source 3: General Site Preparation and Operation Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Rui	noff (Conveyances and Diversions	
	it to with	annel, divert, or capture runoff and transport areas where it can be used or released nout erosion or flood damage by installing apporary or permanent structures such as:	
		Level spreaders designed to convert concentrated runoff to sheet flow for dispersion across a uniform slope that is not susceptible to erosion. The outlet lip of the spreader must also be leveled. To avoid the formation of a gully, incorporate	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done hardened structures, stiff grass hedges, or erosion-resistant mattina. Graded surfaces to redirect sheet flow. Dikes, curbs and berms that direct surface runoff around a protected area or prevent it from contacting sources of pollutants. Conveyances that intercept, collect, and redirect runoff. Temporary diversions on the downgradient end of excavated channels or swales. Such diversions may be constructed by creating a dike of spoil materials or gravel. Permanent diversions to divide specific drainage areas when larger runoff flows are expected. Such diversions are sized to capture and carry a specific magnitude of design storm. Convey runoff via grass-lined channels. Channels must be established and rooted before flows are introduced and lining of the channels is required if design flows are to exceed 2 cubic feet per second (cfs). In places with steeply graded slopes, prolonged flow, potential for traffic damage, erodible soils, or design velocity exceeding 5 cfs, convey runoff via hardened conduits or ditches (flumes).

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Flumes should be lined with structural materials such as riprap or paving. Additional flume elements include an energy dissipation feature to reduce erosion/scouring at the outlet, and an inlet bypass that routes extreme flows away from the flume.	
	☐ Convey concentrated runoff down a cut or fill slope via a temporary slope drain, until establishment of more permanent measures (e.g., stabilization with vegetation) occurs. Such slope drains are temporary structures constructed of flexible tubing or similar conduit material.	
	Reduce outlet flow velocity and dissipate flow energy via outlet stabilization structures such as riprap-lined aprons, riprap stilling basins, and plunge pools. These structures are used at the outlet of a channel or conduit where the discharge velocity exceeds that of the receiving area.	
Se	diment Traps and Barriers	
	Form a temporary sediment barrier ("brush barrier") across or at the toe of a slope susceptible to erosion. Such brush barriers may consist of limbs, weeds, vines, root mats, rock, or other cleared materials.	
	Install permanent check dams across drainageways (not live streams) to restrict flow velocity and reduce channel erosion. Such dams gradually accumulate sediment until they are completely filled. Dams may either be nonporous or porous (the latter will decrease the head of flow over spillways by releasing part of the flow through the actual structure).	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Construct grade stabilization structures to reduce channel grade in natural or constructed channels to prevent erosion. This type of structure includes vertical-drop structures, concrete or riprap chutes, gabions, or pipe-drop structures. In areas with large water flows, use concrete chutes, or vertical-drop weirs constructed of reinforced concrete or sheet piling with concrete aprons. For areas with small flows, use prefabricated metal-drop spillways or pipe overfall structures.	
Reduce the velocity of sheet flows with silt fencing and/or straw bales. To control temporary ponding, provide overflow outlets and sufficient storage area.	
At outlets of diversion channels, slope drains, or other runoff conveyances that discharge sediment-laden water, install sediment traps (small, temporary ponding basins formed by an embankment or excavation). Traps should be designed to minimize the potential for short circuiting. Include features such as embankment protection and non-erosive emergency bypass areas, and provide for periodic maintenance.	
Filter out sediment around storm drain inlets by installing temporary concrete block and gravel inlet barriers.	
Trap sediment around a storm drain inlet or curb by excavating a temporary drop inlet. This allows the permanent inlet to be used before soils in the area are stabilized.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Place temporary fabric drapes around a drop inlet to protect storm drains. This practice can be used in combination with other temporary inlet protection devices.	
When soils in the area are stabilized, protect a storm drain drop inlet by installing a grass sod sediment filter area around it (suitable for the lawns of large buildings).	
To filter solids from sheet flow on areas with relatively flat slopes, vegetate with strips of dense-culmed, herbaceous, erosion-resistant plants. Vegetated filter strips (VFS) are more efficient if channelized flows are absent. However, the main factors influencing removal efficiency are vegetation type and condition, soil infiltration rate, and flow depth and travel time. Level spreaders are often used to promote even distribution of runoff across the VFS.	
To settle out sediment from runoff, construct sediment detention basins (either permanent pool or flow through). To maximize the basin's "trap efficiency," the following parameters affect the performance of a basin: particle size distribution of sediments; detention storage time; reservoir shape, amount of dead storage, and turbulence; and water chemistry.	
To aid the performance of a detention basin, use flocculants (compounds that create larger particles that have greater settling velocities). Flocculants can be useful when a large proportion of entrained sediment are clay, fine silt or colloidal materials. Colloidal materials will remain in suspension and will not settle out even under quiescent conditions.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Ru	noff Control and Conveyance Measures	
	In areas with steeply graded slopes, prolonged flow, potential for traffic damage, erodible soils, or design velocity exceeding 5 cfs, convey runoff via hardened conduits or ditches (flumes). Flumes should be lined with structural materials such as riprap or paving. Additional flume elements include an energy dissipation feature to reduce erosion/scouring at the outlet, and an inlet bypass that routes extreme flows away from the flume.	
	Convey concentrated runoff down a cut or fill slope via a temporary slope drain, until more permanent measures (e.g., stabilization with vegetation) are established. Such slope drains are temporary structures constructed of flexible tubing or similar conduit material.	
	Reduce outlet flow velocity and dissipate flow energy via outlet stabilization structures;, ripraplined aprons, riprap stilling basins, or plunge pools. These are used at the outlet of a channel or conduit where the discharge velocity exceeds that of the receiving area.	
	For runoff dispersion, use check dams, rock outlet protection, level spreaders, stream alteration, and drop structures.	
	Direct contaminated flows to sediment ponds or other treatment facilities. Consider the following SCMs:	
	 Conveyance systems such as channels, gutters, culverts, rolling dips and road sloping, and/or roadway water deflectors. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Gabions, riprap, native rock retaining walls, sediment traps/catch basins, and vegetated buffer strips for sediment control and collection. 	
llutant Source 4: Mineral Extraction – Pits, Quar llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
Install dikes, curbs, and berms for discharge diversions.	
Install conveyance systems such as channels and gutters.	
Use serrated slopes, benched slopes, contouring, and stream alteration to direct uncontaminated discharges away from a pit or quarry.	
Install sediment settling ponds, straw bale barriers, and siltation berms.	
Stabilize and recontour (if necessary) piles.	
Vegetate as many piles as possible (using topsoiling, seedbeds, and/or seeding).	
Keep as much vegetation as possible when excavating and seed as necessary to minimize exposed soils.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 5: Overburden, Waste Rock, and Raw Material Piles Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Install dikes, curbs, and berms for discharge diversions. ☐ Install conveyance systems such as channels and autters. Locate overburden, topsoil, waste rock, raw material, and intermediate and final product stockpiles away from surface waters and other sources of water, as well as geologically unstable areas. ☐ Use serrated slopes, benched slopes, contouring, and stream alteration around piles for sediment control and collection. Install plastic matting, plastic netting, erosion control blankets, mulch straw, compaction, sediment/settling ponds, silt fencing, and siltation berms for sediment control and collection. ☐ Stabilize and recontour piles, if necessary. ☐ Vegetate as many piles as possible (topsoiling, seedbed preparation, and/or seeding).

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 6: Coke and Coal Storage Piles, Bins, and Material Handling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales, and/or berms. ☐ Where possible store coke and coal under cover, indoors, or with other structures to prevent wind-blown losses. ☐ Use control measures such as berms, silt fencing, or waddles to prevent sediment from leaving storage area. Practice good stockpiling practices such as: storing materials on concrete or asphalt pads; surrounding stockpiles using diversion dikes or curbs to limit run-on and to slow runoff. ☐ Trap particulates originating in coke or coal storage or handling areas with filter fabric fences, gravel outlet protection, sediment traps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, retention/detention basins, or equivalent. Minimize quantities of coke or coal stored on site through implementation of effective inventory control.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of dust and debris. Cleanup methods may include mobile sweepers, scrapers, or scoops. ☐ Use properly designed basins for collection, containment, and recycling of pile spraying materials. ☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping measure's within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 7: Reclamation Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Install dikes, curbs, and berms for discharge diversions. Install conveyance systems such as channels and gutters. For runoff dispersion, use check dams, rock outlet protection, level spreaders, stream alternation, drop structures, serrated slopes, benched slopes, contouring, and stream alteration. For sediment control and collection, install gabions, riprap, native rock retaining walls, straw bale barriers, sediment traps/catch basins, biotechnical stabilization, silt fencing, siltation berms, brush sediment barriers and vegetated buffer strips.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	In mined out portions or inactive areas of the site as active mining moves to new areas, recontour and vegetate to stabilize soils and prevent erosion (topsoiling, seedbed preparation, seeding, establishing willow cuttings).		
	If a quarry is being converted into a reservoir or recreational area, reclaim disturbed areas above the quarry rim.		
	Use overburden and topsoil stockpiles to fill in a pit or quarry (when practical).		
	Pollutant Source 8: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Sto	rage Areas – General		
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
	Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
	Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
	Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
 Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms. 	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs Permanent Tanks** ☐ Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks. ☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks. Use double-walled tanks. Provide tanks with overflow protection. Provide fuel level indicators. Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed. Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.	
 Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. 	
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Se	ctor H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
	Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
	Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.	
	If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Ma	iterials Handling and Inventory Management	
	Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
	Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
	Use fluid level indicators.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
☐ Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Bat	teries	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous.	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect and maintain baghouses month prevent the escape of dust from the sys Immediately remove any accumulated the base of exterior bag houses.	stem.
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and con materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of emp followed by refresher training annually aneeded.	ployment
Pollutant Source 9: Vehicle and Equipme	ent Fueling
Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO ((if NO, skip to next section)
 Conduct fueling operations (including transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under roof/canopy where possible. Covering extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. 	a should
When fueling in an uncovered area, co fueling operations on a concrete pad (is not chemically resistant to the fuels be handled).	asphalt
 Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fue occur and where making and breaking connections. 	
 Use fueling hoses with check valves to phose drainage after filling. 	prevent
□ Use spill and overflow protection device	es.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	
	Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Ро	llutant Source 10: Vehicle and Equipment Mair	ntenance
Ро	llutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
Go	od Housekeeping	
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise. ☐ Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired. ☐ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. ☐ If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. ☐ Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. ☐ Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. ☐ Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.	
Vehicle and Equipment Washing	
 Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. 	
When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system.	
☐ Contain and recycle wash water.	
 Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. 	
☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	
 Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. 	
☐ Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Minimizing Exposure	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Se	ctor H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.	
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	
Mo	inagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **Inspections and Training** □ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented. Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed. ☐ Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 11: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof. Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside. Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired. ☐ When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Use absorbents and dry cleanup. ☐ Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily. ☐ For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. ☐ Provide dust control where necessary. Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. ☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 1: Well Drilling Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Use diking and other forms of containment and diversion around storage tanks, oil drums, acid, production chemicals and liquids, reserve pits, and impoundments.	
Use diking and other forms of containment and diversion around material handling and processing areas.	
Use porous pads under drum and tank storage areas.	
Use covers and/or lining for waste reserve and sludge pits to avoid overflows and leaks.	
Use drip pans, catch basins, or liners during handling of materials such as tank bottoms.	
Re-use collected stormwater for industrial process or as an irrigation source.	
Develop and implement spill plans for pipelines, tanks, drums, etc.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Recycle oily wastes, drilling fluids and other materials on site, or dispose off site. ☐ Use oil/water separators. Inspect the area regularly to ensure best management practices (BMPs) are implemented and maintained. **Pollutant Source 2: Well Completion** Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Use diking and other forms of containment and diversion around storage tanks, oil drums, acid, production chemicals and liquids, reserve pits, and impoundments. Use diking and other forms of containment and diversion around material handling and processing areas. ☐ Use porous pads under drum and tank storage areas. Use covers and/or lining for waste reserve and sludge pits to avoid overflows and leaks. Use drip pans, catch basins, or liners during handling of materials such as tank bottoms.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Reinject or treat produced water instead of discharging it.	
	Re-use collected stormwater for industrial process or as an irrigation source.	
	Develop and implement spill plans for pipelines, tanks, drums, etc.	
	Recycle oily wastes, drilling fluids and other materials on site, or dispose of off site.	
	Inspect the area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented and maintained.	
Pollutant Source 3: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Sto	rage Areas – General	
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.	
	Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: S	ector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
	Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
	Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
	Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Po	table Drums and Containers	
	Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
	Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
	Clearly label drums with their contents.	
	☐ Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.	
☐ If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
 Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use. 	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
☐ Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Bat	teries	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	Dust Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Inspections and Training	
 Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed. 	
Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
 Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. 	

Stormwater Control Measures:	Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Pollutant Source 1: Site Preparation – Haul/Access Roads (Pre-Construction) Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Site roads as far as possible from natural drainage areas, lakes, ponds, wetlands, or floodplains.		
 Design roads to be as small as possible, match the natural contours of the area, and meet regulatory requirements. 		
☐ Keep as much vegetation as possible.		
Pollutant Source 2: Site Preparation – Haul/Access Roads (Construction and Post-Construction) Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Surface Stabilization Measures		
 Control dust and prevent soil loss as dust by watering, mulching, sprigging, or applying geotextile materials. 		
 For disturbed surfaces (non-roadbed) that will support vegetation, use mulching practices (applying a blanket of plant residue or synthetic material to protect surfaces and to create a matrix for seeding). 		
□ Stabilize steep grades with sod if seeding is not conducive.		

	Stormwater Control Measures	: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Temporary and Permanent Seeding:	
	Temporarily plant rapid-growing annual grasses, small grains, or legumes in areas that are not to be brought to final grade for more than approximately one month.	
	 Permanently seed areas that will be covered with vegetative growth for more than two years. 	
	□ Stabilize soil with willow cuttings.	
	For areas with mildly graded slopes, apply a loose, rich, biologically active soil (facilities can stockpile topsoil for future site use).	
	Install riprap in areas prone to erosion, seepage, or poor soil structure (e.g., channel slopes and bottoms, storm water structure inlets and outlets, slope drains, streambanks, shorelines), or where vegetation cannot be sufficiently established.	
	Establish a graveled area or pad on which vehicles can drop their mud and sediment before entering onto roadways.	
Ru	noff Diversion and Sediment Control	
	Divert runoff from unstabilized road surfaces, minimize erosion, and direct flow to appropriate channels for discharge to treatment areas. Consider installing the following SCMs:	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
□ Discharge diversions such as dikes, curbs, and berms.	
 Conveyance systems such as channels, gutters, culverts, rolling dips and road sloping, and roadway water deflectors. 	
 Runoff dispersion measures such as check dams, rock outlet protection, level spreaders, stream alteration, and drop structures. 	
 Sediment control and collection measures such as gabions, riprap, native rock retaining walls, silt fencing, sediment traps/catch basins, and vegetated buffer strips. 	
 Place temporary fabric drapes around a drop inlet to protect storm drains. This practice can be used in combination with other temporary inlet protection devices. 	
Pollutant Source 3: General Site Preparation and Operation Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Runoff Conveyances and Diversions	
☐ Channel, divert, or capture runoff and transport it to areas where it can be used or released without erosion or flood damage by installing temporary or permanent structures such as:	
Level spreaders designed to convert concentrated runoff to sheet flow for dispersion across a uniform slope that is not susceptible to erosion. The outlet lip of the spreader must also be leveled. To avoid the formation of a gully, incorporate	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done hardened structures, stiff grass hedges, or erosion-resistant mattina. Graded surfaces to redirect sheet flow. Dikes, curbs, and berms that direct surface runoff around a protected area or prevent it from contacting sources of pollutants. Conveyances that intercept, collect, and redirect runoff. Temporary diversions on the downgradient end of excavated channels or swales. Such diversions may be constructed by creating a dike of spoil materials or gravel. Permanent diversions to divide specific drainage areas when larger runoff flows are expected. Such diversions are sized to capture and carry a specific magnitude of design storm. Convey runoff via grass-lined channels. Channels must be established and rooted before flows are introduced and lining of the channels is required if design flows are to exceed 2 cubic feet per second (cfs). In places with steeply graded slopes, prolonged flow, potential for traffic damage, erodible soils, or design velocity exceeding 5 cfs, convey runoff via hardened conduits or ditches (flumes).

	Stormwater Control Measures	: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Flumes should be lined with structural materials such as riprap or paving. Additional flume elements include an energy dissipation feature to reduce erosion/scouring at the outlet, and an inlet bypass that routes extreme flows away from the flume.	
	Convey concentrated runoff down a cut or fill slope via a temporary slope drain, until establishment of more permanent measures (e.g., stabilization with vegetation) occurs. Such slope drains are temporary structures constructed of flexible tubing or similar conduit material.	
	Reduce outlet flow velocity and dissipate flow energy via outlet stabilization structures such as riprap-lined aprons, riprap stilling basins, and plunge pools. These are used at the outlet of a channel or conduit where the discharge velocity exceeds that of the receiving area.	
Se	diment Traps and Barriers	
	Form a temporary sediment barrier ("brush barrier") across or at the toe of a slope susceptible to erosion. Such brush barriers may consist of limbs, weeds, vines, root mats, rock, or other cleared materials.	
	Install permanent check dams across drainageways (not live streams) to restrict flow velocity and reduce channel erosion. Such dams gradually accumulate sediment until they are completely filled. Dams may either be nonporous or porous (the latter will decrease the head of flow over spillways by releasing part of the flow through the actual structure).	

Stormwater Control Measures	: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Construct grade stabilization structures to reduce channel grade in natural or constructed channels to prevent erosion. This includes vertical-drop structures, use concrete or riprap chutes, gabions, or pipe-drop structures. In areas with large water flows, concrete chutes, or vertical-drop weirs constructed of reinforced concrete or sheet piling with concrete aprons. For areas with small flows, use prefabricated metal-drop spillways, or pipe overfall structures.	
Reduce the velocity of sheet flows with silt fencing and/or straw bales. To control temporary ponding, provide overflow outlets and sufficient storage area.	
At outlets of diversion channels, slope drains, or other runoff conveyances that discharge sediment-laden water, install sediment traps (small, temporary ponding basins formed by an embankment or excavation). Traps should be designed to minimize the potential for short circuiting. Include features such as embankment protection and non-erosive emergency bypass areas and provide for periodic maintenance.	
Filter out sediment around storm drain inlets by installing temporary concrete block and gravel inlet barriers.	
Trap sediment around a storm drain inlet or curb by excavating a temporary drop inlet. This allows the permanent inlet to be used before soils in the area are stabilized.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Place temporary fabric drapes around a drop inlet to protect storm drains. This practice can be used in combination with other temporary inlet protection devices.	
When soils in the area are stabilized, protect a storm drain drop inlet by installing a grass sod sediment filter area around it (suitable for the lawns of large buildings).	
To filter solids from sheet flow on areas with relatively flat slopes, vegetate with strips of dense-culmed, herbaceous, erosion-resistant plants. Vegetated filter strips (VFS) are more effective if channelized flows are absent. However, the main factors influencing removal efficiency are vegetation type and condition, soil infiltration rate, and flow depth and travel time. Level spreaders are often used to promote even distribution of runoff across the VFS.	
To settle out sediment from runoff, construct sediment detention basins (either permanent pool or flow through). To maximize the basin's "trap efficiency," the following parameters affect the performance of a basin: particle size distribution of sediments; detention storage time; reservoir shape, amount of dead storage, and turbulence; and water chemistry.	
To aid the performance of a detention basin, use flocculants (compounds that create larger particles that have greater settling velocities). They can be useful when a large proportion of entrained sediment are clay, fine silt, or colloidal materials (the latter will remain in suspension and will not settle out even under quiescent conditions).	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Rυ	noff Control and Conveyance Measures	
	In areas with steeply graded slopes, prolonged flow, potential for traffic damage, erodible soils, or design velocity exceeding 5 cfs, convey runoff via hardened conduits or ditches (flumes). Flumes should be lined with structural materials such as riprap or paving. Additional flume elements include an energy dissipation feature to reduce erosion/scouring at the outlet, and an inlet bypass that routes extreme flows away from the flume.	
	Convey concentrated runoff down a cut or fill slope via a temporary slope drain, until more permanent measures (e.g., stabilization with vegetation) are established. Such slope drains are temporary structures constructed of flexible tubing or similar conduit material.	
	Reduce outlet flow velocity and dissipate flow energy via outlet stabilization structures: ripraplined aprons, riprap stilling basins, or plunge pools. These are used at the outlet of a channel or conduit where the discharge velocity exceeds that of the receiving area.	
	For runoff dispersion, use check dams, rock outlet protection, level spreaders, stream alteration, and drop structures.	
	Direct contaminated flows to sediment ponds or other treatment facilities. Consider the following SCMs:	
	 Conveyance systems such as channels, gutters, culverts, rolling dips and road sloping, and/or roadway water deflectors. 	

Stormwater Control Measures	: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Gabions, riprap, native rock retaining walls, sediment traps/catch basins, and vegetated buffer strips for sediment control and collection. 	
Pollutant Source 4: Mineral Extraction – Pits, Quarries, and Underground Mines Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Install dikes, curbs, and berms for discharge diversions.	
Install conveyance systems such as channels and gutters.	
Use serrated slopes, benched slopes, contouring, and stream alteration to direct uncontaminated discharges away from a pit or quarry.	
Install sediment settling ponds, straw bale barriers, and siltation berms.	
Stabilize and recontour (if necessary) piles.	
Vegetate as many piles as possible (using topsoiling, seedbeds, and/or seeding).	
Keep as much vegetation as possible when excavating and seed as necessary to minimize exposed soils.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 5: Overburden, Waste Rock, and Raw Material Piles Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Install dikes, curbs, and berms for discharge diversions. ☐ Install conveyance systems such as channels and autters. Locate overburden, topsoil, waste rock, raw material, and intermediate and final product stockpiles away from surface waters and other sources of water, as well as geologically unstable areas. ☐ Use serrated slopes, benched slopes, contouring, and stream alteration around piles for sediment control and collection. Install plastic matting, plastic netting, erosion control blankets, mulch straw, compaction, sediment/settling ponds, silt fencing, and siltation berms for sediment control and collection. ☐ Stabilize and recontour piles, if necessary. ☐ Vegetate as many piles as possible (topsoiling, seedbed preparation, and/or seeding).

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 6: Reclamation Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Install dikes, curbs, and berms for discharge diversions. ☐ Install conveyance systems such as channels and autters. For runoff dispersion, use check dams, rock outlet protection, level spreaders, stream alternation, drop structures, serrated slopes, benched slopes, contouring, and stream alteration. ☐ For sediment control and collection, install gabions, riprap, native rock retaining walls, straw bale barriers, sediment traps/catch basins, biotechnical stabilization, silt fencing, siltation berms, brush sediment barriers, and vegetated buffer strips. In mined out portions or inactive areas of the site as active mining moves to new areas, recontour and vegetate to stabilize soils and prevent erosion (topsoiling, seedbed preparation, seeding, establishing willow cuttings). ☐ If a quarry is being converted into a reservoir or recreational area, reclaim disturbed areas above the quarry rim. ☐ Use overburden and topsoil stockpiles to fill in a pit or quarry (when practical).

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Pollutant Source 7: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Storage Areas – General		
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.		
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.		
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Portable Drums and Containers ☐ Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible. Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label drums with their contents. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Mo	terials Handling and Inventory Management	
	Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
	Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
	Use fluid level indicators.	
	Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	

Stormwater Control Measures	: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
☐ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing. If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked. Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. **Dust Control** Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying. ☐ Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations. Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming. Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis. Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	e a detention pond or sedimentation basin to duce suspended solids.	
Inspections and Training		
co	pect berms, curbs, and secondary ntainment systems weekly. Perform repairs as eded.	
(pi val sigi de da	pect storage tanks and piping systems pes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and ves) for failures or leaks weekly and during nificant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for terioration such as corrosion, cracks, or mage. Perform preventive maintenance as eded.	
as Ens	enduct container integrity testing annually or recommended and provide leak detection. Sure that a qualified professional does begrity testing.	
oth	pect the storage area for filled drip pans and her problems weekly or more frequently, as eded.	
pre Imr	pect and maintain baghouses monthly to event the escape of dust from the system. mediately remove any accumulated dust at a base of exterior bag houses.	
ho mc pro foll	in applicable employees in good usekeeping, spill prevention and control, and aterials management and disposal ocedures within the first week of employment owed by refresher training annually and as eded.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 8: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ☐ Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. ☐ Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.		
☐ For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.		
☐ Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 9: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Good Housekeeping		
☐ Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.		
 Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections. 		
Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.		
☐ Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done □ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. ☐ If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. ☐ Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. ☐ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. ☐ Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. ☐ Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. ☐ Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility. Vehicle and Equipment Washing

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. ☐ Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pa to collect fluid when leaks occur. 	ns
 Park vehicles and equipment indoors or und roof whenever possible and maintain prope control of oil leaks/spills. 	
 If operations are uncovered, perform them of concrete pad that is impervious and contained. 	on a
Management of Runoff	
Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or othe diversion measures to ensure that stormwate runoff from other parts of the facility does no flow over the maintenance area.	r
 Collect the stormwater runoff from the clear area and provide treatment or recycling. 	ing
Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge was water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Inspections and Training	
☐ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
 Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage syste and correct as needed. 	m

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 10: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking		
Ро	llutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗆 NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)
	If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
	Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	
	When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
	Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
	Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector J – Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually at a minimum.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 1: Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area. ☐ Perform loading/unloading activities indoors or in a covered area. ☐ Cover loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps). ☐ Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas. Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain. Inspect the unloading/loading areas to detect problems before they occur. Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Berm, curb, or dike loading/unloading areas. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down. ☐ Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 2: Bulk Liquid and Solid Transfer Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Confine transferring activities to a designated area. ☐ Perform transfer activities indoors or in a covered area. Install an impervious or concrete pad under the area for bulk transfer activities with the area sloped toward sump or detention pond. During transfer activities of hazardous materials always close drains using drain seals, drain guards, drain plugs, or a shutoff valve. ☐ After drum use, drain the washout directly into a clarifier.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Place track pans or popup pool containers under tankers before transfer activities occur to prevent uncontained spills. ☐ Avoid transferring bulks materials in the rain. Inspect the transfer areas to detect problems before they occur. Inspect all containers prior to transferring activities of hazardous materials. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down. ☐ Train employees on proper bulk transfer techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 3: Hazardous Material Storage Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Confine storage of hazardous materials to designated areas. ☐ Store hazardous materials be indoors or in a covered area.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Store hazardous materials according to the manufacturer by installing concrete or nonabsorbing berms around each specific hazardous material to avoid mixing wastes. ☐ Ensure sufficient aisle space to ease inspections and handling. ☐ Store hazardous materials away from hightraffic areas. Implement inspection schedule for storage areas to detect problems before they occur. Inspect all containers prior to placing in hazardous materials storage areas. ☐ Store drums of hazardous material on spill pallets. ☐ Aboveground storage tanks of hazardous materials should be stored within secondary containment equipped with self-bailers, shutoff valve, and sumps. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down. ☐ Train employees on proper storage techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 4: Bulk Storage Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Confine bulk storage to a designated area. ☐ Store hazardous bulk materials indoors or in a covered area. ☐ Cover bulk materials with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps). Implement schedule to conduct inspections of the bulk storage areas to detect problems before they occur. ☐ Inspect all containers prior to storage of outside bulk materials. ☐ Store outside bulk materials within secondary containment either using concrete berms or other non-absorbing materials. ☐ Berm, curb, or dike outside bulk storage areas. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Train employees on proper outside bulk storage of hazardous material techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 5: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Storage Areas – General ☐ Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills. ☐ Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas. ☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces. Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic greas and surface waters. ☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection. ☐ Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Flectric Code.

Stormwater Control M	easures: Sector K	– Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities
SCMs		Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Prevent run-on to storage a	rea.	
☐ Divert stormwater around st vegetated swales and/or b		
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel		
☐ If area is uncovered, conne sanitary sewer (if possible) of treatment such as an Amer Institute (API) or Coalescing separator, catch basin filter appropriate system.	r to appropriate can Petroleum Plate (CP) oil/water	
If connecting to a sanitary s the system operator to ensu discharge is acceptable.		
☐ If implementing separator of ensure that regular inspection maintenance procedures of	ons and	
Permanent Tanks		
Store permanent tanks on a surface surrounded by dike sufficient to contain a spill (10 percent of the volume o 110 percent of the volume	s with a height the greater of either fall containers or	
☐ Clearly label all permanent	tanks.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks. Use double-walled tanks. Provide tanks with overflow protection. Provide fuel level indicators. Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed. Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks. ☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Portable Drums and Containers ☐ Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible. ☐ Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label drums with their contents. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. ☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.

Stormwater Contro	l Measures: Sector K	– Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities
SCA	ls	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ If facility drainage is no above, equip the final facility sewers to prever of an uncontrolled spill.		
Materials Handling and Inv	entory Management	
☐ Document potentially t including their characte		
Limit purchases of pote materials. Also limit the such materials.	ntially hazardous storage and handling of	
Secure and carefully m materials to prevent the misuse.		
☐ Use fluid level indicator	S.	
☐ Maintain an inventory of any leakage. Identify a service life, users, and o	uantity, receipt date,	
Clearly identify accuming outside of waste chemical controls.	ulation dates on the cal storage units.	
Properly dispose of che longer in use by taking waste recycling center qualified disposal compidentify quantity, receip and disposal routes.	them to a hazardous or contracting with a	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K	– Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
□ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing. If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked. Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. **Dust Control** Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying. Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations. Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming. Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis. ☐ Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids. **Inspections and Training** ☐ Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed. Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed. ☐ Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior baa houses. Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 6: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. \square Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. □ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Ро	llutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Main	renance
Ро	Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Go	ood Housekeeping	
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
	Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** □ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. ☐ If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. ☐ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. ☐ Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substitutina nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. ☐ Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility. Vehicle and Equipment Washing

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur. ☐ Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills. ☐ If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained. **Management of Runoff** Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area. ☐ Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water. **Inspections and Training** □ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented. Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 8: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof. Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside. Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired. ☐ When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas. ☐ Use absorbents and dry cleanup. Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities | SCMs | Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done | | For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. | | Provide dust control where necessary. | | Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. | | Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 1: Application of Fertilizers, Pesticides, and Herbicides Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Observe all applicable federal, state, and local regulations when using these products. ☐ Strictly follow recommended application rates and methods (i.e., do not apply in excess of requirements). ☐ To clean up spills, keep materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible. Inspect and maintain all containers used to prevent leaking. Train appropriate employees in proper chemical application and spill prevention within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. ☐ Store drums and containers indoors when possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 2: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Storage Areas – General ☐ Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills. ☐ Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas. ☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces. ☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters. ☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection. Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code. ☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.		
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel		
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.		
If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.		
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.		
Permanent Tanks		
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).		
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.		
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Portable Drums and Containers ☐ Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible. Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label drums with their contents. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
□ Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users and disposal routes.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
 When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment. 	
Batteries	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sect	or L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 3: Tracking Out of Pollutants on Vehicles Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Minimize the area of exposed open face as much as practicable. ☐ Divert flows around open face using structural measures such as dikes, berms, swales, or pipe slope drains. Maintain the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final ground cover (including repairing the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion). ☐ Regularly inspect erosion and sediment controls. □ Wash wheels and exterior of vehicles and equipment as necessary (prevent or control discharge of wash waters). Dislodge dirt and gravel using such things as rumble strips and gravel aprons. Pollutant Source 4: Unstabilized Soils, Stockpiles, and Haul Roads Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ To divert runoff away from erodible areas and to prevent sediments from entering water bodies, implement structural controls such as dikes, swales, silt fencing, filter berms, sediment

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** traps and ponds, outlet protection, pipe slope drains, check dams, and terraces. ☐ Confine stockpiling to areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters. Stabilize soils with temporary seeding, mulching, or geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles. ☐ Leave vegetated filter strips along streams. ☐ Keep as much vegetation as possible when building roads and seed to stabilize the soil. ☐ Construct vegetated swales along the road. □ Stabilize haul roads and entrances to the landfill with gravel or stone. Clean wheels and bodies of trucks and other equipment to minimize sediment tracking (but contain any wash waters).

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Frequently inspect all stabilization and structural erosion control measures and perform all necessary maintenance and repairs. Pollutant Source 5: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. ☐ When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). ☐ Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ☐ Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. ☐ Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
	Pollutant Source 6: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Go	od Housekeeping	
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sect	or L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	
Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.	
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.	
Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. ☐ Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. ☐ Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Vehicle and Equipment Washing ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. ☐ Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur. □ Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills. ☐ If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained. **Management of Runoff** Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area. ☐ Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water. **Inspections and Training** □ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented. Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.		
Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.		
Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.		
When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.		
Use absorbents and dry cleanup.		
Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

	Stormwater Control Med	asures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	llutant Source 1: Dismantling and Vehicle Main llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
Mi	nimize Exposure	
	Install a consolidated processing area, including a covered and bermed impermeable concrete surface equipped with a drain (not connected to a sanitary sewer), to catch all drained fluids.	
Flυ	id and Parts Removal	
	Inspect vehicles for leaks as soon as possible once they arrive on site and check for unwanted material that could be in the vehicle.	
	Inspect vehicles quarterly for signs of leakage.	
	When pulling parts from vehicles in the yard, employ a catch sled or tray to recover the majority of fluids that are released.	
	Place drip pans, large plastic sheets, or canvas under vehicles or equipment during maintenance and dismantling activities.	
	To prevent accidental spills, do not leave drip pans unattended.	
	Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers where they can be inadvertently spilled.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Drain, segregate, and label all fluids from vehicles upon arrival at the site. Drain fuel tanks, using air or hand pumps, into double-walled storage tanks. Reuse "good" fuels on site or send off site for refining/fuel blending. Dispose of "bad" fuels. Reclaim and re-use antifreeze, if possible. Drain used motor oil as completely possible and store in double-walled tanks. Drain oil filters for 24 hours. Return empty filters to vehicle for scrap metal reclamation. Properly store or dispose of the fluids. Tanks and containers must be kept in good operating condition, free of any visible spills or leaks, structural damage, and deterioration. Remove all mercury switches as soon as possible making sure not to puncture the mercury container during removal.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Store mercury switches as hazardous waste. Ship mercury switches to End of Life Vehicle Solutions (ELVS). ☐ When handling asbestos brake shoes and clutches, wet them down to prevent asbestos particulates from becoming airborne. ☐ When pulling parts from vehicles in the yard, employ a catch sled or tray to recover the majority of fluids that are released. ☐ Do not use vehicle fluids, oil, or fuels for dust or weed control. **Vehicle Processing** ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance shop. ☐ Designate one person to keep track of parts in the yard. As soon as a hulk is fully salvaged, it should be processed for shredding to minimize dripping of fluids and clutter in the yard.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **Material Storage** ☐ Consider nonhazardous substances that are contaminated with a hazardous substance to be a hazardous substance. ☐ Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. ☐ Keep waste streams separate (e.g., waste oil and mineral spirits). **Recycling and Disposal** ☐ Recycle antifreeze, gasoline, used oil, mineral spirits, windshield washer fluid, and solvents. ☐ Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, and batteries). ☐ Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers properly. **Discharges** Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Know where your sumps and drains discharge to. Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains or sinks (if connected to a sanitary sewer), or outdoor storm drain inlets.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Screen out sludge and solids before they reach the waste sump.		
	Use an absorbent pad around the perimeter of sumps to prevent unwanted hazardous materials from entering.		
	Do not hose down the shop floor. Use dry cleanup methods and/or collect the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and treat.		
	Treat stormwater discharges with devices such as oil-water separators.		
Pollutant Source 2: Outdoor Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)			
Mir	nimizing Exposure		
	Cover all storage areas with a permanent or temporary cover.		
	Store lead parts in a covered container that is capable of handling the excessive weight of lead.		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	If storing lead tire weights with batteries, make sure weights are not placed under batteries or allowed to roll around because they could puncture batteries.	
Rui	noff Control	
	Install curbing, berms, or dikes around storage areas.	
	Install berms or drainage ditches on the property line.	
	Install berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and aboveground liquid storage.	
	Install filters and oil/water separators.	
	Use drip pans, large sheets of plastic, or canvas under all vehicles and equipment waiting for and during maintenance.	
	Store mercury switches in covered, leak-proof containers in a way that prevents the glass capsule from breaking.	
	Manage mercury switches as hazardous waste. Containers should be labeled with "Hazardous Waste - Spent Mercury Switches".	

	Stormwater Control Med	asures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use secondary containment for stored liquids such as oil, gas, and antifreeze, as well as for lead acid batteries.	
Go	ood Housekeeping	
	Secure and lock storage areas.	
	Use indoor tire racks instead of stockpiling used tires outside because used tires are a fire hazard and a breeding ground for mosquitoes and rodents.	
	Confine storage of parts, equipment, and vehicles to designated areas.	
	Vehicles of similar make and model should be located in a common area. Vehicles whose parts have higher demand should be in a common area and easily accessible.	
	Repair malfunctioning equipment that is leaking or causing spills as soon as possible.	
	Store batteries on impervious surfaces. Store batteries inside on a pallet or outside in a leak-proof container. Curb, dike, or berm this area.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 3: Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Washing Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Clean vehicle, equipment, and parts in designated areas. Clean parts using minimal amounts of solvents and detergents. ☐ Recycle and reuse cleaning fluids if practical. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. ☐ Use detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers. Contain steam cleaning wash water or discharge under an applicable National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Ensure that wash water that flows into drains does not back up. □ Inspect cleaning area weekly.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Collect fluid in a covered container, test it, and disposed of it accordingly.	
Ро	llutant Source 4: Vehicle Crushing Activities	
Ро	llutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)
	Remove or deploy airbags prior to crushing or other maintenance activities.	
	Be certain all fluids have been drained from vehicle prior to crushing.	
	Capture crusher fluids to prevent spillage. Do not allow fluids to drain onto the ground.	
	□ Collect fluids in a spill-proof covered container and properly dispose of fluids.	
	Keep the drain within the crusher clean so that the fluids do not collect and overflow from the crusher onto the ground.	
	For an ideal foundation under the crusher, install an engineering fabric, such as geotextiles, followed by gravel, or a bermed impermeable concrete surface.	
	Implement a preventative maintenance program that involves timely inspections and/or maintenance of the crusher and facility equipment and vehicles.	

	Stormwater Control Med	asures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Keep the crusher equipment clean.	
Ро	llutant Source 5: Illicit Connection to Storm Sev	ver
Ро	ıllutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗀 NO (if NO, ski _l	p to next section)
	Plug all floor drains if it is unknown whether the connection is to storm sewer or sanitary sewer systems. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly.	
	Perform smoke or dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system.	
	Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections.	
	Install a safeguard against vehicle wash water and parts cleaning waters entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	
	Prevent vehicle wash water entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	
	Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks. Replace tanks when necessary.	
	Train employees on proper disposal practices for all materials.	

Stormwater Control Med	asures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Pollutant Source 6: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Storage Areas – General		
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		
☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.		
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.		
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.		
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel		
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.		
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.		
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.		
Permanent Tanks		
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).		
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.		
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
 Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. 	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Portable Drums and Containers ☐ Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible. ☐ Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label drums with their contents. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. ☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the ever of an uncontrolled spill.	nt
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling a such materials.	of
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, user and disposal routes.	rs,

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
☐ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ☐ Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. ☐ Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Ро	llutant Source 8: Vehicle and Equipment Main	enance
Ро	llutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)
Go	ood Housekeeping	
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
	Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done □ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. ☐ If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. ☐ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. ☐ Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. ☐ Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. ☐ Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Vehicle and Equipment Washing ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. ☐ Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. ☐ Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	
Mc	anagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Ins	Inspections and Training	
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 9: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
	Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	
	When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
	Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
	Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
llutant Source 1: Inbound Recyclable and Was llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
Provide information/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), prior to delivery to the facility.	
Write a list of materials that will not be accepted at the facility, as well as materials that will be accepted but require special handling procedures.	
Train employees engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Inspect incoming materials for items on the prohibited materials/special handling list. Have truck drivers picking up loads off site conduct preliminary inspections for items on the list before hauling.	
Check incoming scrap materials for potential fluid contents and batteries.	
Drain all fluids from vehicles upon arrival at the site. Segregate the fluids and properly store or dispose of them. Drain fluids only in designated area over impervious surfaces or drip pans. Contain the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff. Cover area with roofs or tarps.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Keep waste streams separate (e.g., waste oil and mineral spirits). ☐ Store liquid wastes, including used oil, in materially compatible and non-leaking containers. Dispose of or recycle liquid wastes in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Nonhazardous substances that are contaminated with a hazardous substance are considered a hazardous substance. Recycle antifreeze, gasoline, used oil, mineral spirits, and solvents. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers properly. Label and track recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries). □ Drain oil filters before disposal or recycling. ☐ Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. ☐ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets.	
Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly.	
Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.	
Filter stormwater discharges with devices such as oil/water separators.	
Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
ollutant Source 2: Scrap Material Storage: Liquic ollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip	
Use drip pans under all vehicles/equipment waiting for processing.	
Store batteries on impervious surfaces that are surrounded by curbs, dikes, or berms.	
Confine storage to designated areas.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Cover all storage areas with a permanent (e.g., roofs) or temporary covers (e.g., canvas tarps).	
 Install diversion devices such as curbing, berms, containment trenches, culverts, or dikes around storage areas. 	
Install oil/water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).	
Inspect the storage yard regularly for full drip pans.	
Train appropriate employees on procedures for storage and inspections within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
llutant Source 3: Scrap Material Storage: Bulk S llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
Minimize run-on into areas where significant materials are stored. Use diversion structures such as curbing, berms, containment trenches, surface grading, elevated concrete pads, or other equivalent measures.	
Use adsorbents or collect leaks or spills of oil, fuel, transmission, and brake fluids (e.g., dry absorbent, drip pans).	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Store batteries on impervious surfaces. Curb, dike, or berm this area. □ Locate spill pans under stored vehicles. Install media filters such as catch basin and sand filters. Install oil/water separator in storage areas with vehicle transmissions and engines. Provide storage bins and containers for nonrecyclable waste. □ Conduct periodic inspections. Conduct preventative maintenance as necessary. ☐ Provide equipment operator training to minimize damage to controls (e.g., curbing and berms) within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 4: Other Storage: Lightweight Materials Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Maintain good integrity of all storage containers. Inspect storage tanks at least monthly to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance. Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) at least monthly for failures or leaks. ☐ Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed **Pollutant Source 5: Scrap Processing Operations** Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Utilize appropriate containment vessels for shredded material, especially lightweight materials such as fluff. ☐ Situate such vessels at the discharge point of these materials from the air classification system. ☐ Cover hydraulic equipment and combustion engines.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use dry cleanup materials (e.g., dry adsorbents, drip pans, etc.) to prevent contact of hydraulic fluids, oils, fuels, etc., with stormwater runoff.	
Locate process equipment on elevated concrete pads or provide runoff diversion structures around process equipment such as berms, containment trenches, surface grading, or other equivalent measure.	
Discharge runoff in bermed areas to a sump, oil/water separator, media filter, or, if approved, discharge to sanitary sewer.	
Stabilize high-traffic areas with concrete pads, gravel, and/or pavement around processing equipment.	
Install an alarm, pump shutoff, or sufficient containment for hydraulic reservoirs in the event of a line break.	
Provide site gauges or overfill protection devices for all liquid and fuel storage reservoirs and tanks.	
Regularly clean accumulated fluids and particulate residue around all scrap processing equipment to prevent any buildup.	
Inspect equipment weekly for malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts. Look for spills and leakage of fluids, oil, fuel, and hydraulic fluids.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Conduct routine preventive maintenance of equipment per original equipment manufacturer (OEM) recommendations. Replace worn or malfunctioning parts. ☐ Conduct periodic maintenance and clean out of all sumps, oil/water separators, and/or media filters. Dispose of residual waste materials properly in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Install retention/detention ponds/basins, sediment traps, or vegetated swales or strips for pollutant settlina/filtration. ☐ Establish spill prevention and response procedures, includina employee trainina. ☐ Provide training to equipment operators on how to minimize exposure of runoff to scrap processing areas within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 6: Scrap Lead Acid Battery Program Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Establish inspection and acceptance procedures for scrap lead-acid batteries. Provide supplier training on acceptance practices for scrap batteries.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N — Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Separate scrap batteries from other scrap materials.	
Store batteries indoors or under cover on an impervious surface.	
 Raise batteries off the floor with pallets or store in covered, leak-proof containers. 	
Establish procedures for the collection, storage, handling, and disposal of cracked or broken batteries in accordance with applicable federal regulations including Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).	
 Neutralize acid leaks with sodium carbonate, soda ash, or other absorbent materials. 	
Train appropriate employees on the safe handling, storage, and disposal of scrap batteries within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
llutant Source 7: Supplies for Process Equipmer llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
Locate storage drums containing liquids, including oils and lubricants indoors.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Alternatively, locate palletized drums and containers on an impervious surface and provide sufficient containment around the materials. 	
 Provide sumps and/or oil/water separators, if necessary. 	
 Inspect containment areas and containers/drums for corrosion weekly. 	
☐ Perform preventive maintenance of BMPs as necessary.	
 Train employees on proper material handling and storage procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. 	
Pollutant Source 8: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Storage Areas – General	
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.	
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
	Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
	Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
	Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Po	rtable Drums and Containers	
	Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
	Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
	Clearly label drums with their contents.	
	☐ Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.	
☐ If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
☐ Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Ba	Heries	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Dυ	Dust Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 9: Illicit Connection to Storm Sewer Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Plug all floor drains if it is unknown whether the connection is to storm sewer or sanitary sewer systems. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly.	
Perform smoke or dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system.	
Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections.	
Install a safeguard against vehicle wash water and parts cleaning waters entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Prevent vehicle wash water entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	
Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks. Replace tanks when necessary.	
Train employees on proper disposal practices for all materials.	
Pollutant Source 10: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed. Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily. ☐ For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve. ☐ Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 11: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) **Good Housekeeping** ☐ Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sec	ctor N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	
Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.	
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. ☐ Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. ☐ Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility. Vehicle and Equipment Washing Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities. ☐ Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur. ☐ Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills. If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained. **Management of Runoff** ☐ Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area. ☐ Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water. **Inspections and Training** ☐ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented. Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed. Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 12: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof. Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside. Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas. \square Use absorbents and dry cleanup. ☐ Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily. ☐ For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. ☐ Provide dust control where necessary. Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. ☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 1: Coal Pile Management Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Where possible store coke and coal under cover, indoors, or with other structures to prevent wind-blown losses.	
Use control measures such as berms, silt fencing, or waddles to prevent sediment from leaving storage area.	
Practice good stockpiling practices such as storing materials on concrete or asphalt pads and/or surrounding stockpiles using diversion dikes or curbs to limit run-on and to slow runoff.	
Trap particulates originating in coke or coal storage/handling areas with filter fabric fences, gravel outlet protection, sediment traps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, retention/detention basins, or equivalent.	
Minimize quantities of coke or coal stored on site through implementation of effective inventory control.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of dust and debris. Cleanup methods may include mobile sweepers, scrapers, or scoops.	
Use properly designed basins for collection, containment, and recycling of pile spraying materials.	
Train applicable employees in good housekeeping measures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 2: Fugitive Dust Emissions Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Establish procedures to minimize off-site tracking of coal dust.	
Use specially designed tires.	
Wash vehicles before they leave the site in a designated area where wash water can be controlled.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
llutant Source 3: Delivery Vehicles llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
Empty and clean oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer.	
Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed.	
llutant Source 4: Fuel Oil Unloading Areas llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
Confine loading/unloading activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.	
Use containment curbs in unloading areas.	
Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, etc.) beneath fuel oil connectors.	
For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
	Train employees in spill prevention, control, and cleanup.	
	Personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures should be present during unloading to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up.	
	llutant Source 5: Materials Handling and Storag llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
Sto	rage Areas – General	
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.	
	Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	
	Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
	Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
	Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
	Prevent run-on to storage area.	
	Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Sto	rage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
	If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
	If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
	If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
	Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
	Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Por	table Drums and Containers	
	Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
	Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
	Clearly label drums with their contents.	
	Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.	
If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
□ Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use fluid level indicators.	
	Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
	Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
	Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spi	Il Containment and Prevention	
	Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Keep spill kits readily available.	
	Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Bat	teries et al.	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Dust Control			
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.		
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.		
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.		
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.		
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.		
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.		
Ins	Inspections and Training		
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.		
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for		

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.		
 Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. 		
 Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. 		
Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.		
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 6: Miscellaneous Loading / Unloading Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
 Confine loading/unloading activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. 		
 Inspect containers for leaks or damage prior to loading/unloading. 		
other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. ☐ Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses. ☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 6: Miscellaneous Loading / Unlo Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip) ☐ Confine loading/unloading activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Inspect containers for leaks or damage prior to		

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain or provide cover or other protection for loading docks.	
	Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.	
	Cover loading and unloading areas and perform these activities on an impervious pad to easily collect spilled materials.	
	Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment.	
	Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.	
Pollutant Source 7: Large Bulk Fuel Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or an oil/water separator, catch basin filter, etc. If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable. If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 8: Oil Bearing Equipment Switch Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip	
☐ Construct level grades and gravel surfaces to slow flows and limit the spread of spills.	
□ Collect stormwater runoff in perimeter ditches.	
Pollutant Source 9: Residue Hauling Vehicles Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
 Inspect all residue hauling vehicles for proper load covering, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the body or container. 	
□ Repair vehicles lacking in the above qualities.	
Pollutant Source 10: Ash Loading Areas Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before each loaded vehicle departs.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Pollutant Source 11: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Go	od Housekeeping		
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.		
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.		
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.		
	Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.		
	Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.		
	If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.		
	Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.		

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.	
Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.	
Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.	
Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container.	
Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method.	
Maintain an organized inventory of materials.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.	
	Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries).	
	Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container.	
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.	
	Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.	
Ve	hicle and Equipment Washing	
	Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible.	
	When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system.	
	□ Contain and recycle wash water.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	
	Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Mir	nimizing Exposure	
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.	
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Mo	inagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.	
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 12: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof / canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	
Use spill and overflow protection devices.	
Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area.	
Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures.	
Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point.	
Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge.	
 Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. 	
Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed.	
Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment.	
As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.	
Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.		
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.		
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.		
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Ро	Pollutant Source 13: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking		
Pollutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, skip			
	If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.		
	Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.		
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.		

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 1: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof / canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. ☐ When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ☐ Use spill and overflow protection devices. Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. □ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.		
	For mobile fueling,, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.		
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
	Illutant Source 2: Vehicle and Equipment Maint Illutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip		
Go	ood Housekeeping		
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.		
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.		
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.		
	Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** □ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. ☐ If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. ☐ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. ☐ Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. ☐ Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility. Vehicle and Equipment Washing

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur. □ Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills. ☐ If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained. **Management of Runoff** Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area. ☐ Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water. **Inspections and Training** □ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented. Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 3: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.		
Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.		
Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.		
When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.		
Use absorbents and dry cleanup.		
Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. ☐ Provide dust control where necessary. Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. ☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 4: Locomotive Sanding Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Cover sand storage piles. ☐ Confine storage to areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms. ☐ Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of dust and debris. Cleanup methods may include sweepers, scrapers, or scoops.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Use properly designed basins for containment and collection.		
Use control measures such as berms, silt fencing, waddles, or sediment traps to prevent sediment from leaving storage area.		
Pollutant Source 5: Painting Areas Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.		
Prohibit uncontained spray painting activities. Also prohibit spray painting activities during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective.		
Enclose, cover, or contain painting activities to the maximum extent practical to prevent overspray from reaching surface waters.		
Train applicable employees on proper sanding, painting, and spraying techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Use high-transfer-efficiency coating techniques such as brushing and rolling to reduce overspray and solvent emissions.		
Use spray equipment that delivers more paint to the target and less overspray.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Mix paints and solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, piers, and surface waters, preferably indoors or under cover. ☐ Keep absorbent and other cleanup items readily available for immediate cleanup of spills. ☐ Allow empty paint cans to dry before disposal. ☐ Store paint and paint thinner away from hightraffic areas to avoid spills. Recycle paint, paint thinner, and solvents. Establish and implement effective inventory control to reduce paint waste, including tracking the date received and expiration dates. ☐ Store waste paint, solvents, and rags in covered containers to prevent evaporation to the atmosphere. Use solvents with low volatility and coatings with low VOC content. Use high-transfer-efficiency coating techniques such as brushing and rolling to reduce solvent emissions and overspray.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Do not wash equipment outside on pavement or into storm drains.		
☐ Wash paint brushes, rollers, and other equipment in utility sinks or other locations where wash water is treated or hauled.		
☐ Monitor painting operations to ensure that they are conducted properly.		
 Train applicable employees on proper sanding, painting, and spraying techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. 		
Pollutant Source 6: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Storage Areas – General		
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing		
SCN	ls	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Confine storage to design areas outside of drainage from high-traffic areas of	ge pathways and away	
Shelter chemical and m storage areas with roofs appropriate forms of pro	, covers, or other	
Store and handle react flammable liquids in cor applicable local fire co- and the National Electri	mpliance with des, local zoning codes,	
☐ Prevent run-on to storag	ge area.	
☐ Divert stormwater arour vegetated swales and/	nd storage areas using or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel		
If area is uncovered, co sanitary sewer (if possibl treatment such as an A Institute (API) or Coalesc separator, catch basin appropriate system.	e) or to appropriate merican Petroleum cing Plate (CP) oil/water	
If connecting to a sanitor the system operator to discharge is acceptable	ensure that the	
☐ If implementing separate ensure that regular inspondintenance procedure.	ections and	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs Permanent Tanks** ☐ Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank). Clearly label all permanent tanks. ☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks. Use double-walled tanks. Provide tanks with overflow protection. Provide fuel level indicators. Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed. Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.		
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.		
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.		
Portable Drums and Containers		
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.		
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).		
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.		
☐ Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.		
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.		
	Use spill troughs for drums with taps.		
	Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.		
	If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.		
Ma	terials Handling and Inventory Management		
	Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.		
	Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.		
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.		
	Use fluid level indicators.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing			
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done		
Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.			
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.			
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.			
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.			
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.			
Spill Containment and Prevention			
 Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility. 			
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.			
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.			

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing				
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done		
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.			
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.			
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.			
Ba	Batteries			
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.			
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.			
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 			
Dust Control				
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.			
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.			

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 7: Cold Weather Activities	
Pollutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, ski)	p to next section)
☐ Minimize application of salt and abrasives.	
☐ When abrasives are necessary, use uncontaminated sand or ash.	
☐ Train applicable employees on proper salt and abrasive application procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 8: Illicit Connection to Storm Sewer	
Pollutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗆 NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
 Plug all floor drains if it is unknown whether the connection is to storm sewer or sanitary sewer systems. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Perform smoke or dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system.	
Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections.	
Install a safeguard against vehicle wash water and parts cleaning waters entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	
Prevent vehicle wash water entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	
Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks. Replace tanks when necessary.	
Train employees on proper disposal practices for all materials.	
llutant Source 9: Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations an ollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip	d Terminals – Liquid Storage in Aboveground Storage Tanks o to next section)
Install and connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or an oil/water separator, catch basin filter, etc.	
If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	

SCMs Reason Why Ir	nappropriate / Not Done
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
□ Provide secondary containment, such as dikes.	
Size the secondary containment to contain a spill the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed tank volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank.	
 If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves and that valves are maintained in the closed position. 	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
 Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Train applicable employees on proper spill prevention and control procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 10: Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals – Petroleum Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Confine loading/unloading activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.		
Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.		
Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain or provide cover or other protection for loading docks.		
Cover loading and unloading areas and perform these activities on an impervious pad to enable easy collection of spilled materials.		
Provide overhangs at truck loading/unloading docks.		
Slope the impervious concrete floor to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment.		
For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
For transfer to/from truck or rail cars, ensure hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans in areas where spillage may occur outside a containment area.	
Regularly sweep the area to minimize debris on the ground.	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
Train applicable employees on proper spill prevention, control, cleanup, and transfer techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 1: Vessel Cleaning (In Water) Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ When possible, remove boat from water and perform cleaning where debris can be captured and properly disposed. ☐ Prohibit in-water hull scraping and underwater abrasive processes to preclude remove antifouling paint from the boat hull. When washing above the waterline, use detergents/cleaning compounds that are phosphate-free and biodearadable. Prohibit the use of traditional sudsing cleaners that must be rinsed off and the use of detergents containing ammonia, sodium hypochlorite, chlorinated solvents, petroleum distillates, or lye. Supply biodegradable spray-type cleaners that do not require rinsing. Minimize quantity of cleaners used as much as possible. ☐ Educate employees on negative impacts of traditional cleaners.

Stormwater Control I	Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Train applicable employees on environmentally-sound sanding, painting, and spraying techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
llutant Source 2: Surface Preparation, Sanding, llutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, skip	
Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
As much as practicable, enclose, cover, or contain blasting and sanding activities to the extent practical to prevent abrasives, dust, and paint chips from reaching storm sewers or receiving water.	
Enclose activities with plastic barriers or tarpaulins to contain debris.	
When wind conditions could render containment ineffective, prohibit blasting and sanding activities.	
Cover drains, trenches, and drainage channels to prevent entry of blasting debris to the system.	
Prohibit performing blasting and sanding activities over open water unless fully contained.	

Stormwater Control I	Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
If sanding is conducted in-water, cover the water near the vessel with floating traps or surround the immediate area with floating booms and remove debris with a skimmer	
Use vacuum sanding systems to collect sanding dust as it is created.	
Prohibit discharge of bottom paint residues to surface waters or land.	
 Perform paint removal activities from vessel bottoms over an impermeable surface such as sealed asphalt or cement (i.e., not over open ground). 	
☐ Install a retaining berm so that the wastewater can be contained.	
 Collect bottom paint residues for disposal by a licensed waste hauler. 	
Inspect and clean sediment traps to ensure that solids are successfully intercepted and retained before they enter the drainage system.	
In the drydock, sweep accessible areas to remove debris and spent sandblasting material prior to flooding.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Properly dispose of debris and spent sandblasting material. 	
 Collect spent abrasives routinely and store under a cover to await proper disposal. 	
□ Store used solvent strippers.	
 Reuse or recycle solvent strippers (strippers, particularly stripping baths, can generally be reused several times before their effectiveness is diminished). 	
☐ Use environmentally sensitive chemical paint strippers.	
☐ Inspect the area at least weekly to ensure that SCMs are properly implemented.	
☐ Train applicable employees on proper waste control and disposal within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 3: Painting Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
 Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
As much as practicable, enclose, cover, or contain painting activities to the extent practical to prevent overspray and related debris from reaching storm sewers or receiving water.	
Hang plastic barriers or tarpaulins during painting operations to contain debris.	
Prohibit uncontained spray painting activities over open water.	
Prohibit spray painting activities during windy conditions which render containment ineffective.	
Use spray equipment/technology that delivers more paint to the target and less overspray.	
Mix paints and solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, piers, and surface waters.	
 Perform mixing activities indoors or under cover. 	
Have absorbent and other cleanup items readily available for immediate cleanup of spills.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Allow empty paint cans to dry before disposal. ☐ Store paint and paint thinner away from traffic areas to avoid spills. Implement an inventory control system to reduce paint waste, including tracking date received and expiration dates. ☐ Recycle paint, paint thinner, and solvents. Store waste paint, solvents, and rags in covered containers to prevent evaporation to the atmosphere. Use solvents with low volatility and coatings with low VOC content. Use high-transfer-efficiency coating techniques such as brushing and rolling to reduce overspray and solvent emissions. Train applicable employees on proper painting and spraying techniques within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 4: Drydock Maintenance Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Clean and maintain drydock on a regular basis to minimize the buildup of pollutants. ☐ Prior to flooding, sweep accessible areas of the drydock to remove debris and spent sandblasting material. Properly dispose of debris and spent sandblasting material. Collect wash water and remove solids and metals. Use a licensed waste disposal company to treat or dispose of wash water. ☐ Clean the remaining areas of the dock after a vessel has been removed and the dock raised. Remove waste, including floatable and other low-density waste (wood, plastic, insulations, etc.), and place in closed containers for disposal. ☐ Keep absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain/clean up any spills.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Train applicable employees on drydock maintenance procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
lutant Source 5: Drydock Operations lutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
Keep track of all equipment, supplies, and waste. Store them in a clean, orderly fashion.	
Use plastic barriers beneath the hull and between the hull and drydock walls for containment.	
Hang plastic barriers from the flying bridge of the drydock, from the bow or stern of the vessel, or from temporary structures for containment.	
☐ Weigh down the bottom edge of the containment tarpaulins or plastic sheeting during a light breeze.	
☐ To facilitate the implementation of containment, install tie rings or cleats, a cable suspension system, or scaffolding.	
When sandblasting (scuppers, railings, freeing ports, ladders, and doorways), use plywood and/or plastic sheeting to cover open areas between decks.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Inspect the maintenance area regularly to ensure that SCMs are implemented.	
☐ Train applicable employees on environmentally sound drydock activities and waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 6: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Fueling - Stationary	
 Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad. 	
☐ Alternatively, conduct fueling operations under a roof or canopy.	
 Extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. 	
☐ If fueling takes place in an uncovered area, do so on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
☐ Where hose connections are made and broken, and leaks or spills of fuel could occur, use drip pans.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use spill and overflow protection devices.	
Use fuel hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	
Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	
Keep spill cleanup materials readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	
Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing it down.	
 Sweep up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. 	
Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures.	
As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs, oil/water separators), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.	
Regularly inspect and perform preventive maintenance on fuel storage tanks to detect potential leaks before they occur.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills. Install curbing or bollards around fuel pumps to prevent collisions during vehicle ingress and egress. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. ☐ Alternatively, direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Empty and clean oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. ☐ Sweep up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. Train applicable employees on vehicle fueling SCMs within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs Fueling - Mobile** ☐ Use a drip pan under the transfer hose. ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ☐ Ensure that the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve. ☐ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. ☐ Train applicable employees on vehicle fueling SCMs within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 7: Engine Maintenance and Repairs Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Conduct operations over land. Avoid conducting repairs over water.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Move work indoors, if possible. Alternatively, create temporary work enclosures using heavy-gauge polypropylene plastic stretched over a tubular metal frame (or comparable materials). ☐ If operations are uncovered, perform them on a contained, impervious concrete pad. ☐ Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use dry cleanup methods. Drain all parts of fluids into appropriate containers for waste disposal or reuse. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Periodically clean drip pans and containers.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
 Promptly transfer collected fluids to an appropriate closed container. Do not leave out full drip pans or other open containers. 		
□ Crush and recycle oil filters.		
 Properly treat or dispose of collected wastes by a licensed waste disposal company. 		
☐ Prohibit pouring liquid waste down storm drains, or down floor drains, sinks, and/or sewer connections.		
☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials.		
 Train applicable employees on maintenance/repair SCMs within the first week of employment followed by periodic refresher training. 		
Pollutant Source 8: Engine Parts Washing		
Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.		
 Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. 		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Conduct cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor with no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers (if treatment works can accept the discharge) or treatment facilities.	
Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer (if treatment works cannot accept the discharge).	
☐ If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly.	
Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
Perform parts washing in a container or parts washer with a lid to prevent evaporation.	
Rinse or air dry the parts over the parts cleaning container.	
Prevent and contain spills and drips.	
Treat water soluble engine washing fluid in the same manner as other industrial wastewaters. Use a licensed waste hauler to either recycle or dispose of fluid.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
 Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to stormwater. 		
Train applicable employees on environmentally sound engine parts washing procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 9: Engine and Parts Storage		
Pollutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)	
☐ Store on an impervious surface such as sealed asphalt or cement.		
Cover storage area to avoid contact with stormwater.		
☐ Use drip pans to prevent oil and grease from leaking onto the open ground.		
□ Secure engines and parts.		
Pollutant Source 10: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Storage Areas – General		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.		
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.		
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.		
Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.		
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
	If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
	If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Pei	manent Tanks	
	Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
	Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
	Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
	☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
	☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.		
Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.		
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.		
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.		
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.		
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.		
Portable Drums and Containers		
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.		
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.	
 Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. 	
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
 Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors. 	
☐ If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.		
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.		
Use fluid level indicators.		
Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.		
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.		
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.		
Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.		
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs Spill Containment and Prevention** ☐ Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility. ☐ Keep spill kits readily available. ☐ Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills. Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible. Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills. ☐ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment. **Batteries** ☐ Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing. If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 		
Dust Control		
 Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying. 		
Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.		
Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.		
Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.		
Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.		
☐ Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.		
Inspections and Training		
 Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed. 		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.		
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.		
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.		
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.		
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 11: Designated Material Mixing Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)			
	Mix paints and solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, piers, and surface waters. Locate designated areas preferably indoors or under a shed.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ If a spill occurs, stop the source of the spill immediately and keep the area well ventilated.		
 Contain the liquid until cleanup is complete. 		
 Deploy oil containment booms if the spill may reach surface water. 		
☐ Cover the spill with absorbent material.		
☐ Prohibit the use of emulsifier or dispersant.		
 Dispose of cleanup materials in the same manner as the spilled material. 		
Pollutant Source 12: Shipboard Process Water Handling Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Keep process and cooling water used aboard ships separate from sanitary wastes to minimize disposal costs for the sanitary wastes.		
 Prevent process wastewater and cooling water from contacting spent abrasives and paint to avoid discharging these pollutants. 		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Inspect connecting hoses for leaks.		
Ро	ollutant Source 13: Shipboard Sanitary Waste Di	sposal	
Pc	ollutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗆 NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)	
	For ships under repair, discharge sanitary wastes to the yard's sanitary system or dispose of it by a commercial waste disposal company.		
	Develop and implement spill plans.		
	Train applicable employees in material transfer procedures, including spill prevention and containment activities, within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 14: Bilge and Ballast Water Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)			
	Dispose of bilge and ballast waters containing oils, solvents, detergents, and other additives via a licensed waste disposal company.		
Pollutant Source 15: Petroleum Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)			
	Cover loading/unloading areas.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Alternatively, provide overhangs at truck loading/unloading docks. ☐ Perform loading/unloading on an impervious pad to enable easy collection of spilled materials. Slope the impervious concrete floor to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment. If not coverable, confine loading/unloading activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on. Prohibit loading/unloading materials in the rain. ☐ For transfer to or from truck or rail cars, ensure hose connections at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans where spillage may occur in areas not in a containment area. For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Q – Water Transportation		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.	
	Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
	Train employees on proper spill prevention, control, cleanup, and transfer techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 1: Pressure Washing Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Pressure wash only in designated areas where wash water containment can be effectively achieved. Prohibit the use of detergents and additives in the pressure wash water. Collect discharge water and remove all visible solids before discharging to a sewer system, or, where permitted, to a drainage system, or receiving water. Reuse collected water, if possible. ☐ Direct deck drainage to a collection system sump for settling and/or additional treatment. Implement diagonal trenches or berms and sumps at marine railways to contain and collect wash water. ☐ At lift platforms, use solid decking, gutters, and sumps to contain and collect wash water.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 2: Surface Preparation, Sanding, and Paint Removal Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ As much as practicable, enclose, cover, or contain blasting and sanding activities to the extent practical to prevent abrasives, dust, and paint chips from reaching storm sewers or receiving water. Enclose activities with plastic barriers or tarpaulins to contain debris. When wind conditions could render containment ineffective, prohibit blasting and sanding activities. Cover drains, trenches, and drainage channels to prevent entry of blasting debris to the system. ☐ Prohibit performing blasting and sanding activities over open water unless fully contained. ☐ If sanding is conducted in-water, cover the water near the vessel with floating traps or surround the immediate area with floatina booms and remove debris with a skimmer

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Use vacuum sanding systems to collect sanding dust as it is created. ☐ Prohibit discharge of bottom paint residues to surface waters or land. Perform paint removal activities from vessel bottoms over an impermeable surface such as sealed asphalt or cement (i.e., not over open ground). Install a retaining berm so that the wastewater can be contained. Collect bottom paint residues for disposal by a licensed waste hauler. Inspect and clean sediment traps to ensure that solids are successfully intercepted and retained before they enter the drainage system. In the drydock, sweep accessible areas to remove debris and spent sandblasting material prior to flooding. Properly dispose of debris and spent sandblasting material. ☐ Collect spent abrasives routinely and store under a cover to await proper disposal.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Store used solvent strippers.		
	Reuse or recycle solvent strippers (strippers, particularly stripping baths, can generally be reused several times before their effectiveness is diminished).		
	Use environmentally sensitive chemical paint strippers.		
	Inspect the area at least weekly to ensure that SCMs are properly implemented.		
	Train applicable employees on proper waste control and disposal within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 3: Painting Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		o to next section)	
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.		
	As much as practicable, enclose, cover, or contain painting activities to the extent practical to prevent overspray and related debris from reaching storm sewers or receiving water.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Hang plastic barriers or tarpaulins during painting operations to contain debris. ☐ Prohibit uncontained spray painting activities over open water. ☐ Prohibit spray painting activities during windy conditions which render containment ineffective. ☐ Use spray equipment/technology that delivers more paint to the target and less overspray. Mix paints and solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, piers, and surface waters. Perform mixing activities indoors or under cover. ☐ Have absorbent and other cleanup items readily available for immediate cleanup of spills. ☐ Allow empty paint cans to dry before disposal.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Store paint and paint thinner away from traffic areas to avoid spills.		
 Implement an inventory control system to reduce paint waste, including tracking date received and expiration dates. 		
□ Recycle paint, paint thinner, and solvents.		
Store waste paint, solvents, and rags in covered containers to prevent evaporation to the atmosphere.		
 Use solvents with low volatility and coatings with low VOC content. 		
 Use high-transfer-efficiency coating techniques such as brushing and rolling to reduce overspray and solvent emissions. 		
☐ Train applicable employees on proper painting and spraying techniques within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 4: Drydock Maintenance Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Clean and maintain drydock on a regular basis to minimize the buildup of pollutants.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Prior to flooding, sweep accessible areas of the drydock to remove debris and spent sandblasting material. Properly dispose of debris and spent sandblasting material. Collect wash water and remove solids and metals. Use a licensed waste disposal company to treat or dispose of wash water. Clean the remaining areas of the dock after a vessel has been removed and the dock raised. Remove waste, including floatable and other low-density waste (wood, plastic, insulations, etc.), and place in closed containers for disposal. ☐ Keep absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain/clean up any spills. Train applicable employees on drydock maintenance procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 5: Drydock Operations Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Keep track of all equipment, supplies, and waste. Store them in a clean, orderly fashion. ☐ Use plastic barriers beneath the hull and between the hull and drydock walls for containment. Hang plastic barriers from the flying bridge of the drydock, from the bow or stern of the vessel, or from temporary structures for containment. Weigh down the bottom edge of the containment tarpaulins or plastic sheeting during a light breeze. To facilitate the implementation of containment, install tie rings or cleats, a cable suspension system, or scaffolding. When sandblasting (scuppers, railings, freeing ports, ladders, and doorways), use plywood and/or plastic sheeting to cover open areas between decks. □ Inspect the maintenance area regularly to ensure that SCMs are implemented. Train applicable employees on environmentally sound drydock activities and waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 6: Non-Drydock Activities Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Hang tarpaulin from the boat or fixed/floating platforms to reduce wind-blown pollutants.		
□ Pave or place tarps under marine railways.		
☐ Clean railways before the incoming tide.		
☐ Haul vessels beyond the high tide zone before commencing work.		
☐ Alternatively, halt work during high tide.		
 Place plastic sheeting or tarpaulin underneath boats to contain and collect waste and spent materials. Clean and sweep regularly to remove debris. 		
 Use fixed or floating platforms with plastic or tarpaulin barriers as work surfaces. 		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	While working on in-water vessels, contain blast material or paint overspray within plastic or tarpaulin barriers.		
	Vacuum or sweep, rather than hose, to remove debris present on the dock.		
	Train applicable employees on environmentally sound non-drydock activities and waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment, followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
	Pollutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Fue	Fueling – Stationary		
	Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad.		
	Alternatively, conduct fueling operations under a roof or canopy.		
	 Extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. 		
	If fueling takes place in an uncovered area, do so on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Where hose connections are made and broken, and leaks or spills of fuel could occur, use drip pans. \square Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use fuel hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ☐ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. ☐ Keep spill cleanup materials readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing it down. Sweep up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs, oil/water separators), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Regularly inspect and perform preventive maintenance on fuel storage tanks to detect potential leaks before they occur. ☐ Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills. Install curbing or bollards around fuel pumps to prevent collisions during vehicle ingress and egress. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. Alternatively, direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Empty and clean oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. ☐ Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Sweep up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Train applicable employees on vehicle fueling SCMs within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs Fueling - Mobile** ☐ Use a drip pan under the transfer hose. ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ☐ Ensure that the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve. ☐ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. ☐ Train applicable employees on vehicle fueling SCMs within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 8: Engine Maintenance and Repairs Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Conduct operations over land. Avoid conducting repairs over water.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Move work indoors, if possible. Alternatively, create temporary work enclosures using heavy-gauge polypropylene plastic stretched over a tubular metal frame (or comparable materials). If operations are uncovered, perform them on a contained, impervious concrete pad. ☐ Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use dry cleanup methods. Drain all parts of fluids into appropriate containers for waste disposal or reuse. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Periodically clean drip pans and containers.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
 Promptly transfer collected fluids to an appropriate closed container. Do not leave out full drip pans or other open containers. 		
□ Crush and recycle oil filters.		
☐ Properly treat or dispose of collected wastes by a licensed waste disposal company.		
 Prohibit pouring liquid waste down storm drains, or down floor drains, sinks, and/or sewer connections. 		
☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials.		
☐ Train applicable employees on maintenance/repair SCMs within the first week of employment followed by periodic refresher training.		
Pollutant Source 9: Engine Parts Washing Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.		
 Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. 		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Conduct cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor with no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers (if treatment works can accept the discharge) or treatment facilities. Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer (if treatment works cannot accept the discharge). If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. ☐ If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. ☐ Perform parts washing in a container or parts washer with a lid to prevent evaporation. ☐ Rinse or air dry the parts over the parts cleaning container. ☐ Prevent and contain spills and drips. ☐ Treat water soluble engine washing fluid in the same manner as other industrial wastewaters and either recycled or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
 Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to stormwater. 		
Train applicable employees on environmentally sound engine parts washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 10: Materials Handling and Store	age	
Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)	
Storage Areas – General		
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
 Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters. 		
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.		
	Prevent run-on to storage area.		
	Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.		
Sto	rage Areas – Liquid Fuel		
	If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.		
	If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.		
	If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.		
Pei	Permanent Tanks		
	Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R — Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.		
Portable Drums and Containers		
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.		
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).		
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.		
☐ Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.		
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 		
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.		
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.		
	If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.		
Ma	terials Handling and Inventory Management		
	Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.		
	Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.		
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.		
	Use fluid level indicators.		
	Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.		
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
longer in use I waste recyclir qualified disp	ose of chemicals that are no by taking them to a hazardous ng center or contracting with a losal company. Keep records to tity, receipt date, service life, users, routes.	
☐ Keep waste a or recycling is	hemicals segregated when reuse possible.	
Return toxic n for re-use.	naterial packaging to the supplier	
Spill Containment	and Prevention	
prevention, c	implement spill plans or spill ontrol, and countermeasure if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits	readily available.	
	ls such as absorbent pads easily clean up spills.	
Clean up leal methods if po	ks and spills immediately. Use dry ssible.	
transferred fro	pads/pans where chemicals are one container to another to euse leaks/spills.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.		
Ba	tteries		
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.		
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.		
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 		
Dυ	Dust Control		
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.		
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.		
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.		
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Inspections and Training	
 Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed. 	
Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
 Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. 	
Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
houseke materic proced	oplicable employees in good eeping, spill prevention and control, and als management and disposal ures within the first week of employment d by refresher training annually and as d.	
Pollutant S	ource 11: Designated Material Mixing	Areas
Pollutant so	ource present? 🗆 YES 🗆 NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)
away fr waters.	nts and solvents in designated areas om drains, ditches, piers, and surface Locate designated areas preferably or under a shed.	
□ If a spill immedi	occurs, stop the source of the spill ately and keep the area well ventilated.	
	entain the liquid until cleanup is mplete.	
	ploy oil containment booms if the spill ay reach surface water.	
□ Co	ver the spill with absorbent material.	
□ Pro	shibit the use of emulsifier or dispersant.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
 Dispose of cleanup materials in the same manner as the spilled material. 		
Pollutant Source 12: Shipboard Process Water Handling		
Pollutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, ski	p to next section)	
 Keep process and cooling water used aboard ships separate from sanitary wastes to minimize disposal costs for the sanitary wastes. 		
 Prevent process wastewater and cooling water from contacting spent abrasives and paint to avoid discharging these pollutants. 		
☐ Inspect connecting hoses for leaks.		
Pollutant Source 13: Shipboard Sanitary Waste Di	sposal	
Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
For ships under repair, discharge sanitary wastes to the yard's sanitary system or dispose of it by a commercial waste disposal company.		
□ Develop and implement spill plans.		
☐ Train applicable employees in material transfer procedures, including spill prevention and containment activities, within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 14: Bilge and Ballast Water Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
 Dispose of bilge and ballast waters containing oils, solvents, detergents, and other additives via a licensed waste disposal company. 	
Pollutant Source 15: Petroleum Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
□ Cover loading/unloading areas.	
 Alternatively, provide overhangs at truck loading/unloading docks. 	
 Perform loading/unloading on an impervious pad to enable easy collection of spilled materials. 	
 Slope the impervious concrete floor to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment. 	
☐ If not coverable, confine loading/unloading activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
 Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Prohibit loading/unloading materials in the rain. For transfer to or from truck or rail cars, ensure hose connections at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans where spillage may occur in areas not in a containment area. For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank. Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the around. Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility. ☐ Train employees on proper spill prevention, control, cleanup, and transfer techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 1: Deicing (Including Anti-Icing) Aircraft Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Optimize chemical deicer usage through planning. Use tarmac ice-detection systems. Use airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems. ☐ Establish a centralized aircraft deicing station. Provide station with containment of surface and subsurface drainage. Install a centralized deicing pad to facilitate the recovery of deicing fluid following application. Use plug-and-pump. Collect contaminated stormwater and deicing fluids.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Store in tanks. Alternatively, use retention or detention ponds for biochemical decomposition. Convey runoff via vegetated swales or other infiltration measures. Handle collected deicing fluids and contaminated stormwater appropriately to prevent spills/releases. Recycle deicing fluid where feasible. Release controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works, if allowed. ☐ Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary. ☐ Reduce, if possible, the amount of deicing fluid used with: Forced-air deicing systems.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems.	
	Infrared technology.	
	Hot water.	
	Varying glycol content to air temperature.	
	Enclosed-basket deicing trucks.	
	Solar radiation.	
	Hangar storage.	
	Aircraft covers.	
□ Op	timize anti-icer applications.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Apply to parked aircraft overnight to make it easier to remove accumulated snow and ice in the morning. 	
 Apply to aircraft immediately after deicing to provide extended hold-over time prior to take-off. 	
 Use vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles) to collect deicing runoff from the apron surface. 	
□ Recycle the fluid (resell or reuse).	
 Alternatively, release collected aircraft deicing runoff to sanitary sewage facility, if allowed by sewer authority. 	
☐ Alternatively, provide on-site treatment.	
□ Recover and recycle/dispose of unused deicing fluids in deicing trucks.	
□ Separate contaminated snow from clean snow.	
Dry Weather Deicing (Clear Ice Deicing)	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of deicing fluids (dry weather discharges of pollutants would need coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) wastewater permit).	
Prevent the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge points by installing storm sewer inlet covers.	
 Alternatively, block inlets and discharge points with booms, or install absorptive interceptors in the drains. 	
Collect applied deicing fluids for recycling or treatment.	
Release controlled amounts of fluids to a publicly owned treatment works, if allowed.	
 Convey fluids to holding ponds for decomposition. 	
Pollutant Source 2: Deicing/Anti-Icing Runways and Pads Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Use deicers that have less of an environmental impact than urea or glycol.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Chemical options include: potassium acetate, magnesium acetate, calcium acetate, anhydrous sodium acetate, and sodium formate (list is not exclusive). ☐ Analyze and optimize present chemical application rates. Install devices to meter the amount of pavement deicer being applied. Employ practices to prevent unnecessary deicer application. Install a runway ice detection system and/or pavement sensors to monitor tarmac conditions. Use sand where possible to enhance friction. Heat solid deicers and sand prior to application. Pre-wet with anti-icers to improve adhesion of solid deicers to the iced surface. Employ mechanical systems (snowplows, brushes) prior to application of deicing chemicals.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Emphasize anti-icing operations to minimize the need to deice. 	
 Collect contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (may be inappropriate where wildlife hazards exist). 	
 Convey contaminated runoff via vegetated swales. 	
☐ Ensure proper handling and disposal of unused deicing chemicals in vehicles.	
□ Use ice detection systems.	
☐ Use airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.	
☐ Train applicable employees on environmentally-sound deicing and anti-icing procedures within the first week of employment, followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 3: Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance and Service Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Good Housekeeping	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Use a licensed waste disposal company to properly treat or dispose of collected wastes. ☐ Prevent and contain spills and drips. ☐ Perform all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. Slowly remove any parts that are dipped in liquid to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal. Crush and recycle oil filters.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers lying around. Transfer used fluids to the proper container promptly. Frequently clean drip pans and containers. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use absorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. ☐ Prohibit the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor. ☐ Prohibit pouring liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections. Maintain an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas. □ Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store batteries and other significant materials indoors.	
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.	
Miı	nimizing Exposure	
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under cover when possible.	
	 Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities. 	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible.	
	☐ Maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	Check vehicles closely for leaks and use pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.	
Mo	anagement of Runoff	
	Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for maintenance (including on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) to ensure that runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	☐ Use berms or curbs.	
	☐ Use vegetated swales or other diversion measures.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Prevent the discharge of vehicle wash/rinse water to storm drains or surface waters.	
	 Discharge wash water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site. 	
	□ Alternatively, recycle on site.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs Inspections and Training** ☐ Inspect the maintenance area weekly for proper implementation of control measures. ☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for waste control and disposal within the first week of employment, followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 4: Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Cleaning Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors, if possible. ☐ If washing outdoors, cover the cleaning operation. ☐ Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. ☐ Drain wash water to a collection system and provide treatment or recycling.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
 Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. 		
☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.		
 Inspect cleaning area weekly to ensure controls are implemented and maintained. 		
 Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within the first week of employment, followed by refresher training annually and as needed. 		
Pollutant Source 5: Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
 Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) under a roof or canopy. 		
 Extend cover beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. 		
 Conduct fueling operations on an impervious concrete pad (not asphalt, which is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled) if the area is uncovered. 		
 Alternatively, conduct fueling operations on a contained pad. 		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Implement a system to report any spill exceeding 5 feet in any direction or which has entered the storm drainage system.	
Use drip pans and absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations where fuel leaks or spills can occur and where making and breaking hose connections can occur.	
Ensure that stormwater valves, plugs, and similar appurtenances are closed during fuel transfer operations.	
Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	
Ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
Keep spill cleanup materials readily available.	
 Use dry cleanup methods for fuel areas rather than hosing down the fuel area. 	
☐ Sweep up adsorbent as soon as spilled substance have been adsorbed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Provide spill kits on all fuel trucks, at fueling stations, in each hangar, and at strategic locations. Each kit should have at a minimum loose adsorbent, pig absorbent socks, a broom, and a shovel. Store used materials in an individual sealed container. Label containers to ensure proper handling and disposal as a hazardous material. Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Minimize run-on of stormwater into the fueling area. Use diversion dikes, berms, or curbing. Alternatively, use surface grading or other equivalent measures. Divert stormwater runoff to a collection system. Use an oil/water separator or other treatment.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
□ Recycle the treated stormwater.		
 Install curbing or posts around fuel pumps to protect them. 		
 Perform preventive maintenance on storage tanks to prevent potential leaks. 		
☐ Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills.		
□ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.		
☐ Train applicable employees on vehicle fueling BMPs within the first week of employment, followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 6: Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Storage Areas Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Store aircraft, ground vehicles, and equipment indoors.		
 Alternatively, cover the storage area with a roof. 		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** □ Store aircraft, ground vehicles, and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only. ☐ Install perimeter drains, berms, and dikes around storage areas to limit run-on. Park leaking deicing trucks in contained areas. Clean up spills and leaks using dry adsorbents instead of water. Collect fluid leaks from vehicles and equipment with drip pans. Inspect the storage yard for full drip pans regularly and to ensure BMPs are implemented. □ Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground. ☐ Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or aroundwater.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Train applicable employees on storage and inspection items within the first week of employment, followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Ро	Pollutant Source 7: Materials Handling and Storage		
Ро	llutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)	
Sto	orage Areas – General		
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
	Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
	Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
	Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		
	Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.		
	Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.		
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.		
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel		
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.		
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.		
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.		
Permanent Tanks		
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).		
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.		
☐ Use double-walled tanks.		
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.		
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.		
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.		
Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.		
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.		
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.		
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Portable Drums and Containers ☐ Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible. ☐ Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label drums with their contents. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. ☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Ma	terials Handling and Inventory Management	
	Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
	Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
	Use fluid level indicators.	
	Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.		
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.		
Spill Containment and Prevention		
 Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility. 		
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.		
☐ Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.		
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.		
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.		
□ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.		
Batteries		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector S – Air Transport Facilities	
SCMs Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Pollutant Source 8: Deicing Chemical Loading Areas Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
□ Store bulk aircraft deicing fluids in contained areas.	
□ Load deicing trucks in contained areas.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 1: Preparation of Chemical, Biological, and Physical Treatment Processes Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Store process chemicals inside buildings. ☐ Use drip pans under drums and equipment where feasible Inspect the storage yard for filled drip pans and other problems daily or as needed. ☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for storing and inspecting chemicals within the first week of employment, followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 2: Soil Amending and Grass Fertilizing Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Determine and apply the appropriate amount of fertilizer. ☐ Train applicable employees on appropriate procedures to prevent overfertilization (e.g., frequency of application and quantity applied) within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Pollutant Source 3: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Storage Areas – General	Storage Areas – General	
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.		
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.		
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.		
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.		
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
☐ If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.	
 Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. 	
Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover.	
☐ Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Ma	terials Handling and Inventory Management	
	Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
	Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
	Use fluid level indicators.	
	Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
 When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment. 	
Batteries	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

	Stormwater Contro	ol Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 4: Pest Control Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Follow the manufacturer's directions for application of pest control materials to site. ☐ Analyze need for pesticides and apply only if necessary. ☐ Anticipate and apply pesticides only during dry weather conditions. ☐ Store partially full containers indoors or undercover. ☐ Apply insecticides during breeding months. □ Protect rat bait houses from stormwater. Train applicable employees in methods to minimize pesticide application within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 5: Sludge Drying Beds Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
☐ Ensure drying bed is draining properly (e.g., check for clogging).	
☐ Avoid overfilling drying bed.	
□ Divert flow around the drying bed.	
☐ Grade the land around the drying bed.	
□ Use berms, dikes, curbs, or culverts.	
☐ Cover drying beds.	
Pollutant Source 6: Sludge Storage Piles Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
 Confine storage of sludge to a designated area outside drainage pathways and as far from any receiving water body as possible. 	

	Stormwater Contro	ol Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store sludge on an impervious surface such as a concrete pad.	
	Divert flow around storage piles.	
	☐ Grade the land around the piles.	
	□ Use berms, dikes, curbs, or culverts.	
	To prevent sediment from leaving storage area, use control measures such as silt fencing or waddles.	
	Cover sludge storage piles.	
	llutant Source 7: Sludge Transfer llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
Slu	Sludge Drying Beds	
	Conduct transfer operations over an impervious surface to enable easy collection of spilled materials.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Promptly remove any sludge spilled during transfer.	
	Avoid transferring sludge during rain events.	
	Divert flow around the transfer area.	
	☐ Grade the land around the transfer area.	
	□ Use berms, dikes, curbs, or culverts.	
Me	chanical Dewatering	
	Cover loading area.	
	Transfer sludge on an impervious pad to enable easy collection of spilled materials.	
	Avoid locating transfer operations near receiving water bodies.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Train applicable employees in sludge transfer methods within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 8: Incineration Ash Impoundments/Piles Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Line ash impoundments with clay (or other type of impervious material).		
Design ash impoundments to hold a maximum volume of ash plus a 10-year/24-hour rain event, at a minimum.		
Curb, berm, or dike ash storage areas.		
Avoid locating ash storage areas near receiving water bodies.		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	llutant Source 9: Vehicle and Equipment Maint llutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip	
Go	od Housekeeping	
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
	Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	
	Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
	If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
	Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.		
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.		
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.		
Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.		
Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.		
Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container.		
Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method.		
Maintain an organized inventory of materials.		

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works			
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done		
	Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.			
	Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries).			
	Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container.			
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.			
	Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.			
Ve	Vehicle and Equipment Washing			
	Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible.			
	When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system.			
	☐ Contain and recycle wash water.			

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.		
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.		
	Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.		
	Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Miı	Minimizing Exposure		
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.		
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.		
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.		
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **Management of Runoff** ☐ Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area. Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water. **Inspections and Training** Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented. Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed. ☐ Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 10: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). ☐ Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ☐ Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed. ☐ Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily. ☐ For mobile fueling, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
	llutant Source 11: Vehicle and Equipment Store	
Ро	llutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗆 NO (if NO, ski)	o to next section)
	If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
	Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	
	When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
	Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
	Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	
	Provide dust control where necessary.	
	Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 12: Miscellaneous Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	Dispose of grit/scum at a licensed landfill.	
	Dispose of screenings daily.	
	Maximize vegetative cover to stabilize soil and reduce erosion.	
	Direct stormwater to the treatment works.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector T – Treatment Works	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
□ Cover compost piles.	
 Cover exposed materials at septage or hauled waste receiving stations. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 1: Raw Material Unloading/Product Loading Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Stage unloading/loading activities at designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Ensure that unloading/loading activities are overseen by a facility representative. Close storm drains in areas surrounding unloading/loading activities. \square Direct flows to a dead-end sump. ☐ Use rubber seals in truck loading dock areas to contain spills. Inspect all containers for leaks or damage prior to unloading/loading of any raw or spent materials. Do not unload/load materials during storm events. Alternatively, provide cover or other protection for loading docks. ☐ Perform inventory control for all raw and spent materials.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on. □ Locate unloading/loading areas indoors. Alternatively, cover unloading and loading areas. ☐ Provide overhangs at truck unloading/loading docks. Alternatively, install door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading docks. ☐ Perform unloading/loading on an impervious pad for easy collection of spilled materials. ☐ For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank. Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure hose-connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, when not in a containment area, use drip pans where spillage may occur. Drain hoses back into truck, rail car, etc., after unloading/loading materials. Install high level alarm on tanks to prevent overfilling.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use dry cleanup methods rather than washing the areas down.	
	Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.	
	Where dust control is necessary, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or groundwater.	
	Train applicable employees in spill prevention, control, clean up, and proper materials management techniques within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
	Train applicable employees on proper unloading/loading techniques within first the week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
	Pollutant Source 2: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Sto	Storage Areas – General	
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.	
	Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	

Stormwater Control Measure	s: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	

	Stormwater Control Measure	es: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
	Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
	Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
	Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Poi	table Drums and Containers	
	Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
	Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
	Clearly label drums with their contents.	
	☐ Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.	

Stormwater Control Measure	es: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
 Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. 	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
 Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors. 	
If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
 Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use. 	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	

Stormwater Control Measure	es: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
☐ Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	

	Stormwater Control Measure	es: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Ba	tteries	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Dυ	Dust Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	

	Stormwater Control Measure	es: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.		
 Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses. 		
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 3: Waste Management – Wastewater Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
 Develop a leak prevention program for valves, pumps, and piping equipment. 		
Inspect the outside pipe connections (couplings, valve seals and gaskets, flanges, etc.) of the treatment system for leaks, corrosion, and maintenance issues.		
☐ Use dry cleanup methods.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 4: Waste Management – Solid Waste Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Inspect the general area around solid waste storage for signs of leaching. Store waste in dumpsters, drums, or bags so that it is physically contained. Store waste in an enclosed/covered area. If outside or in a covered area, minimize exposure to stormwater by grading the area to ensure that stormwater drains away from the area. Dispose of hazardous waste in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements. Route trash compactor leakage to a treatment system or sanitary sewer. Pollutant Source 5: Waste Management – Air Emissions Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Clean around vents and stacks to atmosphere from process and storage areas. ☐ Place tubs around vents and stacks for easy collection of settling particles.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Remove fugitive dust accumulations on ledges, walls, floors, and equipment. If compressed air is used for dust clean up, shut down machinery and other potential ignition sources.	
☐ Inspect air emission control systems (e.g., baghouses) regularly. Repair and replace as necessary.	
Route overflows/condensates from process vents to on-site treatment system or to the sanitary sewer.	
☐ Minimize freefall height to reduce fugitive dust losses.	
☐ Locate fabric dust filter collectors outside the facility, if possible. If fabric dust filter collectors are inside the facility, place them in an area protected by an explosion-protection system.	
Pollutant Source 6: Pest Control Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip	to next section)
☐ Follow the manufacturer's directions for application of pest control materials to site.	
 Analyze need for pesticides and apply only if necessary. 	
 Anticipate and apply pesticides only during dry weather conditions. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Store partially full containers indoors or undercover.	
Apply insecticides during breeding months.	
Protect rat bait houses from stormwater.	
Train applicable employees in methods to minimize pesticide application within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Ilutant Source 7: Illicit Connection to Storm Sew Ilutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip	
Plug all floor drains if it is unknown whether the connection is to storm sewer or sanitary sewer systems. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly.	
Perform smoke or dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system.	
Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections.	
Install a safeguard against vehicle wash water and parts cleaning waters entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Prevent vehicle wash water entering the storm sewer unless permitted. Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks. Replace tanks when necessary. ☐ Train employees on proper disposal practices for all materials. Pollutant Source 8: Meat Products – Operation of Meat Packaging Plants Including Animal Holding Pens (Beef, Chicken) Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Cover fowl hanging area. Enclose fowl hanging area, if practicable. ☐ Cover animal holding pens. Enclose animal holding pens, if practicable. ☐ Ensure stormwater runs off and prevent run-on to animal holding pens by grading the areas around them. Regularly inspect area around animal holding pens for stormwater runoff or run-on. ☐ Store materials from cleanup activities in appropriate containers in an enclosed/covered area.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Install runoff controls around areas where empty bird cages are stored, including when stored in trailers. ☐ Use mechanical sweepers around site to clean up fugitive feathers, dust, and manure. ☐ Decrease total lot area when animal numbers are low to decrease total stormwater runoff. Direct runoff to storage lagoons and holding ponds until it can be land-applied or evaporated. Alternatively, discharge to a municipal treatment system (check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable). Train applicable employees on proper material (e.g., hide, hair, feathers, and animal parts) cleanup procedures around and within the animal holding pens within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 9: Manure Management Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Place animal manure in a grassy area as far as possible from water courses so seepage has a chance to be filtered and absorbed by the grass before entering creek or stream. For land with a slope of greater than one percent, plant a dense, sod-forming grass at least 20 feet wide around the downgradient side of any manure stockpile.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use grass filter strips, filter fencing, or straw bales to filter solids and nutrients from runoff.	
Cover manure storage areas. Alternatively, store manure in areas enclosed by berms, dikes, curbs, or culverts.	
Pollutant Source 10: Dairy Products – Manufacturing and Storage of Packaged Dairy Products (Including Spoiled and Broken Product Containers) Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Store aged/spoiled dairy products in an enclosed storage area on an impervious or contained pad. Store under a roof or canopy.	
Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing areas down.	
Ensure that aged and/or contaminated/spoiled dairy products, including packaging such as bottles, cartons, plastic containers, etc., are covered or bagged and disposed of properly.	
Prevent milk solids foam from entering storm sewers. Avoid excessive foaming by limiting use of open-type separators and avoiding splashing when filling tanks. Repair leaky connections in lines under partial vacuum. Be aware of leaky packing and faulty rotary seals or pumps.	
☐ Carefully fill tanks at open-type separators.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Inspect for leaky connections in lines under partial vacuum, leaky packing, and faulty rotary seals or pumps.	
	Inspect storage area for leaks and spills and to monitor housekeeping and runoff prevention practices.	
	Train applicable employees on spill prevention, control, and proper disposal methods for all aged/spoiled dairy products within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Sto	ollutant Source 11: Canned, Frozen, and Preserv orage and Disposal ollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip	ved Fruits, Vegetables, and Frozen Specialties – Fruit and Vegetable o to next section)
	Store all fruits and vegetables in appropriate containers (e.g., bins, bushels, baskets, buckets). Store such containers in enclosed and/or covered areas.	
	Minimize fruit and vegetable storage time outdoors.	
	Store empty fruit and vegetable containers in an enclosed/covered area.	
	Use particulates emission control systems for all cooking processes to reduce particulate matter.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect all fruit and vegetable storage areas to monitor stormwater control implementation.	
Train applicable employees on proper handling/disposal methods for fresh/rotten fruits and vegetables within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 12: Grain Mills – Grain Handling, Storage, and Mixing Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Store all grain in appropriate containers (e.g., silos, hoppers). Store containers in enclosed and/or covered areas.	
Use a vacuum control system in all grain-mixing areas to minimize fugitive dust.	
Inspect the grain storage area weekly to ensure proper stormwater control implementation.	
Train applicable employees on grain handling procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities			
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done		
Pollutant Source 13: Bakery Products – Ingredien Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, ski			
☐ Store all ingredients (e.g., corn sweeteners, flour, shortening, syrup, vegetable oils) in appropriate containers (e.g., tanks, drums, bags). Store containers in an enclosed/covered area.			
 Inspect ingredient storage areas weekly for proper stormwater control implementation. 			
,	Pollutant Source 14: Bakery Products – Baking Process Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Remove flour dust and oil accumulation around ventilation exhaust systems.			
☐ Install an air emission control system for all baking processes to reduce particulate matter.			
Pollutant Source 15: Sugar and Confectionery – Sugar Handling Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)			
☐ Use a vacuum control system in all granular and powdered processing areas.			

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
llutant Source 16: Fats and Oils – Storage and I llutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, skip	
Store all fats and oils, (e.g., butcher shop materials, hair, hide, tallow, bone meal, and offal) in enclosed/covered areas.	
Ensure all fats and oils are physically contained.	
Inspect all fats and oils storage areas weekly for proper stormwater control implementation.	
Pollutant Source 17: Beverages – Materials Storage and Mixing Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Ensure grain is stored in enclosed/covered area.	
Install a particulate emission control system for all grain handling and brewing processes.	
Protect reusable beverage containers that are stored outdoors from stormwater contact.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
llutant Source 1: Outdoor Loading and Unloadi llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
Perform all loading/unloading activities in a covered or enclosed area. Alternatively, cover loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps).	
Provide overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks.	
Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain.	
Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas.	
Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment.	
For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure that hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans in areas where spillage may occur which are not in a containment area.	
Place catch trays between the dock and trailer at shipping and receiving bays to capture solids.	
Enclose material handling systems.	
Cover materials entering and leaving areas.	
Install an oil/water separator in catch basins.	
Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials.	
Inspect pallets for protruding nails or broken boards.	
Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a dead-end sump where spilled materials could be directed.	
	Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down.	
	Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.	
	Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or groundwater.	
	Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
	Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques, proper materials management techniques, and spill prevention and response.	
	llutant Source 2: Materials Handling and Storaç llutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
Sto	rage Areas – General	
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.	

SCMs		Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide secondary containment tanks and drum storage areas.	for storage	
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.		
Confine storage to designated at a areas outside of drainage pathw from high-traffic areas and surfactions.	ays and away	
Shelter chemical and material has storage areas with roofs, covers, appropriate forms of protection.	andling and or other	
Store and handle reactive, ignita flammable liquids in compliance applicable local fire codes, local and the National Electric Code.	with	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.		
☐ Divert stormwater around storage vegetated swales and/or berms.	e areas using	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel		
☐ If area is uncovered, connect sur sanitary sewer (if possible) or to a treatment such as an American F Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate	ppropriate Petroleum	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
 Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. 	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
the to of the	ral enclosed drum volume or 110 percent volume contained in the largest tank).	
□ Clearl	y label drums with their contents.	
□ lc †ł	lentify potentially hazardous materials, neir characteristics, and their use.	
n ir	learly identify whether a drum contains naterials that should be stored outdoors or doors. Drums stored outdoors should be ored under cover.	
	mporary containment and portable drip where required.	
□ Use sp	ill troughs for drums with taps.	
	containment units with manually ted pumps or ejectors.	
above facility	ty drainage is not engineered as listed e, equip the final discharge point of all sewers to prevent discharge in the event uncontrolled spill.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
 Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures. 	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
☐ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	Dust Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 3: Material Handling – Designated Material Mixing Areas Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Cover and enclose areas where the transfer of materials may occur.	
☐ Mix solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, and surface waters.	
Never wash drums in the mix kitchen or dispose of obsolete dyes and chemicals down the drain.	
☐ When a new drum is opened, thoroughly drain or empty the old drum into the new drum.	
Pollutant Source 4: Waste Management Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Store waste in enclosed and/or covered areas.	
Store wastes in covered, leak-proof containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums).	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Cover the dumpsters or move them indoors.	
☐ Use linked dumpsters that do not leak.	
☐ Dispose of or recycle packaging properly.	
Provide a lining for the dumpsters.	
☐ Direct runoff to on-site retention pond.	
Ensure hazardous and solid waste disposal practices are performed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements.	
Ship all wastes to off-site licensed landfills or treatment facilities.	
Pollutant Source 5: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Good Housekeeping	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	
Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.	
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.	
Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.	
Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.	
Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container.	
Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method.	
Maintain an organized inventory of materials.	
Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries).	
	Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container.	
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.	
	Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.	
Ve	hicle and Equipment Washing	
	Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible.	
	When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system.	
	□ Contain and recycle wash water.	
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	
	Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Miı	nimizing Exposure	
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.	
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Mo	inagement of Runoff	modeli iii, mappiopiidio, noi bono
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.	
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 6: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	
Use spill and overflow protection devices.	
Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area.	
Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures.	
Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point.	
Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge.	
 Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. 	
Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed.	
Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment.	
As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.	
Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
	For mobile fueling, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Po	llutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Stora	ge and Parking
	llutant source present? YES NO (if NO, ski	-
	If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
	Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 1: Outdoor Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. Perform all loading/unloading activities in a covered or enclosed area. Alternatively, cover loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps). ☐ Provide overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks. Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain. Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas. ☐ Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment. ☐ For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done □ Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure that hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans in areas where spillage may occur which are not in a containment area. □ Place catch trays between the dock and trailer at shipping and receiving bays to capture solids. Enclose material handling systems. □ Cover materials entering and leaving areas. ☐ Install an oil/water separator in catch basins. Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials. Inspect pallets for protruding nails or broken boards. Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Use a dead-end sump where spilled materials could be directed. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down. □ Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground. Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or groundwater. ☐ Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility. ☐ Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques, proper materials management techniques, and spill prevention and response. Pollutant Source 2: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Storage Areas – General ☐ Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas. ☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces. Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters. ☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection. Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Flectric Code. ☐ Prevent run-on to storage area. ☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms. Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel ☐ If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W –	Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W -	Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. ☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors. If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill. Materials Handling and Inventory Management Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use. Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse. ☐ Use fluid level indicators. Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures. Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units. Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes. Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible. Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use. **Spill Containment and Prevention** Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.		
☐ Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.		
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.		
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.		
 When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment. 		
Batteries		
Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.		
☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.		
 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 		
Dust Control		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying. Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations. Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming. Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis. ☐ Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater. Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids. **Inspections and Training** Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed. Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 3: Coal Pile Management Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
	Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
	Where possible store coal under cover, indoors, or with other structures to prevent wind-blown losses.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Use control measures such as berms, silt fencing, or waddles to prevent sediment from leaving storage area. Practice good stockpiling practices such as storing materials on concrete or asphalt pads and/or surrounding stockpiles using diversion dikes or curbs to limit run-on and to slow runoff. ☐ Trap particulates originating in coal storage/handling areas with filter fabric fences, gravel outlet protection, sediment traps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, retention/detention basins, or equivalent. Minimize quantities of coal stored on site through implementation of effective inventory control. ☐ Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of dust and debris. Cleanup methods may include mobile sweepers, scrapers, or scoops. Use properly designed basins for collection, containment, and recycling of pile spraying materials. Train applicable employees in good housekeeping measures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 4: Waste Management Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Store waste in enclosed and/or covered areas. ☐ Store wastes in covered, leak-proof containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums). ☐ Cover the dumpsters or move them indoors. ☐ Use linked dumpsters that do not leak. ☐ Dispose of or recycle packaging properly. Provide a lining for the dumpsters. ☐ Direct runoff to on-site retention pond. Ensure hazardous and solid waste disposal practices are performed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Ship all wastes to off-site licensed landfills or treatment facilities Pollutant Source 5: Sawdust and Particulate Emission Management Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Clean around vents and stacks. Place tubs around vents and stacks to collect. particulates. Inspect air emission control systems regularly. Repair or replace when necessary. Pollutant Source 6: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) **Good Housekeeping** ☐ Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler. ☐ Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise. ☐ Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired. ☐ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. ☐ Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. ☐ Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility. Vehicle and Equipment Washing ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. ☐ Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities. Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur. Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills. ☐ If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained. **Management of Runoff** Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspections and Training	
□ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
 Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed. 	
☐ Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
☐ When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
 Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. ☐ Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks. Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed. Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily. ☐ For mobile fueling, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve. ☐ Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 8: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof. Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector W – Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired. ☐ When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas. \square Use absorbents and dry cleanup. ☐ Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily. ☐ For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. Provide dust control where necessary. ☐ Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. ☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Pollutant Source 1: Plate Preparation Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)	
 Use aqueous-developed lithographic plates or wipe-on plates. 		
Pollutant Source 2: Printing Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Use press wipes as long as possible before discarding or laundering. Use dirty press wipes for the first pass and clean ones for the second pass.		
Remove solvent from dirty rags by squeezing or centrifuging prior to laundering.		
Set up an in-house dirty rag cleaning operation if warranted or send to approved industrial laundries, if available.		
☐ Use a dedicated press for inks with hazardous pigments/solvents.		
 Segregate used oil from solvents and other materials. 		
☐ Use water-based inks in gravure and flexographic printing process.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Fill ink fountains with only enough ink for a run or shift; return un-emulsified inks to their containers.		
 Substitute less toxic solvents for highly aromatic solvents; use detergent solutions. 		
☐ Monitor baths and accurately replenish chemicals.		
 Use a solvent pump instead of pouring solvent from a jug to minimize solvent use and exposure. 		
Pollutant Source 3: Cleanup Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Centralize liquid solvent cleaning in one location.		
 Designate special areas for draining or replacing fluids. 		
□ Label sinks properly for disposal of liquids.		
 Use doctor blades and squeegees to remove as much ink as possible prior to cleaning equipment with solvent and rags. 		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Dry solvent-coated screens before washing them in water □ Do not clean screens over a sink or drain. ☐ Minimize solvent use during equipment cleaning. ☐ Substitute non-toxic or less toxic cleaning solvents. Recover waste solvents on site with batch distillation or utilize professional solvent recyclers. ☐ Use counter-current washing instead of parallel rinse systems. ☐ Use a closed washing system. Use equipment wash-down water for making up subsequent batches. ☐ Eliminate once-through cooling water for compressors.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Inspect the area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented.		
☐ Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 4: Stencil Preparation for Screen Printing Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Capture excess ink from silkscreen process before washing the screen to decrease amount of ink used and cleaning emulsion used.		
Pollutant Source 5: Photo Processing Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
 Collect and properly manage fixing bath, developer, used film, photographic paper, and blackened ends of photosetting paper. 		
Pollutant Source 6: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Storage Areas – General		
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		

Stormwater Control Measu	ures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	

	Stormwater Control Meas	ures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
	If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Pe	rmanent Tanks	
	Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
	Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
	Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
	☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
	☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
	☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.	
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
 Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors. 	
If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	

	Stormwater Control Measu	ures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
r	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
□ l	Jse fluid level indicators.	
(Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
 	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no onger in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to dentify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
	Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
	Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill	Spill Containment and Prevention	
ļ	Develop and implement spill plans or spill provided by spill provided by spill plans or spill provided by spill plans, if required for your facility.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
☐ Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	
 Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing. 	
☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Dust Control	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
 Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. 	
 Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. 	
 Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses. 	
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Good Housekeeping	
Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
 Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections. 	
 Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise. 	

Stormwater Control Measu	ures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	
Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.	
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.	
Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. ☐ Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. ☐ Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Vehicle and Equipment Washing ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. ☐ Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Minimizing Exposure ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.

	Stormwater Control Measu	ures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	
Mc	anagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Ро	llutant Source 8: Vehicle and Equipment Fuelin	ig
Ро	ollutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗆 NO (if NO, skip	p to next section)
	Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
	When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).	
	Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
	Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	
	Use spill and overflow protection devices.	
	Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. ☐ Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. ☐ Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. ☐ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment. As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. ☐ Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
For mobile fueling, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 9: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector X – Printing and Publishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas. \square Use absorbents and dry cleanup. ☐ Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily. ☐ For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. ☐ Provide dust control where necessary. Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed. ☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 1: Outdoor Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
Perform all loading/unloading activities in a covered or enclosed area. Alternatively, cover loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps).	
Provide overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks.	
Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain.	
Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas.	
Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment.	
For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure that hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans in areas where spillage may occur which are not in a containment area.	
Place catch trays between the dock and trailer at shipping and receiving bays to capture solids.	
Enclose material handling systems.	
Cover materials entering and leaving areas.	
Install an oil/water separator in catch basins.	
Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials.	
Inspect pallets for protruding nails or broken boards.	
Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a dead-end sump where spilled materials could be directed.	
	Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down.	
	Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.	
	Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or groundwater.	
	Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
	Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques, proper materials management techniques, and spill prevention and response.	
Pollutant Source 2: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Sto	rage Areas – General	
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide secondary containment for storag tanks and drum storage areas.	е
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
 Confine storage to designated and labele areas outside of drainage pathways and of from high-traffic areas and surface waters. 	away
Shelter chemical and material handling ar storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	nd
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning cand the National Electric Code.	odes,
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas us vegetated swales and/or berms.	ing
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
☐ If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriat treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	

\$CMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
 Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. 	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
the to of the	ral enclosed drum volume or 110 percent volume contained in the largest tank).	
□ Clearl	/ label drums with their contents.	
□ lo th	entify potentially hazardous materials, eir characteristics, and their use.	
m in	learly identify whether a drum contains aterials that should be stored outdoors or doors. Drums stored outdoors should be ored under cover.	
	mporary containment and portable drip where required.	
□ Use sp	ill troughs for drums with taps.	
	containment units with manually led pumps or ejectors.	
above facility	ty drainage is not engineered as listed , equip the final discharge point of all sewers to prevent discharge in the event uncontrolled spill.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
 Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures. 	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
☐ Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
☐ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Inspections and Training	
 Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed. 	
Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
 Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. 	
Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 3: Waste Management Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Store waste in enclosed and/or covered areas.	
Store wastes in covered, leak-proof containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums).	
☐ Cover the dumpsters or move them indoors.	
☐ Use linked dumpsters that do not leak.	
☐ Dispose of or recycle packaging properly.	
☐ Provide a lining for the dumpsters.	
☐ Direct runoff to on-site retention pond.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Ensure hazardous and solid waste disposal practices are performed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements.	
☐ Ship all wastes to off-site licensed landfills or treatment facilities.	
Pollutant Source 4: Particulate Emission Management Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Clean around vents and stacks.	
☐ Place tubs around vents and stacks to collect particulates.	
□ Inspect air emission control systems regularly. Repair or replace when necessary.	
Rubber Manufacturers – Zinc Material Management	
Pollutant Source 5: Zinc Material Management Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Store zinc bags indoors.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use special large volume sacks (2,500-pound sacks rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks) with less potential for releases of zinc.	
☐ Store materials in use in sealable container.	
Provide an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened.	
Use automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.	
Use pre-weighed bags that can be thrown directly into the mixer to reduce spillage.	
☐ Clean up spills without washing zinc into storm drains.	
☐ Train employees on proper handling and emptying of zinc bags.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 6: Dust Collectors or Baghouses Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Repair or replace improperly operating baghouses.	
☐ Provide regular maintenance.	
Pollutant Source 7: Grinding Operations from which Zinc Dust May Be Released	
Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Use dust collection system or reduce the amount of dust generated.	
Pollutant Source 8: Zinc Stearate Coating Operations	
Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Develop a spill prevention/response plan.	
☐ Use dry cleanup methods for spills.	
☐ Use alternate compounds to zinc stearate.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Plastics Manufacturers – Plastic Pellet Management	
Pollutant Source 9: Plastic Pellet Management Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Conduct regularly scheduled self-evaluations to identify problem areas.	
☐ Encourage information sharing between companies.	
Develop educational materials for employees, including those involved in transporting pellets.	
Pollutant Source 10: Education and Training Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Educate key officials and company managers regarding the fate and effects and economic disadvantages of pellet loss.	
Educate company employees regarding environmental hazards of pellet loss and employee responsibility for corrective actions.	
☐ Train pellet handlers to operate equipment, particularly forklifts, in a manner that minimizes the potential for pellet loss.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 11: Equipment and Facilities	
Pollutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
☐ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad and under a roof or canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.	
☐ When fueling in an uncovered area, use a concrete pad (not asphalt).	
Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	
☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	
☐ Keep spill cleanup materials readily available.	
☐ Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	
☐ Minimize/eliminate run-on onto fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures.	

Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 12: Operations Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Place portable screens underneath connection points when making and breaking all connections.	
Secure outlet caps and seals before moving full or empty rail hopper cars and trucks.	
Implement handling procedures that minimize punctures and pellet spillage.	
☐ Inspect pellet packaging before offloading.	
☐ Repair punctured bags immediately.	
Pollutant Source 13: Good Housekeeping Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Implement daily and routine housekeeping and spill response procedures.	

Manageroning industries		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
 Develop standard operating procedures for containing and cleaning up spills. 		
☐ Conduct routine inspections for the presence of loose pellets on the facility grounds, including parking lots, drainage areas, driveways, etc.		
Pollutant Source 14: Packaging	Pollutant Source 14: Packagina	
Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Use reinforced bags and containers lined with puncture-resistant material.		
☐ Minimize the use of valved bags or seal valved bags immediately after filling.		
☐ Use sealed containers instead of break bulk packaging.		
Pollutant Source 15: Shipping		
Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Use containers made for cargo shipping rather than individual pallets.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Identify the person responsible for sealing the ports on rail hopper cars and bulk trucks and document sealing.	
Close and secure the rail hopper car valve with strong wire or aircraft cable in addition to the normal sealing mechanism.	
☐ Visually confirm that each compartment and tube of shipping vehicles is empty.	
 Inspect interiors of trailers and sea containers for defects that may puncture pellet packaging. Consider vandalism exposure when selecting leased track sites. 	
☐ Avoid on-deck pellet storage.	
Seal empty rail hopper cars and bulk trucks before returning them to shipper.	
Pollutant Source 16: Recycling and Waste Disposal	
Pollutant source present? 🗆 YES 🗀 NO (if NO, skip	o next section)
Store waste pellets in properly labeled containers.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Recycle or resell waste pellets.	
 Check broken and discarded packaging for residual pellets. 	
☐ Adhere to handling and storage procedures.	
If an outside vendor is used for waste removal, train in material handling, spill prevention, and control.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 1: Temporary Outdoor Storage of Fresh or Brine Cured Hides Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Store hides indoors, if possible.	
Cover hides with a roof or temporary covering (e.g., polyethylene, tarpaulin).	
Locate storage areas away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
Minimize stormwater run-on by enclosing the area or using berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the area.	
Inspect area regularly for proper implementation of good housekeeping and control measures.	
Train employees on waste control and disposal procedures.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 2: Beamhouse and Tanyard Operations Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Store chemical drums and bags and empty lime and depilatory chemical containers indoors, if possible. ☐ Cover chemical drums and bags, empty lime and depilatory chemical containers, and leather scraps with a roof or temporary covering (e.g., tarpaulins, polyethylene). Store on elevated impermeable surface. Install curbing or containment dikes around chemical storage, empty lime and depilatory chemical containers, and leather scrap storage areas. ☐ Avoid using hides treated with insecticides and fungicides. Use salts or chilling methods instead. ☐ Avoid toxic and less biodegradable antiseptics and biocides. Especially avoid those containing arsenic, mercury, lindane, and pentachlorophenol or other chlorinated substances. Minimize the use of chrome. Use trivalent chrome rather than hexavalent. Recover and recycle chrome to the extent possible. ☐ Reduce quantities of salt used for preservation.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Maintain an inventory of fluids to identify leakage and properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use. ☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. ☐ Use drip pans for leaking equipment. ☐ Sweep paved areas regularly. ☐ Eliminate unnecessary flushing with water. Label chemical drums and containers. ☐ Inspect area regularly for leaking drums, broken bags, or damaged control measures (e.g., broken or cracked dikes). Ensure proper implementation of good housekeeping and control measures, material inventory, material storage and operation, and maintenance. Train applicable employees in good housekeeping and proper chemical handling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Pollutant Source 3: Retan and Wet Finish Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Reduce dust through area enclosure and covering. ☐ Use nonorganic solvents for dyeing and refinishing. Implement and maintain dust collectors (e.g., vacuum, bag, cyclone) and filter systems. \square Sweep paved areas regularly. ☐ Eliminate unnecessary flushing with water. □ Label chemical drums and containers. Train employees on good housekeeping and proper chemical handling.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 4: Dry Finish Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Use effective spray equipment that delivers more dye to the target and avoids overspray. ☐ Have absorbent and other cleanup items readily available for immediate spill cleanup. ☐ Store dyes and solvents away from traffic areas to avoid spills. ☐ Recycle paint, paint thinner, and solvents. ☐ Establish and implement effective inventory control to reduce waste, including tracking date received and expiration dates. ☐ Store dyes, paint, solvents, and rags in covered containers to prevent evaporation to the atmosphere. Use solvents with low volatility and coatings with low VOC content. Use high-transfer-efficiency coating techniques. ☐ Inspect spray booths area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Train employees on proper spraying techniques and spent solvent disposal=.		
Pollutant Source 5: Buffing and Shaving Areas Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Install dust collection enclosures. Implement preventative inspection/maintenance programs.		
Pollutant Source 6: Outdoor Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.		
Perform all loading/unloading activities in a covered or enclosed area. Alternatively, cover loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps).		
Provide overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks.		
Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain.		
Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** \square Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment. ☐ For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank. ☐ Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure that hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans in areas where spillage may occur which are not in a containment area. □ Place catch trays between the dock and trailer at shipping and receiving bays to capture solids. ☐ Enclose material handling systems. □ Cover materials entering and leaving areas. Install an oil/water separator in catch basins. Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Inspect pallets for protruding nails or broken boards. Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on. ☐ Use a dead-end sump where spilled materials could be directed. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down. Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground. ☐ Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or groundwater. ☐ Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility. Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques, proper materials management techniques, and spill prevention and response.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 7: Storage Areas for Raw, Semi-processed, or Finished Tannery By-products Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Store pallets and/or bales of raw, semiprocessed, or finished by-products indoors or protect with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage area, or other suitable means. ☐ Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the area's perimeter to limit runon and runoff. ☐ Place materials on an impermeable surface. Minimize storage of flesh trimmings and organic materials. Pollutant Source 8: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) Storage Areas – General ☐ Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
	If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Pe	rmanent Tanks	
	Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
	Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
	Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
	☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
	☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
	☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.	
 Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. 	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
 Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors. 	
☐ If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
	Use fluid level indicators.	
	Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
	Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	
	Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
	Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spi	ll Containment and Prevention	
	Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Keep spill kits readily available.	
	Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Bat	Batteries	
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **Dust Control** Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or agaregate drying. ☐ Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations. Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming. Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis. Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater. Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids. **Inspections and Training** ☐ Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed. Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.		
 Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. 		
Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.		
 Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses. 		
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 9: Illicit Connection to Storm Se	wer	
Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
 Plug all floor drains if it is unknown whether the connection is to storm sewer or sanitary sewer systems. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly. 		
 Perform smoke or dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system. 		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections.	
Install a safeguard against vehicle wash water and parts cleaning waters entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	
Prevent vehicle wash water entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	
Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks. Replace tanks when necessary.	
Train employees on proper disposal practices for all materials within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 10: Coal Pile Management Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Confine storage to designated and labeled	,
areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Where possible store coal under cover, indoors, or with other structures to prevent wind-blown losses.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
f€	lse control measures such as berms, silt encing, or waddles to prevent sediment from eaving storage area.	
st a	ractice good stockpiling practices such as toring materials on concrete or asphalt pads and/or surrounding stockpiles using diversion likes or curbs to limit run-on and to slow runoff.	
st fe tr	rap particulates originating in coal torage/handling areas with filter fabric encing, gravel outlet protection, sediment raps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of egetation, catch-basin filters, etention/detention basins, or equivalent.	
th	Minimize quantities of coal stored on site nrough implementation of effective inventory control.	
fr n	ractice good housekeeping measures such as requent removal of dust and debris. Cleanup nethods may include mobile sweepers, crapers, or scoops.	
С	lse properly designed basins for collection, containment, and recycling of pile spraying naterials.	
h e	rain applicable employees in good a cousekeeping measures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 11: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Good	d Housekeeping	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	
Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	
Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.	
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. ☐ Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. ☐ Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. ☐ Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. ☐ Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries).

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. ☐ Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility. Vehicle and Equipment Washing ☐ Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. ☐ When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. Contain and recycle wash water. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.		
	Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Mi	nimizing Exposure		
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.		
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.		
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.		
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.		
Mc	Management of Runoff		
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.		
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities			
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.		
Ins	pections and Training		
	Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.		
	Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed.		
	Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
	Pollutant Source 12: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering.		
	When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).		
	Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ☐ Use spill and overflow protection devices. Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. ☐ Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities		
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
□ Provide curbing or prevent collisions fr	posts around fuel pumps to om vehicles and equipment.	
☐ As an alternative to SCMs), collect storr treatment or recyc	other SCMs (e.g., diversion nwater runoff and provide ing.	
□ Prohibit "topping o	ff" of fuel tanks.	
	ks weekly to detect leaks or or deterioration such as r damage. Perform nance as needed.	
□ Inspect the fueling	area for leaks and spills daily.	
	ensure the fueling vehicle is anual shutoff valve.	
equipment fueling	perform vehicle and within the first week of ed by refresher training eded.	
Pollutant Source 13: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ If possible, park/sto indoors or under a i	re vehicles and equipment oof.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside. Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired. ☐ When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas. ☐ Use absorbents and dry cleanup. ☐ Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily. For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. ☐ Provide dust control where necessary. Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Pollutant Source 1: Metal Fabricating Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Sweep fabrication areas frequently to avoid heavy accumulation of steel ingots, fines, and scrap. ☐ Capture dust through a vacuum system to avoid accumulation on roof tops and onto the around. ☐ Sweep all accessible paved areas on a regular basis. ☐ Keep floors clean and dry by using dry cleanup techniques. ☐ Remove and dispose of waste regularly. ☐ Train employees on good housekeeping measures. Pollutant Source 2: Raw Material Storage Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) ☐ Store materials in a covered area whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Organize storage areas so there is easy access in case of a spill.	
Label stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.	
Minimize the amount of material stored to avoid corrosive activity from long-term exposed materials.	
Dike or berm the storage area to prevent or minimize run-on.	
Keep storage area neat and orderly. Stack materials neatly on pallets or off the ground.	
Cover exposed materials.	
Pollutant Source 3: Outdoor Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
Perform all loading/unloading activities in a covered or enclosed area. Alternatively, cover loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps).	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Provide overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks. ☐ Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain. Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas. Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment. For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank. Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure that hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans in areas where spillage may occur which are not in a containment area. Place catch trays between the dock and trailer at shipping and receiving bays to capture solids. ☐ Enclose material handling systems.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** □ Cover materials entering and leaving areas. ☐ Install an oil/water separator in catch basins. Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials. Inspect pallets for protruding nails or broken boards. Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on. ☐ Use a dead-end sump where spilled materials could be directed. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down. Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground. Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or groundwater.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
 Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility. 		
☐ Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques, proper materials management techniques, and spill prevention and response.		
Pollutant Source 4: Heavy Equipment Storage Areas Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
□ Store vehicles indoors when possible.		
☐ If stored outdoors, use gravel, concrete, or other porous surfaces to minimize or prevent heavy equipment from creating ditches or other conveyances that could cause sediment runoff.		
☐ Cover outdoor storage areas.		
☐ Divert drainage to vegetated swales, filter strips, retention ponds, or holding tanks.		
☐ Direct drainage systems away from high-traffic areas and into collection systems.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
□ Clean equipment prior to storage.		
Pollutant Source 5: Metal Work Fluid Areas Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Store vehicles indoors when possible.		
☐ If stored outdoors, use gravel, concrete, or other porous surfaces to minimize or prevent heavy equipment from creating ditches or other conveyances that could cause sediment runoff.		
☐ Cover outdoor storage areas.		
Divert drainage to vegetated swales, filter strips, retention ponds, or holding tanks.		
☐ Direct drainage systems away from high-traffic areas and into collection systems.		
☐ Clean equipment prior to storage.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or groundwater.	
Pollutant Source 6: Materials Handling and Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Storage Areas – General	
Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.	
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Portable Drums and Containers ☐ Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible. Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ☐ Clearly label drums with their contents. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use. Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover. Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. ☐ Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
☐ Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
☐ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	

	Stormwater Control Measures: Secto	r AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Inspections and Training	
 Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed. 	
Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
 Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing. 	
Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
 Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses. 	
☐ Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 7: Chemical Cleaners and Rinse Water Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Use drip pans and other spill collection devices to avoid spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners.	
☐ Recycle wastewater.	
Store recyclable waste indoors or in covered containers.	
If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible), an oil/water separator, or catch basin filter. If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable. If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure regular inspection and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Pollutant Source 8: Raw Steel Collection Areas Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Keep collection areas clean.	
☐ Keep materials in inside or in a covered storage bin (if outside) until pickup.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Collect scrap metals, fines, and iron dust and store them under cover until recycled.	
Pollutant Source 9: Paints and Painting Equipment Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Paint and sand indoors when possible.	
☐ If done outside, enclose sanding and painting areas with tarps or plastic sheeting.	
Avoid painting and sandblasting operations outdoors in windy weather conditions.	
Use tarps, drip pans, or other spill collection devices to contain and collect spills.	
Use effective spray equipment that delivers more paint to the target and avoids overspray.	
Mix paints and solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, piers, and surface waters, preferably indoors or under cover.	
☐ Have absorbent and other cleanup items readily available for immediate spill cleanup.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Allow empty paint cans to dry before disposal.	
☐ Keep paint and paint thinner away from high- traffic areas to avoid spills.	
☐ Recycle paint, paint thinner, and solvents.	
Establish and implement effective inventory control to reduce paint waste, including the tracking date received and expiration dates.	
☐ Use water-based paints when possible.	
☐ Train employees to use the spray equipment properly.	
Pollutant Source 10: Metal Chip Storage Areas	
Pollutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)
☐ Store waste chips indoors, if possible.	
☐ Cover outdoors chip storage containers.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Place chip storage containers on asphalt or concrete surfaces.		
☐ Be sure fluid has completely drained before placing chips in storage containers.		
 Continue draining fluids, if necessary. This can be done by simply tilting containers towards one end and allowing excess fluids to drain through a hole into a residue container. 		
☐ Inspect area for leaks or spills.		
☐ Monitor and maintain containers on a regular basis. Empty storage or residue containers as needed and do not allow them to overflow.		
Pollutant Source 11: Hazardous Waste Storage Areas Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Cover and/or enclose storage areas using a temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation.		
☐ Store hazardous waste in sealed drums.		
☐ Establish centralized drum storage areas.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** ☐ Provide secondary containment around chemical storage areas. If containment structures have drains, ensure the drains have valves that are maintained in the closed position. Institute protocols for checking/testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. ☐ Check for corrosion and leakage of storage containers. Clearly label containers identifying the contents and hazardous characteristics. Properly dispose of outdated materials. Use diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the area's perimeter to limit run-on and runoff. Post notices prohibiting dumping of materials into storm drains. ☐ Store containers, drums, and bags away from high-traffic routes and surface waters.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Do not stack containers in such a way as to cause leaks or damage to the containers.	
☐ Use pallets to store containers off the ground when possible.	
Store materials with adequate space for traffic without disturbing drums.	
☐ Maintain a low inventory level of chemicals based on need.	
☐ Train employees in spill prevention/control and proper hazardous waste management.	
Pollutant Source 12: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	
Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, ski)	o to next section)
Good Housekeeping	
☐ Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
 Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections. 	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise. ☐ Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired. ☐ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. ☐ Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system. ☐ Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container. Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ☐ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. ☐ Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries). ☐ Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.	
Vehicle and Equipment Washing	
 Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible. 	
 When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system. 	
☐ Contain and recycle wash water.	
 Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. 	
☐ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	
Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
 Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. 	
Minimizing Exposure	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities. ☐ Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur. Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills. ☐ If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained. **Management of Runoff** Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **Inspections and Training** $\ \square$ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented. Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed. ☐ Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed. Pollutant Source 13: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section) □ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). ☐ Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. ☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities **SCMs** Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done ☐ Use spill and overflow protection devices. ☐ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures. Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point. ☐ Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge. Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed. Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment.

	Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	
	Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
	For mobile fueling, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
	Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Ро	Pollutant Source 14: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking	
Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
	If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done **SCMs** Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside. Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired. ☐ When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas. ☐ Use absorbents and dry cleanup. ☐ Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily. For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath. ☐ Provide dust control where necessary. Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities		
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
☐ Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.		
Pollutant Source 15: Transporting Chemicals to St		
Pollutant source present? \square YES \square NO (if NO, skip	o to next section)	
Store drums as close to the operational building as possible.		
Label all drums with proper warning and handling instructions.		
☐ Ensure forklift operators are trained to avoid puncturing drums.		
Pollutant Source 16: Finished Products (Galvanize	ed) Storage	
Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Store finished products indoors on wooden pallets, concrete pad, gravel surface, or other impervious surface.		
Pollutant Source 17: Wooden Pallets and Empty Drums Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Clean contaminated wooden pallets.		

Stormwater Control Measures: Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	
SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Cover empty drums.	
☐ Cover contaminated wooden pallets.	
Store drums and pallets indoors on concrete pads.	
☐ Clean empty drums.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 1: Outdoor Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
Perform all loading/unloading activities in a covered or enclosed area. Alternatively, cover loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps).	
Provide overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks.	
Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain.	
Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas.	
Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment.	
For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure that hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans in areas where spillage may occur which are not in a containment area.	
Place catch trays between the dock and trailer at shipping and receiving bays to capture solids.	
Enclose material handling systems.	
Cover materials entering and leaving areas.	
Install an oil/water separator in catch basins.	
Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials.	
Inspect pallets for protruding nails or broken boards.	
Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a dead-end sump where spilled materials could be directed.	
	Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down.	
	Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.	
	Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or groundwater.	
	Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
	Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques, proper materials management techniques, and spill prevention and response.	
Ро	Pollutant Source 2: Materials Handling and Storage	
Рс	Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Sto	orage Areas – General	
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
☐ Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
☐ If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	Reason why mappropriate / Not Botte
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.	
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.	
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.	
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.	
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.	
Portable Drums and Containers	
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.	
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
the total enclosed drum volume or 110 per of the volume contained in the largest tank	cent <).
☐ Clearly label drums with their contents.	
 Identify potentially hazardous materia their characteristics, and their use. 	ls,
 Clearly identify whether a drum conta materials that should be stored outdoor indoors. Drums stored outdoors should stored under cover. 	ors or
Use temporary containment and portable pans where required.	drip
☐ Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
 Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors. 	
If facility drainage is not engineered as listerabove, equip the final discharge point of a facility sewers to prevent discharge in the end of an uncontrolled spill.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures.	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done			
	Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.				
	Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.				
Sp	Spill Containment and Prevention				
	Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.				
	Keep spill kits readily available.				
	Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.				
	Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.				
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.				
	When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.				
Ba	Batteries				

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done		
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.			
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.			
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 			
Dυ	Dust Control			
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.			
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.			
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.			
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.			
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.			

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done			
Pollutant Source 3: Foundry Sand and Limestone Storage Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)				
 Confine storage to areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters. 				
 Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms. 				
 Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of dust and debris. Cleanup methods may include mobile sweepers, scrapers, or scoops. 				
☐ Use control measures such as berms, silt fencing, or waddles to prevent sediment from leaving storage area.				
☐ Train employees in good housekeeping measures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.				
Pollutant Source 4: Waste Management Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)				
☐ Store waste in enclosed and/or covered areas.				
Store wastes in covered, leak-proof containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums).				

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Cover the dumpsters or move them indoors.	
☐ Use linked dumpsters that do not leak.	
☐ Dispose of or recycle packaging properly.	
☐ Provide a lining for the dumpsters.	
☐ Direct runoff to on-site retention pond.	
Ensure hazardous and solid waste disposal practices are performed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements.	
Ship all wastes to off-site licensed landfills or treatment facilities.	

	·	
	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	lutant Source 5: Particulate Emission Manager lutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip	
	Clean around vents and stacks.	
	Place tubs around vents and stacks to collect particulates.	
	Inspect air emission control systems (e.g., baghouses) regularly. Repair or replace when necessary.	
	Pollutant Source 6: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Go	od Housekeeping	
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the stormwater or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.	
	Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.	
	Inspect all equipment and vehicles for leaking fluids, such as oil and antifreeze, each day when in use and monthly otherwise.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground using pans until repaired.	
Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	
If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	
Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.	
Drain all parts of fluids prior to final disposal. Empty oil and fuel filters before final disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	
Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	
Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use adsorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.	
Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.	
Collect liquid wastes in a properly labeled container.	
Dispose of wastes by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method.	
Maintain an organized inventory of materials.	
Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.	
Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, batteries).	
Store batteries and other significant materials inside or in a covered secondary container.	
Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from the facility.	
Ve	hicle and Equipment Washing	
	Prohibit washing parts or equipment outside, if possible.	
	When conducting washing operations outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash water drains to the intended collection system.	
	□ Contain and recycle wash water.	
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	
	Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Train applicable employees on proper washing procedures within first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Miı	nimizing Exposure	
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor and no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.	
	Check vehicles closely for leaks. Use drip pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	
	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.	
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	
Mc	inagement of Runoff	
	Use berms, curbs, vegetated swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.	
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, or a land application site; or recycle on site. Do not discharge wash water to a storm drain or to surface water.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Inspections and Training	
☐ Inspect the maintenance area weekly to ensure SCMs are implemented.	
 Inspect wash areas daily for evidence of discharges to the stormwater drainage system and correct as needed. 	
☐ Train maintenance employees on waste control and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	
Pollutant Source 7: Vehicle and Equipment Fuelin	ng
Pollutant source present? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
 Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad, or under a roof/canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent precipitation from entering. 	
 When fueling in an uncovered area, conduct fueling operations on a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). 	
 Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections. 	
☐ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Use spill and overflow protection devices.	
Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area.	
Keep spill cleanup material readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	
Minimize/eliminate run-on into fueling areas using diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading, or other equivalent measures.	
Place absorbent material between contaminated runoff and discharge point.	
Direct contaminated runoff through an oil/water separator before discharge.	
 Clean and empty oil/water separators at the appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. 	
Inspect oil/water separators at least monthly. Follow procedures for sweeping up absorbent as soon as spilled substance have been absorbed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles and equipment.	
As an alternative to other SCMs (e.g., diversion SCMs), collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.	
Prohibit "topping off" of fuel tanks.	
Inspect storage tanks weekly to detect leaks or spills and monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills daily.	
For mobile fueling, ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve.	
Train personnel who perform vehicle and equipment fueling within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 8: Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
If possible, park/store vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof.	
Inspect for leaks all incoming vehicles, parts, and equipment that will be stored temporarily outside.	
Inspect all equipment and vehicles monthly for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service and prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.	
When parking/storing vehicles and equipment outside, install berms and dikes in storage areas.	
Use absorbents and dry cleanup.	
Clean oil and grease from paved surfaces daily.	
For vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance, place drip pans underneath.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide dust control where necessary.	
Inspect the storage area for full drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
Train applicable employees on procedures for storage and inspection items within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 1: Outdoor Loading and Unloading Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.	
Perform all loading/unloading activities in a covered or enclosed area. Alternatively, cover loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps).	
Provide overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks.	
Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain.	
Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas.	
Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment.	
For rail transfer, install a drip pan within the rails to collect spillage from the tank.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure that hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas. Alternatively, use drip pans in areas where spillage may occur which are not in a containment area.	
Place catch trays between the dock and trailer at shipping and receiving bays to capture solids.	
Enclose material handling systems.	
Cover materials entering and leaving areas.	
Install an oil/water separator in catch basins.	
Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials.	
Inspect pallets for protruding nails or broken boards.	
Provide diversion berms, dikes, or vegetated swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
	Use a dead-end sump where spilled materials could be directed.		
	Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down.		
	Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.		
	Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or groundwater.		
	Develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.		
	Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques, proper materials management techniques, and spill prevention and response.		
Ро	Pollutant Source 2: Materials Handling and Storage		
Ро	Pollutant source present? □ YES □ NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
Sto	orage Areas – General		
	Store materials on concrete pads to facilitate cleanup of leaks/spills.		

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Provide secondary containment for storage tanks and drum storage areas.	
☐ Maintain dry ground surfaces.	
☐ Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from high-traffic areas and surface waters.	
Shelter chemical and material handling and storage areas with roofs, covers, or other appropriate forms of protection.	
Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.	
☐ Prevent run-on to storage area.	
☐ Divert stormwater around storage areas using vegetated swales and/or berms.	
Storage Areas – Liquid Fuel	
☐ If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or to appropriate treatment such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate (CP) oil/water	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
separator, catch basin filter, or other appropriate system.	
☐ If connecting to a sanitary sewer, check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable.	
☐ If implementing separator or filter technologies, ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.	
Permanent Tanks	
Store permanent tanks on an impervious surface surrounded by dikes with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank).	
☐ Clearly label all permanent tanks.	
☐ Provide controls for aboveground tanks.	
☐ Use double-walled tanks.	
☐ Provide tanks with overflow protection.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done		
☐ Provide fuel level indicators.			
☐ Keep valves on permanent storage tanks in "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is removed.			
☐ Institute protocols for testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.			
☐ Check/test stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.			
☐ Maintain good integrity of all drums and tanks.			
☐ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.			
Portable Drums and Containers	Portable Drums and Containers		
Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). Store drums indoors when possible.			
Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of			

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
the total enclosed drum volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).	
Clearly label drums with their contents.	
Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and their use.	
Clearly identify whether a drum contains materials that should be stored outdoors or indoors. Drums stored outdoors should be stored under cover.	
Use temporary containment and portable drip pans where required.	
Use spill troughs for drums with taps.	
Empty containment units with manually operated pumps or ejectors.	
If facility drainage is not engineered as listed above, equip the final discharge point of all facility sewers to prevent discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Materials Handling and Inventory Management	
Document potentially hazardous materials including their characteristics and use.	
Limit purchases of potentially hazardous materials. Also limit the storage and handling of such materials.	
Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse.	
☐ Use fluid level indicators.	
 Maintain an inventory of fluids to help identify any leakage. Identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal procedures. 	
Clearly identify accumulation dates on the outside of waste chemical storage units.	
Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use by taking them to a hazardous waste recycling center or contracting with a qualified disposal company. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
☐ Keep waste chemicals segregated when reuse or recycling is possible.	
Return toxic material packaging to the supplier for re-use.	
Spill Containment and Prevention	
Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.	
☐ Keep spill kits readily available.	
Have materials such as absorbent pads easily accessible to clean up spills.	
☐ Clean up leaks and spills immediately. Use dry methods if possible.	
Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to recover and reuse leaks/spills.	
☐ When using portable drip pans, employ temporary containment.	
Batteries	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Store used lead-acid batteries on an impervious surface, under cover, protected from weather and freezing.	
	☐ If a battery is dropped, treat it as if it is cracked.	
	 Neutralize acid spills, such as with baking soda, and dispose of the resulting waste as hazardous. 	
Du	st Control	
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.	
	Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations.	
	Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by regularly shoveling, sweeping, or vacuuming.	
	Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue on a regular basis.	
	Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated stormwater.	

	SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
	Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids.	
Ins	pections and Training	
	Inspect berms, curbs, and secondary containment systems weekly. Perform repairs as needed.	
	Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks weekly and during significant rainfall events. Inspect monthly for deterioration such as corrosion, cracks, or damage. Perform preventive maintenance as needed.	
	Conduct container integrity testing annually or as recommended and provide leak detection. Ensure that a qualified professional does integrity testing.	
	Inspect the storage area for filled drip pans and other problems weekly or more frequently, as needed.	
	Inspect and maintain baghouses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.	
	Train applicable employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management and disposal procedures within the first week of employment followed by refresher training annually and as needed.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done
Pollutant Source 3: Waste Management Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)	
☐ Store waste in enclosed and/or covered areas.	
Store wastes in covered, leak-proof containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums).	
☐ Cover the dumpsters or move them indoors.	
☐ Use linked dumpsters that do not leak.	
☐ Dispose of or recycle packaging properly.	
☐ Provide a lining for the dumpsters.	
☐ Direct runoff to on-site retention pond.	

SCMs	Reason Why Inappropriate / Not Done	
Ensure hazardous and solid waste disposal practices are performed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements.		
Ship all wastes to off-site licensed landfills or treatment facilities.		
Pollutant Source 4: Particulate Emission Management Pollutant source present? YES NO (if NO, skip to next section)		
☐ Clean around vents and stacks.		
Place tubs around vents and stacks to collect particulates.		
Inspect air emission control systems (e.g., baghouses) regularly. Repair or replace when necessary.		