

that all areas that may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges shall be maintained in a clean and orderly manner. This section of today's permit also requires that the following areas be specifically addressed:

(a) *Pressure Washing Area*—When pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be collected or contained and disposed of as required by the NPDES permit for this process water, if the discharge is to waters of the U.S. or through a municipal separate storm sewer. The plan must describe the measures to collect or contain the discharge from the pressure washing area, detail the method for the removal of the visible solids, describe the method of disposal of the collected solids, and identify where the discharge will be released (i.e., the receiving waterbody, storm sewer system, sanitary sewer system).

(b) *Blasting and Painting Areas*—The facility must consider containing all blasting and painting activities to prevent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from reaching a receiving waterbody or storm sewer system. The plan must describe measures taken at the facility to prevent or minimize the discharge of spent abrasive, paint chips, and paint into the receiving waterbody and storm sewer system. The facility may consider hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. Where appropriate, a schedule for cleaning storm water conveyances to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips should be addressed within the plan. The plan should include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities. Such items may include the prohibition of performing uncontained blasting and painting over open water or blasting and painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective.

(c) *Material Storage Areas*—All stored and containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be stored in a protected, secure location away from drains and plainly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The facility must specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or cover for materials that are stored outdoors. Above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside must be delineated on the site map with a description of the containment measures in place to prevent leaks and spills. The facility

must consider implementing an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous materials. Those facilities where abrasive blasting is performed must specifically include within the plan discussion on the storage and proper disposal of spent abrasive generated at the facility.

(d) *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas*—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The facility must consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to storm water, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

(e) *Material Handling Areas*—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (i.e., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The facility must consider covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area, preferably indoors or under a shed; and minimizing runoff of storm water to material handling areas. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses, and soil chutes carrying wastewater from vessels.

(f) *Drydock Activities*—The plan must address the routine maintenance and cleaning of the drydock to minimize the potential for pollutants in storm water runoff. The facility must describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and the final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock must also be included within the plan. The facility must consider items such as sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain and cleanup any spills.

(g) *General Yard Area*—The plan must include a schedule for routine

yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area. The facility must consider such measures as providing covered trash receptacles in each yard, on each pier, and on board each vessel being repaired.

These seven areas are the common sources of pollutants in storm water from ship building and repairing and boat building and repairing activities. Based upon Best Management Practices for the Shipbuilding and Repair Industry and for Bridge Maintenance Activities prepared by the College of Engineering at the University of South Alabama, the suggested management measures are commonly used at ship and boat facilities. EPA believes that the incorporation of management practices such as those suggested will substantially reduce the potential for these activities and areas to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. In addition, EPA believes that these requirements will continue to provide the necessary flexibility to address the variable risk for pollutants in storm water discharges associated with different facilities. Many facilities will find that appropriate management measures are already employed at the facility because they have been required under an existing EPA program.

The preventive maintenance requirements specifically include the routine inspection of sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system. Because of the nature of operations occurring at ship and boat facilities, routine attention needs to be placed on the collection and proper disposal of spent abrasive, paint chips, and other solids.

In addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part XI.R.3.a.(4) of today's permit, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility, at a minimum, on a monthly basis. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: pressure washing areas, blasting and painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance and repair areas, material handling areas, drydock areas, and general yard areas. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records shall be maintained.

The purpose of the inspections is to check on the implementation and effectiveness of the storm water