Although there are a wide range of pollutants which may be of concern for primary metals facilities, monitoring requirements for these facilities have been determined based on industry subgroups which exceed benchmarks for certain pollutants. As Tables F-2 through F-5 illustrate, there are a variety of pollutants which must be addressed at primary metals facilities.

4. Options for Controlling Pollutants

There are five main areas of concern related to primary metals facilities. These are raw material storage and handling; waste material storage, handling, and disposal; furnace, oven, and related pollution control activities; rolling, extruding, casting, and finishing operations; plant yards; and illicit connections.

Table F–6 summarizes the primary sources of pollution in each of these categories and potential Best Management Practices (BMPs) associated with each.

TABLE F-6.—POTENTIAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SOURCES WITHIN THE PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRY

Source	Potential best management practices
Metal product stored outside such as foundry returns, scrap metal turnings fines ingots bars pigs wire	Store all wastes indoors or in sealed drums, covered dumpsters, etc.
	Minimize raw material storage through effective inventory control. Minimize runon from adjacent properties and stabilized areas to areas with exposed soil with diversion dikes, berms, curbing, concrete pads, etc.
Outdoor storage or handling of fluxes	Store fluxes in covered hoppers, silos, or indoors and protect from wind-blown losses. Stabilize areas surrounding storage and material handling areas and establish schedule for sweeping
Storage piles, bins, or material handling of coke or coal.	Where possible store coke and coal under cover or indoors and protect from wind-blown losses.
	Prevent or divert runon from adjacent areas with swales, dikes, or curbs. Minimize quantities of coke or coal stored onsite through implementation of effective in- ventory control.
Storage or handling of casting sand	 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. Store raw sand in silos, covered hoppers, or indoor whenever possible. Prevent or divert runon from adjacent areas with swales, dikes, or curbs. Minimize quantities of sand stored onsite through implementation of effective inventory
Vehicle fueling and maintenance Outdoor storage tanks or drums of gas, diesel, ker-	 control. Tarp or otherwise cover piles. 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. See Part VIII.P. Store tanks and drums inside when possible.
osene, lubricants, solvents.	Establish regular inspection of all tanks and drums for leaks, spills, corrosion, damage.
	etc. Utilize effective inventory control to reduce the volume of chemicals stored onsite. Prevent runon to and runoff from tank and drum storage areas, provide adequate con- tainment to hold spills and leaks.
Slag or dross stored or disposed of outside in piles or drums.	Prepare and train employees in dealing with spills and leaks properly, use dry clean-up methods when possible.Collect waste waters used for granulation of slag—these are not allowed under this section.
	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 runon to slag storage areas with diversion dikes, berms, curbing, vegetated swales.
	Trap particulates originating in slag storage areas with filter fabric fences, gravel outlet protection, sediment traps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, retention/detention basins or equivalent
Fly ash, particulate emissions, dust collector sludges and solids, baghouse dust.	Store all dusts and sludges indoors to prevent contact with storm water or losses due to wind.
	died onsite.
Storage and disposal of waste sand or refractory rub- ble in piles outside.	Move piles under cover or tarps whenever possible.
Scrap processing activities (shredding etc.)	Stabilize areas of waste product storage and perform regular sweeping of area. See Part VIII.N.
Machining waste stored outside or exposed to storm water-fines, turnings, oil, borings, gates, sprues, scale	Store all wastes indoors or in sealed drums, covered dumpsters, etc.
	Stabilize areas of waste product storage and perform regular sweeping and cleaning of any residues.