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

Source	Potential best management practices
	Consider using booms, oil/water separators, sand filters, etc. for outfalls draining areas where oil is potentially present.
	Minimize runon from adjacent properties and stabilized areas to areas with exposed soil
	with diversion dikes, berms, curbing, concrete pads, etc.
Obsolete equipment stored outside	Where possible, dispose of unused equipment properly, or move indoors.
	Cover obsolete equipment with a tarp or roof. Consider using booms, oil/water separators, sand filters, etc. for outfalls draining areas
	where oil is potentially present.
	Minimize runoff coming into contact with old equipment through berms, curbs, or placement on a concrete pad.
Material losses from handling equipment such as	Schedule frequent inspections of equipment for spills or leakage of fluids, oil, or fuel.
conveyors, trucks, pallets, hoppers, etc.	Concession requests in operations of equipment is opinio of features of instance, on, or feature
	Inspect for collection of particulate matter on and around equipment and clean. Where
	possible cover these areas to prevent losses to wind and precipitation.
	Store pallets, hoppers, etc. which have residual materials on them under cover, with tarps, or inside.
Losses during charging of coke ovens or sintering	Cover any exposed areas related to furnace charging/material handling activities.
plants.	devel any expesses areas relates to famate sharging/material harding activities.
•	Stabilize areas around all material handling areas and establish regular sweeping.
	Route runoff from particulate generating operations to sediment traps, vegetated swales,
Particulate emissions from blast furnaces, electric arc	buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, retention/detention basins or equivalent.
furnaces, induction furnaces and fugitive emissions	Establish schedule for inspection and maintenance of all pollution control equipment— check for any particulate deposition from leaks, spills, or improper operation of equip-
from poorly maintained or malfunctioning	ment and remedy.
baghouses, scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators,	Route runoff from particulate generating operations to sediment traps, vegetated swales,
cyclones.	buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters, retention/detention basins or equivalent.
Storage of products outside after painting, pickling, or cleaning operations.	Store all materials inside or under cover whenever possible.
dearing operations.	Prevent runon to product storage areas through curbs, berms, dikes, etc. Consider using booms, oil/water separators, sand filters, etc. for outfalls draining areas
	where oil is potentially present.
	Remove residual chemicals from intermediate or finished products before storage or
Continue and line and abolicated an authorized to	transport outside.
Casting cooling or shakeout operations exposed to precipitation or wind.	Perform all pouring, cooling, and shakeout operations indoors in areas with roof vents to trap fugitive particulate emissions.
prosipitation of wind.	Recycle into process as much casting sand as possible.
Landfilling or open pit disposal of wastes onsite	See Part VIII.L.
Losses of particulate matter from machining oper-	Store all intermediate and finished products inside or under cover.
ations (grinding, drilling, boring, cutting) through	Consider using booms, oil/water separators, sand filters, etc. for outfalls draining areas
deposition or storage of products outside.	where oil is potentially present. Clean products of residual materials before storage outside.
	Stabilize storage areas and establish sweeping schedule.
Areas of the facility with unstabilized soils subject to	Minimize runon from adjacent properties and stabilized areas to areas with exposed soil
erosion.	with diversion dikes, berms, vegetated swales, etc.
	Stabilize all high traffic areas including all vehicle entrances, exits, loading, unloading,
	and vehicle storage areas. Conduct periodic sweeping of all traffic areas.
	Trap sediment originating in unstabilized areas. Filter fabric fences, gravel outlet protec-
	tion, sediment traps, vegetated swales, buffer strips of vegetation, catch-basin filters,
	retention/detention basins or equivalent.
	Inspect and maintain all BMPs on a regular basis.
	Provide employee training on proper installation and maintenance of sediment and erosion controls.
Improper connection of floor, sink, or process	Inspect and test all floor, sink, and process wastewater drains for proper connection to
wastewater drains.	sanitary sewer and remove any improper connections to storm sewer or waters of the
	United States.

5. Special Conditions

The following section identifies special conditions that are applicable to permittees applying for coverage under Part XI.F. of today's permit.

a. Prohibition of Non-storm Water

a. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges. This section requires primary metals facilities to certify that certain non-storm water discharges are not occurring at their facilities. A list of common non-storm water discharges that are not authorized by this section has been identified. These discharges are prohibited due to the likelihood these discharges will contain substantial pollutant concentrations. This list is included in the permit only to add more specificity to the general non-storm water prohibition included in Part III.A. of the permit. The following non-storm water discharges are not authorized by this section: waste discharges to floor

drains or sinks connected to the facilities storm sewer or storm drainage system; water originating from vehicle and equipment washing; steam cleaning wastewater; process wastewater; washwater originating from cleaning plant floor areas or material receiving areas; wastewater from wet scrubbers; boiler blowdown; contact or noncontact cooling water; discharges originating from dust control spray water;