Activity	Pollutant source	Pollutants
Vehicle Dismantling	Oil, anti-freeze, batteries, gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids.	Oil and grease, ethylene glycol, heavy metals.
Used Parts Storage	Batteries, chrome bumpers, wheel balance weights, tires, rims, filters, radiators, cata- lytic converters, engine blocks, hub caps, doors, drivelines, galvanized metals, muf- flers.	Sulfuric acid, galvanized metals, heavy met- als, petroleum hydrocarbons, suspended solids.
Outdoor Vehicle and Equipment Storage	Leaking engines, chipping/corroding bumpers, chipping paint, galvanized metal.	Oil and grease, arsenic, organics, heavy met- als, TSS.
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	Parts cleaning Waste disposal of greasy rags, oil filters, air	Chlorinated solvents, oil and grease, heavy metals, acid/alkaline wastes. Oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, acid/
	mission fluids, radiator fluids, degreasers.	chlorinated solvents, acid/alkaline wastes, ethylene glycol.
	Spills of oil, degreasers, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, and radiator fluids. Fluids replacement, including oil, hydraulic fluids transmission fluid and radiator fluids	Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol
Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Washing Areas .	Washing and steam cleaning waters	Oil and grease, detergents, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, salts, suspended solids.
Liquid Storage in Above Ground Storage Tanks	External corrosion and structural failure	Fuel, oil and grease, heavy metals, materials being stored.
	Installation problems	Fuel, oil and grease, heavy metals, materials being stored.
	Spills and overfills due to operator error	Fuel, oil and grease, heavy metals, materials being stored.
Illicit Connection to Storm Sewer	Process wastewater Sanitary water	Dependent on operations. Bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD),
	Floor drain	suspended solids. Oil and grease, heavy metals, chlorinated sol- vents, fuel, ethylene glycol.
	Vehicle washwaters	Oil and grease, detergents, metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, sus- pended solids.
	Radiator flushing wastewater	Ethylene glycol.
	Leaking underground storage tanks	Materials stored or previously stored.

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Sources:

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2. Pollutants in Storm Water Discharges Associated With Automobile Salvage Yards.

Impacts caused by storm water discharges from automobile salvage yards will vary. Several factors influence to what extent operations at the site can affect water quality. Such factors include: geographic location; hydrogeology; the types of industrial activity occurring outside (e.g., dismantling, vehicle and parts storage, or steam cleaning); the size of the operation; and the type, duration, and intensity of precipitation events. Each of these, and other factors, will interact to influence the quantity and quality of storm water runoff. For example, outdoor storage of leaking engine blocks may be a significant source of pollutants at some facilities, while dismantling operations is the primary source at others. In addition, sources of pollutants other than storm water, such as illicit connections,⁹¹ spills, and other improperly dumped materials, may increase the pollutant loading discharged into waters of the United States. EPA has identified the storm water pollutants and sources resulting from various automobile salvage yard activities in Table M–1. Table M–1 identifies oil, heavy metals, acids, and ethylene glycol as some of the parameters of concern at automobile salvage yards.

Based on the similarities of the facilities included in this sector in terms of industrial activities and significant materials, EPA believes it is appropriate to discuss the potential pollutants at automobile salvage yards as a whole and not subdivide this sector. Therefore, Table M–2 lists data for selected parameters from facilities in the automobile salvage yards sector. These data include the eight pollutants that all

⁹¹ Illicit connections are contributions of unpermitted non-storm water discharges to storm sewers from any number of sources including improper connections, dumping or spills from industrial facilities, commercial establishments, or residential dwellings. The probability of illicit connections at used motor vehicle parts facilities is low yet it may be applicable at some operations.