motor vehicle parts identified as SIC 5015 in Part XI.M.

SIC 5093 includes establishments engaged in assembling, breaking up, sorting and the wholesale distribution of scrap and recyclable waste materials including bag, bottle and box wastes, fur cuttings, iron and steel scrap, metal and nonferrous metal scrap, oil, plastics, rags, rubber, textiles, waste paper, aluminum and tin cans, and rag wastes. For purposes of this permit, the term waste recycling facility applies to those facilities that receive a mixed wastestream of non-recyclable and recyclable wastes. The term recycling facility applies to those facilities that receive only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources. For purposes of this permit the term recycling facility also applies to those facilities commonly identified as material recovery facilities (MRF).

Part XI.N of the permit is segregated into three separate classes of recycling facilities: (1) scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (non-liquid recyclable wastes); (2) liquid recyclable waste facilities; and (3) recycling facilities. Each of these three classes of recycling facilities have separate pollution prevention plan and monitoring requirements. EPA further clarifies that battery reclaimers engaged in the breaking up of used lead-acid batteries are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Facilities that participated in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Group Permit Applications 195, 274, 467, 596, 647 (except facilities identified as SIC 4212), 826, 1035, 1145 and 1204 are eligible for coverage under this section.

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

## 2. Pollutants Found in Storm Water Discharges

This fact sheet is organized into three major subsections: scrap and waste recycling facilities (nonliquid wastes); industrial activities engaged in reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes, e.g., used oils, solvents, mineral spirits and antifreeze; and recycling facilities (including material recovery facilities) that receive only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources including waste paper, newspaper, glass bottles, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans, and cardboard. Industrial operations and BMPs associated with these three groups are dissimilar enough to warrant establishing separate permit conditions for each group. Therefore, conditions for each of these three groups are identified separately.

a. Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (SIC 5093) (nonliquid recyclable wastes). The scrap recycling and waste recycling industry reclaims, processes and provides wholesale distribution of a diversity of materials and products. Typical recyclable materials include ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, cardboard, animal hides, glass and plastic. Inbound recyclable materials are processed onsite in order to achieve a uniform grade product that meets a particular manufacturer's specifications. A significant inventory of processing equipment is frequently required to process recyclable waste material into a uniform grade. Processing equipment typically employ enormous physical forces such as shearing, shredding, and compacting in the process of eventually achieving a desired uniform grade product.

Individual scrap and waste recycling facilities may process one or more types of recyclable materials at a single site. Depending on the requirements of a manufacturer, recyclable waste materials, e.g., paper and cardboard, may need to be stored under cover to prevent deterioration. The bulk size of the recyclable waste materials and the processing equipment associated with these facilities frequently necessitates stockpiling materials and equipment outdoors. Consequently, there is significant opportunity for exposure of storm water runoff to pollutants. The extent of material potentially exposed to storm water runoff is illustrated in the following table based on information provided from one group application consisting of approximately 1,100 members.

## TABLE N-1.—PERCENTAGE OF APPLI-CANTS IN ONE GROUP APPLICATION THAT PROVIDE COVER OVER MATE-RIALS OR PROCESSES

Material/processes	Percent of applicants
Ferrous Materials	6.6
Nonferrous Materials	53
Glass/plastic/paper	14
Other Materials	1.7
Material Processing Equipment	43

There are at least four types of activities that are common to most scrap and waste recycling facilities, they include: scrap waste material stockpiling, material processing, segregating processed materials into uniform grades, and collecting nonrecyclable materials for disposal. This fact sheet outlines pollutants of concern associated with each of these types of activities. Other operations of concern, including vehicle and equipment maintenance, are also discussed in this fact sheet.

(1) Pollutants Associated With Material Stockpiling. During material stockpiling, including unloading and loading areas, the potential exists for some types of inbound recyclable materials to deposit residual fluids on the ground. Used automotive engines, radiators, brake fluid reservoirs, transmission housings, and lead-acid from batteries may contain residual fluids that, if not properly managed, can eventually come in contact with storm water runoff. For example, sampling data from two group applications indicated the presence of oil and grease in 103 individual grab samples. In response to other Federal and State environmental regulations, such as the **Resource Conservation and Recovery** Act (RCRA), many scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities have instituted inspection and supplier education programs to minimize or eliminate the amount of inbound recyclable materials containing fluids and other potentially hazardous materials prior to their acceptance. Part XI.N.3.a.(3)(a)(i) of today's permit imposes conditions that will make an inbound recyclable materials inspection program part of the pollution prevention plan.

Another concern of outdoor stockpiling, including unloading and loading areas, is associated with deterioration of materials. Metal surfaces that are stockpiled for extended periods may be subject to corrosion. Corrosion is the deterioration of metal surfaces that typically results in the loss of metal to a solution, i.e., water. The following metals are referred to as the