## TABLE N-3.—TYPICAL PROCESS AND EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS THAT ARE LIKELY SOURCES OF POLLUTANTS<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Electrical Control Systems (transformers, alec. O		
trical switch gear, motor starters).	Dil leakage from transformers, leakage from mercury float switches, faulty detection devices.	PCBs, mercury (float switches), ionizing radio- active material (fire/smoke detection sys- tems).
Torch cutting Re	Residual/accumulated particulates	Heavy metal fragments, fines.

<sup>i</sup> Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, Inc.'s "Environmental Operating Guidelines." (April 1992)

(3) Segregation of Processed Materials into Uniform Grades. Processing, e.g., shearing, shredding, baling, etc., of recyclable materials is followed by its segregation into uniform grades to meet a particular manufacturer's specifications. If segregated recyclable material remains exposed to precipitation, the potential still exists for storm water contamination.

(4) Disposal of Nonrecyclable Waste Materials. During recycling of scrap and waste materials, a significant fraction of nonrecyclable waste materials is generated and must be disposed of properly. The volume or quantity of material that remains nonrecyclable may be too large to allow covered storage prior to shipment. Consequently, nonrecyclable waste materials may be left exposed to both precipitation and runoff and, therefore, they are a likely source of storm water pollutants.

(5) Other Operations of Concern. There are a number of activities of concern that frequently occur at scrap and waste recycling facilities including, heavy vehicle traffic over unstabilized areas, vehicle maintenance and fueling, and material handling operations. Operations associated with the receipt, handling, and processing of scrap and waste material frequently occur over areas that are not stabilized to prevent erosion. Unless specific measures or controls are provided to either prevent erosion or trap the sediment, this material will be carried away in storm water runoff and eventually exit the site. Suspended solids are of significant concern given the potential amount of unstabilized area and the significant amount of particulate matter that is often produced at these facilities. For example, many facilities use spray water for dust control on heavily traveled areas. Both organic and inorganic pollutants can become bound up or absorbed to suspended solids in runoff. For this reason, today's proposed permit identifies conditions to minimize the contribution of suspended solid loadings from these facilities.

Some scrap and waste recycling facilities may also conduct vehicle maintenance onsite. Although vehicle maintenance frequently occurs indoors, there are specific activities which could contribute pollutants to storm water. This includes washdown of vehicle maintenance areas, leaks or spills of fuel, hydraulic fluids and oil and outdoor storage of lubricants, fluids, oils and oily rags. Fueling stations are also frequently located outdoors without any roof cover. Activities such as topping off fuel tanks, or overfilling storage tanks (without high-level alarms or automatic shut-offs) are also activities that can cause contamination of runoff. Vehicle washing can result in accumulated residue material being discharged to a storm sewer system.

The following table highlights activities associated with vehicle maintenance and material handling that are potential sources of storm water contamination.

## TABLE N-4.—OTHER POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE ACTIVITIES

Activity	Potential sources	Pollutants of concern
Material Handling Systems (forklifts, cranes, conveyors).	Spills and/or leaks from fueling tanks, spills/ leaks from oil/hydraulic fuel reservoirs, faulty/leaking hose connections/fittings, leaking gaskets.	Accumulated particulate matter (ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, rubber, other), oil/lubricants, PCBs (electrical equipment), mercury (electrical controls), lead/battery acids.
Vehicle Maintenance	Parts cleaning, waste disposal of rags, oil fil- ters, air filters, batteries, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluids, brake fluids, coolants, lubricants, degreasers, spent solvents.	Fuel (gas/diesel), fuel additives, oil/lubricants, heavy metals, brake fluids, transmission fluids, chlorinated solvents, arsenic.
Fueling Stations	Spills and leaks during fuel transfer, spills due to "topping off" tanks, runoff from fueling areas, washdown of fueling areas, leaking storage tanks, spills of oils, brake fluids, transmission fluids, engine coolants.	Gas/diesel fuel, fuel additives, oil, lubricants, heavy metals.
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Washing	Washing and steam cleaning	Solvent cleaners, oil/lubricants/additives, anti- freeze (ethylene glycol).

(6) Pollutants Found in Storm Water Discharges. Sampling data provided in part 2 of the group application process revealed that storm water discharges from scrap and waste recycling facilities contain pollutants such as heavy metals, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), TSS, nutrients and oil and grease. The following table summarizes the statistical analysis of sampling data provided in part 2 group applications. Table N–6 provides a comparison of a selected subset of these pollutants to benchmark concentrations.