TABLE N-10. SUMM	ARY STATISTICS	for Waste R	ECYCLING FA	ACILITIES <sup>i</sup> (S	SIC 5093)—	-(RECYCLABLE	Liquid	WASTES).	
ALL VALUES IN MG/L—Continued									

Paramatar	# of Samples		Mean		Min		Max		Median		99th percent-	
Sample type	Grab	Comp <sup>ii</sup>	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
COD	22	17	133	83	12	5	660	400	45	45	449	320
TSS	21	16	51	28	5	5	500	84	28	20	68	59
Nitrite + Nitrate	22	17	0.90	0.78	0.05	0.05	3.70	3.50	0.61	0.38	3.45	3.29
TKN	22	17	3.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	11.0	6.0	1.5	1.0	9.9	5.7
Oil and Grease	22	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.0	N/A	5.0	N/A	1.5	N/A	4.0	N/A

<sup>i</sup> Applicants that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values were not included in these statistics. <sup>ii</sup> Composite samples.

c. Recycling Facilities. This particular group of recycling facilities is distinguished from scrap recycling facilities and waste recycling facilities that accept a mixed wastestream of nonrecyclable and recyclable wastes. Facilities included in this sub-sector would include only those facilities that receive source-separated, recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources. This includes source-separated material recovery facilities (MRF). EPA Group Applications 274, 647, 826, and 1145 included significant numbers of facilities that would fall within this subsector. The recyclable materials in this sub-sector can be characterized as common consumer products such as paper, newspaper, cardboard, plastic containers, glass bottles, aluminum and tin cans. These facilities commonly accept a mix of recyclable materials and reject non-recyclable materials at the source.

(1) Pollutant-Causing Activities Associated with Recycling Facilities. There are basically four areas associated with these facilities that are potential sources of pollutants, they include: (1) Inbound recyclable materials; (2) outdoor material storage; (3) indoor storage and material processing; and (4) vehicle maintenance. The potential exists that recycling facilities may unknowingly accept nonrecyclable materials and/or small quantities of household hazardous wastes (HHW). If these materials are not handled, stored or disposed of properly, they could become potential pollutant sources. Recycling facilities are already aware of this issue and have commonly instituted practices to minimize accepting such materials. These practices include public education brochures, training of curbside pick-up drivers, and rejecting non-recyclable materials at the source.

Outdoor material storage is another issue of concern given the practice of storing degradable, recyclable products outdoors such as bales of wastepaper and various types of recyclable containers containing residual fluids, e.g., beverage containers. Wastepaper exposed to weather will deteriorate and can be a source of oxygen-demanding substances. For example, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) concentrations as high as 152 mg/l were measured at facilities that store wastepaper outdoors. Similarly, recycling facilities that stored unprocessed aluminum beverage containers outdoors can be a contaminant source of oxygendemanding substances. BOD concentrations as high as 460 mg/l were measured at recycling facilities that store unprocessed recyclable containers outdoors.

The third area of concern is indoor processing and storage. EPA is primarily concerned with the potential for illicit connections or improper dumping to floor drains that discharge to a storm sewer system. Another potential source of contamination is the practice of washing down tipping floor areas and allowing the washwater to drain to the storm sewer system. EPA believes that these issues can be readily addressed by disconnecting floor drains to the storm sewer, good housekeeping practices and providing routine employee training. The practice of allowing tipping floor washwaters to discharge to a storm sewer system is prohibited under this permit.

The last area of concern is vehicle maintenance. Onsite vehicle maintenance was infrequently reported in group permit applications. Although vehicle maintenance frequently occurs indoors, the following specific activities could contribute pollutants to storm water: washdown of vehicle maintenance areas, leaks or spills of fuel, hydraulic fluids, lubricants, and other fluids, and exposed oils and oily rags. Fueling areas may lack roof cover, consequently, topping off fuel tanks or overfilling storage tanks (without highlevel alarms) could contribute to contamination of surface runoff. Vehicle washing can result in accumulated residue material being discharged to a storm sewer system. The following tables identify significant materials that are exposed to precipitation or runoff based on information from two group applications (274 and 647).

## TABLE N-11.—SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS REPORTED IN GROUP APPLICATION NO. 274

Significant materials	Percent of facili- ties <sup>i</sup>	Pollutant-causing activities
Paper Stock	43 83 83 30	Outdoor exposure could result in deterioration of paper. Residual materials on pallets. Outdoor exposure could result in deterioration of paper. Residual fluids from containers.

<sup>1</sup>Column totals greater than 100% because many facilities have one or more of these significant materials exposed.