## TABLE N–14.— SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVE BMP OPTIONS FOR SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING PROCESSING FACILITIES—Continued

Activity	BMP alternatives
	Drain and collect liquids in a designated area. Provide covered storage or impervious areas with curbing/berms or other appropriate containment. Stored liquid materials in covered areas or impervious areas with curbing/berms or other appropriate measure. Establish spill prevention procedures.
	Provide adequate supply of materials for dry clean up of spills or leaks. Prevent runoff into liquid storage areas. Store liquid wastes in materially compatible containers. Minimize/eliminate the accumulation of liquid wastes.
	Establish procedures if hazardous wastes are discovered after material accepted. Conduct periodic inspections of storage areas. Conduct preventative maintenance of BMPs as necessary.
Outside Scrap Material Storage: (bulk solid materials).	Minimize runoff from coming into areas where significant materials are stored, e.g., diversion structures such as curbing, berms, containment trenches, surface grading, and elevated concrete pads or other equivalent measure.
	Use adsorbents to collect leaking or spills of oil, fuel, transmission and brake fluids, e.g., dry ab- sorbent, drip pans.
	Install media filters such as catch basin filters and sand filters. Install oil/water separator in storage areas with vehicle transmissions and engines. Locate spill plans under stored vehicles.
	Provide nonrecyclable waste storage bins and containers. Conduct periodic inspections.
Storage Other: (lightweight materials)	Conduct preventative maintenance as necessary. Provide equipment operator training to minimize damage to controls, e.g., curbing and berms. Identify/provide supplier training or information bulletins on requirements for acceptance of light- weight materials.
	Encourage supplier participation in program to minimize/eliminate, as practicable, volume of semi- solid and liquid residues in recyclable materials, e.g., residual fluids in aluminum and plastic containers.
	Provide covered storage, container bins or equivalent for lighter-weight materials such as glass, plastics, aluminum cans, paper, cardboard.
	Minimize/eliminate residue from bottles, containers, etc. from coming in contact with runoff. Estab- lish dry clean up methods.
	Establish procedures and employee training for the handling, storage and disposal of residual fluids from small containers.
	Prohibit washdown of tipping floor areas. Provide good housekeeping to eliminate particulate and residual materials buildup. Establish cleaning schedule for high traffic areas.
	Provide covered disposal containers or equivalent for residual waste materials. Eliminate floor drains discharging to storm sewer.
Scrap Processing Operations:	Provide training to equipment operators on how to minimize exposure of runoff to scrap process- ing areas.
	Schedule frequent cleaning of accumulated fluids and particulate residue around all scrap proc- essing equipment. Schedule frequent inspections of equipment for spills or leakage of fluids, oil, fuel, hydraulic
	fluids. Conduct routine preventive maintenance of equipment per original manufacturer's equipment
	(OME) recommendations. Replace worn or malfunctioning parts. Site process equipment on elevated concrete pads or provide runoff diversion structures around
	process equipment, berms, containment trenches or surface grading or other equivalent meas- ure. Discharge runoff from within bermed areas to a sump, oil/water separator, media filter or discharge to sanitary sewer.
	Conduct periodic maintenance and clean out of all sumps, oil/water separators, media filters. Dispose of residual waste materials properly, e.g., according to RCRA.
	Provide curbing, dikes, and berms around scrap processing equipment to prevent contact with runoff.
	Where practicable, locate process equipment e.g., balers, briquetters, small compactors, under an appropriate cover.
	Provide cover over hydraulic equipment and combustion engines. Provide dry-clean up materials, e.g., dry-adsorbents, drip pans, absorbent booms, etc. to prevent contact of hydraulic fluids, oils, fuels, etc., with storm water runoff.
	Provide alarm, pump shutoff, or sufficient containment for hydraulic reservoirs in the event of a line break.
	Stabilize high traffic areas, e.g., concrete pads, gravel, pavement, around processing equipment, where practicable.
	Provide site gages or overfill protection devices for all liquid and fuel storage reservoirs and tanks.
	Establish spill prevention and response procedures, including employee training. Provide containment bins or equivalent for shredded material, especially lightweight materials such as fluff (preferably at the discharge of these materials from the air classification system).
Supplies for Process Equipment	Locate storage drums containing liquids, including oils and lubricants indoors. Alternatively, site palletized drums and containers on an impervious surface and provide sufficient containment around the materials. Provide sumps, oil/water separators, if necessary.