TABLE Y–3.—Statistics for Selected Pollutants Reported by Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Musical Instruments, Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods, Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials, Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Facilities Submitting Part II Sampling Dataⁱ (mg/L)

Pollutant Samples type	No. of Facilities		No. of Sample		Mean		Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th Percentile		99th Percentile	
	Grab	Comp ⁱⁱ	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
BOD ⁵	35	36	56	58	13.3	9.37	0.0	0.0	71.0	70.0	8.1	7.0	41.8	28.8	77.1	51.5
COD	35	35	56	56	100.6	69.0	0.0	0.0	600.0	640.0	57.0	36.5	789.2	201.2	2377.6	380.8
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	35	34	56	55	1.01	1.02	0.00	0.0	5.23	7.40	0.75	0.62	5.49	3.21	13.98	6.25
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	34	33	55	54	2.16	1.58	0.00	0.0	11.00	6.54	1.40	1.20	12.46	5.22	31.95	10.02
Oil & Grease	38	N/A	60	N/A	3.9	N/A	0.0	N/A	91.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	15.4	N/A	35.5	N/A
рН	32	N/A	54	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	10.1	N/A	7.3	N/A	9.6	N/A	10.9	N/A
Total Phosphorus	35	34	55	54	0.33	0.24	0.00	0.0	2.90	1.25	0.18	0.15	1.90	0.72	5.35	1.31
Total Suspended Solids	35	35	56	56	202	116	0	0	2008	2100	34	25	1777	433	8369	1235

i Applications that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values of pollutants were not included in these statistics. Values reported as non-detect or below detection limit were assumed to be 0. in Composite samples.

3. Options for Controlling Pollutants

In evaluating options for controlling pollutants in storm water discharges, EPA must achieve compliance with the technology-based standards of the Clean Water Act [Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Conventional Technology)]. The Agency does not believe that it is appropriate to establish specific numeric effluent limitations or a specific design or performance standard in this section for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from rubber, miscellaneous plastic products and miscellaneous manufacturing industries to meet BAT/ BCT standards of the Clean Water Act. Instead, this section establishes requirements for the development and implementation of site-specific storm water pollution prevention plans consisting of a set of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are sufficiently flexible to address different sources of pollutants at different sites.

¹ Certain BMPs are implemented to prevent and/or minimize exposure of pollutants from industrial activities to storm water discharges. EPA believes the most effective BMPs for reducing pollutants in storm water discharges are

exposure minimization practices. Exposure minimization practices lessen the potential for storm water to come into contact with pollutants. Good housekeeping practices ensure that facilities are sensitive to routine and nonroutine activities which may increase pollutants in storm water discharges. The BMPs which address good housekeeping and exposure minimization are easily implemented, inexpensive, and require little, if any, maintenance. BMP expenses may include construction of roofs for storage areas or other forms of permanent cover and the installation of berms/dikes. Other BMPs such as detention/retention ponds and filtering devices may be needed at these facilities because of the contaminant level in the storm water discharges. The types of BMPs implemented will depend on the type of discharge, types and concentrations of contaminants, and the volume of the flow

The selection of the most effective BMPs will be based on site-specific considerations such as: facility size, climate, geographic location, geology/ hydrology and the environmental setting of each facility, and volume and type of discharge generated. Each facility will be unique in that the source, type, and volume of contaminated storm water discharges will differ. In addition, the fate and transport of pollutants in these discharges will vary. EPA believes that the management practices discussed herein are well suited mechanisms to prevent or control the contamination of storm water discharges associated with rubber, miscellaneous plastic products and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Part 1 group application data indicated that the most widely implemented BMP, used by approximately 36 percent of the sampling facilities, is dikes. Less than 10 percent of the sampling subgroup reported that they cover their storage or loading areas; approximately 12 percent have roofs over their raw materials; and less than 5 percent store raw materials indoors. Because BMPs described in part 1 data are limited, the Table Y-4 is provided to identify BMPs associated with activities that routinely occur at rubber, miscellaneous plastic products and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

TABLE Y–4.—GENERAL STORM WATER BMPS FOR RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Activity	Best management practices (BMPs)							
Outdoor Unloading and Loading	Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area. Consider performing loading/unloading activities indoors or in a covered area. Consider covering loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps). Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas. Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain. Inspect the unloading/loading areas to detect problems before they occur. Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials. Consider berming, curbing, or diking loading/unloading areas. Dead-end sump where spilled materials could be directed. Drip pans under hoses. Use dry clean-up methods instead of washing the areas down. Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques and spill prevention and response.							
Outdoor Material Storage (including waste, and particulate emission management).	Confine storage of materials, parts, and equipment to designated areas.							

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