

6.N Sector N. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

6.N.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part N apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Table 1 of Part 1. You must comply with the Part 6 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities as defined in Part 12. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur.

6.N.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector N

The SIC Code covered by Sector N is:

5093

The types of activities that permittees under Sector N are primarily engaged in are:

- 6.N.2.1 processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides;
- 6.N.2.2 reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits and industrial solvents.

6.N.3 Coverage Under This Permit

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

Table N-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.</i>
1.2.1.1.10	6.N.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges. (See also Part 1.2.3) Non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (See also Part 6.N.4.3.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate LPDES permit.

6.N.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

6.N.4.1 Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities. The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part 4.1, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

6.N.5 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

Table N-2 contains a requirement that applies to all recycling facilities and is followed by Tables N-3 to N-6, which have requirements for specific types of recycling facilities. Implement and describe in your SWPPP a program to address the items in the tables, as applicable. Included are lists of BMP options which, along with any functional equivalents, should be considered for implementation. Selection or deselection of a particular BMP or approach is up to the best professional judgment of the operator, as long as the objective of the requirement is met. All facilities that handle mercury-containing components must include mercury minimization procedures and best management practices in the SWPP, such as those found in LDEQ’s Mercury Reduction Plan (<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/PROGRAMS/MercuryInitiative.aspx>).

Table N-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.</i>
4.2.2	6.N.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map. Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: (a) scrap and waste material storage, (b) outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and (c) containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.
N/A	6.N.5.2 Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities. If you are subject to Part 6.N.4.2.3, your SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

6.N.5.3 Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Non-Liquid Recyclable Materials)

Requirements for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that only accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

Table N-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (NON-SOURCE SEPARATED, NON-LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.</i>
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	<p>6.N.5.3.1 Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program. Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to your facility; (b) establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; (c) establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in 6.N.4.2.6); (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and (e) establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).</p>
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	<p>6.N.5.3.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options: (a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; (b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; (c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; (d) silt fencing; and (e) oil and water separators, sumps and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).</p>
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	<p>6.N.5.3.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage). Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by: (a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or (b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with storm water run-on. Storm water runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. You must regularly the oil/water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.</p>

Table N-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (NON-SOURCE SEPARATED, NON-LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.</i>
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.3.4 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage). Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Following are some control measure options: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (b) not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and (c) disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.3.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas. Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Following are some control measure options: (a) regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; (b) establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; (c) use of dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids; (d) use mercury spill kits for spills in areas where mercury switches are stored; (e) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or, secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; (f) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; (g) oil and water separators or sumps; (h) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; (i) retention of detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); and (j) catch basin filters or sand filters.
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.3.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options: (a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; (b) properly handle, store, and disposal of cracked or broken batteries; (c) collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; (d) minimize / eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid battery fluid; and (e) provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

Table N-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (NON-SOURCE SEPARATED, NON-LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.</i>
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.3.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (See also Part 4.2.9.4) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.
N/A	6.N.5.3.8 Supplier Notification Program. As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials you will not accept at the facility or will only accept under certain conditions.

6.N.5.4 Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)

Table N-4. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.</i>
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.4.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor). Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) plans required under LAC 33:IX.900-907. Following are some control measure options: (a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); (b) clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, or a wet vacuum system; (c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and (d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate LPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

Table N-4. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.</i>
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.4.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPC plans required under LAC 33:IX.900-907. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of LAC 33:IX.900-907. Following are some control measure options: (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and (d) use dry absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.4.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas. Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Following are two control measure options: (a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; and (b) dry-cleanup methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

6.N.5.5 Recycling Facilities (Source Separated Materials)

The following table contains special conditions for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

Table N-5. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS RECYCLING FACILITIES (SOURCE SEPARATED MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.</i>
N/A	6.N.5.5.1 Inbound Recyclable Material Control. Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials; (b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; (d) rejecting non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.5.2 Outdoor Storage. Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Following are some control measure options: (a) provide totally-enclosed drop-off containers for the public; (b) install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; (c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); (d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; (e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and (f) store the equivalent to one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.5.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing. Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some control measure options: (a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; (b) prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system; and (c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.
4.2.8 4.2.9.1	6.N.5.5.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. Following are some control measure options for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors: (a) prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system; (b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible; (c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; (d) avoid topping off fuel tanks; (e) divert runoff from fueling areas; (f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and (g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

6.N.6 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table N-6. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements			
<i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.</i>			
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration¹	Numeric Limitation²
Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	---
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Recoverable Copper ³	Hardness Dependent	---
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Total Recoverable Lead ³	Hardness Dependent	---
	Total Recoverable Zinc ³	Hardness Dependent	---
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	---	50 mg/L, daily max
	Oil & Grease	---	15 mg/L, daily max

¹ Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 monitoring waiver).

² The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC), 100mg/L Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Unless required by Part 5.10 of this permit, analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis are not required.**

³ The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Addendum E, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 5.4, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.0038	0.014	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0056	0.023	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0090	0.045	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0123	0.069	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0156	0.095	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0189	0.122	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0221	0.151	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0253	0.182	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0285	0.213	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0316	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.262	0.26