

6.F Sector F. Primary Metals

6.F.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.F apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F 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.F.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector F

The SIC codes covered under Sector F are:

3312-3317, 3321-3325, 3331-3339, 3341, 3351-3357, 3363-3369, 3398, and 3399

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

- 6.F.2.1 steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes;
- 6.F.2.2 iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified;
- 6.F.2.3 primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum;
- 6.F.2.4 secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals;
- 6.F.2.5 rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire;
- 6.F.2.6 nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-casting, nonferrous die-casting, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum;
- 6.F.2.7 miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products, not elsewhere classified; and
- 6.F.2.8 activities covered include but are not limited to storm water discharges associated with coking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat treating, extruding, drawing, or forging all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap, and ore.

6.F.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table F-1. 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.F.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff; storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents or baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks or drums; processing areas include pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from sources such as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.
4.2.6	6.F.3.2 Inventory of Exposed Material. Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities are possible.
4.2.9.2	6.F.3.3 Good Housekeeping Measures. As part of your good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, especially areas of the facility where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.
4.2.6	6.F.3.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. As part of conducting your quarterly routine facility inspections (Part 4.9.1), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks or drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.

6.F.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table F-2. 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. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.</i>			
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration¹	Numeric Limitation²
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc ³	Hardness Dependent	---
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	---	15 mg/L
Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	---
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
	Total Copper ³	Hardness Dependent	---
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	---
	Total Zinc ³	Hardness Dependent	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

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Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration¹	Numeric Limitation²
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Non-Ferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Copper ³	Hardness Dependent	---
	Total Zinc ³	Hardness Dependent	---
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	---	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	---	15 mg/L
Non-Ferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Copper ³	Hardness Dependent	---
	Total Zinc ³	Hardness Dependent	---
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	---	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	---	15 mg/L

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

² The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 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)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26