

3. Options for Controlling Pollutants

Table V-3 lists some BMPs which may be effective in limiting the amount of pollutants in storm water discharges from textile facilities. Many of the BMPs suggested focus on the process aspect of textile manufacturing. Although processes are typically conducted indoors, EPA believes that changes in the manufacturing process, such as a switch to less toxic chemicals, can lessen the amount of contamination in

storm water discharges. The BMPs listed are not necessarily required to be implemented. Rather, BMPs should be chosen based on the specific nature of the storm water discharges at each textile facility and implemented as appropriate. Based on part 1 information, several of the BMPs suggested are already in place at many of the facilities. Part 1 submittals indicate that diking or other types of diversion occur at 55 percent of the

sampling facilities. Nineteen percent of the sampling facilities noted that they use some form of covering as a BMP, and catch basins are in place at 45 percent. In addition, 64 percent of the facilities designated as samplers in part 1 information reported they had a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan in place, while 56 percent used swales, 29 percent had vegetation strips, and 12 percent utilized ponds to collect storm water.

TABLE V-3.—COMMON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR TEXTILE FACILITIES

Activity	BMPs
Preparation (e.g., Desizing and Scouring) .....	Waste stream reuse for typical bleach unit processing; recycle J-box or kier drain wastes to saturator. Make use of countercurrent washing.
Dyeing .....	Use washer waste from scour operation for batch scouring. Perform analysis of spent dye baths for residual materials. Where feasible, obtain background information and data necessary before making product substitutions. This includes OSHA form 20 data and technical data. Be aware of potential problem chemicals, such as aryl phenol ethoxylates, chlorinated aromatics, chlorinated aromatics, and metals. Employ pad batch dyeing to eliminate the need for salts and chemical specialties from the dye bath, with associated reduction in cost and pollution source reduction.
Finishing .....	Reuse residual portions of finish mixes as much as possible by adding back to them the required components to make up the next mix. Return noncontact cooling water and stream condensates to either a hot water holding tank or a clear well. If neither is available, segregate waste streams from sources which do not generally require treatment from other waste streams that do require treatment.
General Water Conservation Techniques .....	Use "low liquor ratio" dyeing machines where practicable. Use of foam processing (mercerizing, bleaching, dyeing, finishing) where practicable as a water conservation process.
Chemical Screening and Inventory Control .....	Employ prescreening practices to evaluate and consider chemicals on a wide range of environmental and health impact criteria. Develop and perform a routine raw material quality control program. Review and develop procedures for source reduction of metals. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets. Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer; if necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures. Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures
Material Handling: Bulk Liquid Storage and Containment.	Store permanent tanks in a paved area surrounded by a dike system which provides sufficient containment for the larger of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank. Maintain good integrity of all storage tanks. Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance. Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, valves) for failures or leaks. Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures.
Material Handling: Containerized Material Storage.	Store containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, etc.) in a protected, secure location and away from drains. Store reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with the local fire code. Label all materials clearly. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and use. Control excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous materials. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes. Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse of materials. Educate personnel for proper storage, use, cleanup, and disposal of materials. Provide sufficient containment for outdoor storage areas for the larger of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank. Use temporary containment where required by portable drip pans. Use spill troughs for drums with taps.
Material Handling: Designated Material Mixing Areas.	Mix solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, and surface waters.  If spills occur, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop the source of the spill immediately</li> <li>• Contain the liquid until cleanup is complete</li> <li>• Deploy oil containment booms if the spill may reach the water</li> </ul>