

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

Wood kitchen cabinet facilities (SIC Code 2434) are excluded from coverage under this section because EPA believes it is more appropriate to cover manufacturers of wood cabinets with furniture manufacturing facilities (SIC Major group 25). As indicated in the November 16, 1990, Federal Register (55 FR 48008), "Facilities under SIC Code 2434 and 25 are establishments engaged in furniture making." EPA believes that this grouping is more appropriate due to the typical use by cabinet makers of wood treating solutions such as mineral spirits and propenyl butyl.<sup>17</sup> This practice is common to wood furniture manufacturing, but is atypical of the other industrial operations performed at facilities in the lumber and wood products industry (SIC Major group 24).

Certain silvicultural activities are not required to be covered under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permits (40 CFR 122.27). In accordance with 40 CFR 122.27(b), point sources that must be covered by an NPDES permit are "any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance related to rock crushing, gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities, which are operated in connection with silvicultural activities and from which pollutants are discharged into waters of the United States." Discharges from nonpoint source silvicultural activities, including harvesting operations (see 40 CFR 122.27) are not required to be covered.

It is EPA's determination harvesting activities include: the felling, skidding, preparation (e.g., delimbing and trimming), loading and initial transport

of forest products from an active harvest site. An active harvest site is considered to be an area where harvesting operations are actually on-going. EPA also interprets the definition of harvesting operations to include incidental stacking and temporary storage of harvested timber on the harvest site prior to its initial transport to either an intermediate storage area or other processing site. EPA considers this activity to be an inherent part of harvesting operations. However, EPA does not intend the definition of active harvesting operations to include sites that are processing, sorting, or storing harvested timber which has been transported there from one or more active harvesting sites. Consequently, EPA considers these site activities a point source under 40 CFR 122.27(b)(1) and operators of these sites must seek an NPDES permit for discharges of storm water.

Effluent guidelines have been promulgated for the Timber Products Processing Point Source Category at 40 CFR Part 429 (46 FR 8260; January 26, 1981). Under these regulations, effluent limitations and standards were set for process wastewaters from any timber products processing operation, and any plant producing insulation board with wood as the major raw material. The definition of process wastewater excluded "noncontact cooling water, material storage yard runoff (either raw material or processed wood storage) and boiler blowdown. For the dry process hardboard, veneer, finishing, particleboard, and sawmills and planing mills subcategories, fire control water is excluded from the definition." Any discharge subject to an effluent limitation guideline is not eligible for coverage under this section. Even though discharges of boiler blowdown and noncontact cooling water are not considered "process water discharges," they do not fall under the definition of storm water discharges. As such, this section does not provide for their coverage. In addition, contact cooling waters and water treatment wastewater discharges from steam operated sawmills will not be covered. Finally, material storage yard runoff, exempted from coverage under the effluent limitation guidelines, is eligible to be covered in accordance with the terms and conditions of this section.

In addition, it should be noted that certain wood preserving wastes have been listed under 40 CFR 261.31 as hazardous wastes from nonspecific sources (55 FR 50450; December 6, 1990). Storm water discharges that come in contact and/or commingle with these wastes will be considered a hazardous

waste and will not be authorized for discharge under this section. Despite the listing of these wastes, however, there remains a potential for storm water to become contaminated through incidental activities such as tracking of materials, fugitive emissions, and miscellaneous other activities. These discharges are covered under today's permit. Wastewaters, process residuals, preservative or protectant drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes that use chlorophenolic formulations, creosote formulations, or arsenic and chromium formulations have been listed as hazardous wastes. Wastes from wood surface protection were proposed for listing under this subpart (53 FR 53282; December 30, 1988, and 58 FR 25706; April 27, 1993) but listing the wastes was determined unnecessary in a subsequent rulemaking (59 FR 458; January 4, 1994). Storm water discharges containing these wastes are therefore covered under today's permit.

## 2. Industry Profile/Description of Industrial Activities

Facilities engaged in activities classified under SIC Major Group 24 use wood as their primary raw material. Although there is diversity among the types of final products that are produced at timber products facilities, there are common industrial activities performed among them. These activities are broadly classified for ease of discussion and include the following: log storage and handling; untreated wood lumber and residue generation activities, and untreated wood materials storage; wood surface protection activities, and chemicals and surface protected materials storage; wood preservation activities, and chemicals and preserved wood material storage; wood assembly/fabrication activities and final fabricated wood product storage; and equipment/vehicle maintenance, repair and storage.

In many cases, more than one of these activities may be conducted at a single facility location.

*a. Log Storage and Handling.* Log storage and handling activities may occur onsite at many types of facilities covered under this section of today's permit, such as wood collection yards and lumber processing and veneer manufacturing facilities. However, facilities that are primarily engaged in these activities (e.g., wood collection yards) are most appropriately classified under SIC Code 2411.

Typical industrial activities performed include loading and unloading of logs onto trucks or railroad cars for transport to other facilities, log

<sup>17</sup> Part 1 Storm Water Group Permit Applications. Summaries from individual applicant descriptions including Applicant No. 1156 (Westvaco), Applicant No. 92 (Bowater), and Applicant No. 866 (Louisiana-Pacific).