results upon which the facility may act quickly. The frequency of this visual examination will also allow for timely adjustments to be made to the plan. If BMPs are performing ineffectively, corrective action must be implemented. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. The visual examination is intended to be performed by members of the pollution prevention team. This hands-on examination will enhance the staff's understanding of the storm water problems on that site and the effects of the management practices that are included in the plan.

R. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section

The storm water application regulations define storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). Category (ii) of this definition includes facilities commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, and 373. The conditions in this section apply to those facilities primarily engaged in ship and boat building and repairing

services (SIC code 373). The following is a list of the types of facilities engaged in ship and boat building and repairing services:

a. Ship Building and Repairing (SIC code 3731)—These are establishments primarily engaged in building and repairing ships, barges, and lighters, whether self-propelled or towed by other crafts. The industry also includes the conversion and alteration of ships and the manufacture of off-shore oil and gas well drilling and production platforms (whether or not selfpropelled). Examples include building and repairing of barges, cargo vessels, combat ships, crew boats, dredges, ferryboats, fishing vessels, lighthouse tenders, naval ships, offshore supply boats, passenger-cargo vessels, patrol boats, sailing vessels, towboats, trawlers, and tugboats.

b. Boat Building and Repairing (SIC code 3732)—These facilities are primarily engaged in building and repairing boats. Examples include building and repairing of fiberglass boats, motor-boats, sailboats, rowboats, canoes, dinghies, dories, small fishing boats, houseboats, kayaks, lifeboats, pontoons, and skiffs.

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.

2. Pollutants Found in Storm Water Discharges

Special conditions have been developed for boat and ship building and repairing operations. Common activities at ship and boat yards include: vessel and equipment cleaning fluid changes, mechanical repairs, parts cleaning, sanding, blasting, welding, refinishing, painting, fueling, and storage of the related materials and waste materials, such as oil, fuel, batteries, or oil filters. All of these areas are potential sources of pollutants to storm water discharges. Table R-1 lists pollutants associated with activities that commonly take place at Ship Building and Repairing Facilities (SIC 3731) and Boat Building and Repairing Facilities (SIC 3732).

TABLE R-1.—COMMON POLLUTANT SOURCES AT SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING FACILITIES

Activity	Pollutant source	Pollutant
Pressure Washing	Wash water	Paint solids, heavy metals, suspended solids.
Surface Preparation, Paint Removal, Sanding	Sanding; mechanical grinding; abrasive blasting; paint stripping.	Spent abrasives, paint solids, heavy metals, solvents, dust.
Painting	Paint and paint thinner spills; spray painting; paint stripping; sanding; paint cleanup.	Paint solids, spent solvents, heavy metals, dust.
Engine Maintenance and Repairs	Parts cleaning; waste disposal of greasy rags, used fluids, and batteries; use of cleaners and degreasers; fluid spills; fluid replacement.	Spent solvents, oil, heavy metals, ethylene glycol, acid/alkaline wastes, detergents.
Material Handling: Transfer Storage Disposal	Fueling: spills; leaks; and hosing area Liquid Storage in Above Ground Storage: spills and overfills; external corrosion; fail- ure of piping systems.	Fuel, oil, heavy metals. Fuel, oil, heavy metals, material being stored.
	Waste Material Storage and Disposal: paint solids; solvents; trash; spent abrasives, petroleum products.	Paint solids, heavy metals, spent solvents, oil.
Shipboard Processes improperly discharged to storm sewer or into receiving water.	Process and cooling water; sanitary waste; bilge and ballast water.	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), bacteria, suspended solids, oil, fuel.

Sources: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987. Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1987. National Technical Information Service Order no. PB 87-100012

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