provide meaningful 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 examinations. 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.

As discussed above, EPA does not believe that analytical monitoring is necessary for textile mills, apparel, and other fabric product manufacturing facilities. EPA believes that between quarterly visual examinations and site compliance evaluations potential sources of contaminants can be recognized, addressed, and then controlled with BMPs. In determining the monitoring requirements, EPA considered the nature of the industrial activities and significant materials exposed at these sites, and performed a review of data provided in Part 2 group applications.

*W. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities* 

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section

On November 16, 1990 (55 FR 47990), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated the regulatory definition of "storm water discharges associated with an industrial activity." This definition included point source discharges of storm water from eleven major categories of facilities, including facilities under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 2434 and 25. Part XI.W. of today's permit only covers storm water discharges associated with industrial activities from furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities. Furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities eligible for coverage under this section include facilities identified by the following SIC codes: wood kitchen cabinets (generally described by SIC code 2434); household furniture (generally described by SIC code 251); office furniture (generally described by SIC code 252); public buildings and related furniture (generally described by SIC code 253); partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures (generally described by SIC code 254); and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures (generally described by SIC code 259).

Storm water discharges covered by this section include all discharges where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to precipitation and storm water runon. Storm water that does not come into contact with an industrial activity or a significant material are not subject to permitting according to 40 CFR 122.26. This section is not applicable to any discharge subject to effluent limitation guidelines. However, the storm water component of the unpermitted discharge may be included under this section.

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. Industry Profile

The manufacturing processes for furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities are not typically exposed to storm water. However, unloading operations and the storage of some raw materials, and waste products, may be exposed to precipitation. Because of the lack of industrial activities occurring outdoors and the necessity of keeping many of the raw materials dry, the primary sources of storm water pollutants originate from materials handling and waste management or disposal activities. Table W-1 lists potential pollutant source activities, and related pollutants associated with furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities. There are two primary types of furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities. The distinction is based on the primary raw material, wood or metal. The manufacturing processes and significant materials to produce wood and metal furniture or fixtures are not similar. However, these manufacturing activities and wood resources are not typically exposed to precipitation.

## TABLE W-1.-Activities, Pollutant Sources, and Pollutants

Activity	Pollutant source	Pollutant
Wood Drying	Coal Saw Dust Ash	TSS, pH, cadmium, arsenic. TSS, COD, BOD₅, pH. TSS, pH.
Furniture Manufacturing	Sizing Operations Painting Operations Gluing Operations Used Rags Processing materials unloading Waste Material Transportation Treatment Facilities	TSS, BOD <sub>5</sub> , pH. Lead, cadmium, COD. Solvents, COD, oil & grease. Solvents, COD, oil & grease. Diesel fuel, gasoline, oil, TSS. TSS, BOD <sub>5</sub> , pH. Solvents, COD, oil & grease.
Other Activities	Open Dumps Air Emission Control Cleaning	TSS, BOD <sub>5</sub> , oil & grease, COD. TSS, pH, cadmium, lead, copper, zinc.

Source: Storm Water Group Applications, Parts 1 and 2.

Industrial activities occurring at furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities that pertain to the storm water rule include, "\* \* \* but [are] not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters (as defined at 40 CFR Part