Table W–3.—S	STORM WATER	BMPs for F	URNITURE AND	FIXTURE MAN	IUFACTURING F	ACILITIES-C	Continued

Activity	Best management practices (BMPs)			
Outdoor Material Storage (including waste and particulate emission management).	Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain. Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials. Berm, curb, or dike loading/unloading areas. Use dry clean-up methods instead of washing the areas down. Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques. Confine storage of raw materials, parts, and equipment to designated areas.			
	Train employees on proper waste control and disposal. Berm, curb, or dike any areas around tanks. Ensure that all containers are properly sealed and valves closed. Inventory all raw and spent materials. Inspect air emission control systems regularly, and repair or replace when necessary. Store wastes in covered, leak proof containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums). Store wastes in enclosed and/or covered areas. Ensure hazardous and solid waste disposal practices are performed in accordance with appli- cable Federal, State, and local requirements. Ship all wastes to offsite landfills or treatment facilities.			

Sources: NPDES Storm Water Group Applications—Part 1. Received by EPA, March 18, 1991, through December 31, 1992, and EPA, Office of Water. September 1992. "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices." EPA 832–R–92–006.

Many of the BMPs identified in Table W–3 are reminders of good or preferred operating procedures that are intended to limit the exposure of significant materials and industrial activities to storm water. Facility operators should review their current operations and consider implementing these BMPs if they are applicable to the site in order to reduce storm water contamination.

Since none of the facilities within the wood and metal furniture and fixture manufacturing sector indicated the presence of traditional storm water management practices, EPA is requiring the participants in this sector to consider the implementation of storm water diversions and sediment control and collection structures.

Discharge diversions provide the first line of defense in preventing the contamination of discharges, and subsequent contamination of receiving waters of the United States. Discharge diversions are temporary or permanent structures installed to divert flow, store flow, or limit storm water runon and runoff.

These diversion practices have several objectives. First, diversion structures can be designed to prevent otherwise uncontaminated (or less contaminated) water from crossing disturbed areas or areas containing significant amounts of contaminated materials, where contact may occur between runon and significant materials. These source reduction measures may be particularly effective for preventing uncontaminated discharges from contacting exposed materials and/or reduce the flow across disturbed areas, thereby lessening the potential for erosion. Second, diversion structures can be used to collect or

divert waters for later treatment, if necessary. The usefulness of these control measures are limited by such factors as the size of the area to be controlled and the type and nature of materials exposed and precipitation events.

Diversion dikes, curbs, and berms are temporary or permanent diversion structures that prevent runoff from passing beyond a certain point, and divert runoff away from its intended path. Dikes, curbs or berms may be used to surround and isolate areas of concern at wood and metal furniture manufacturing facilities, and divert flow around piles of significant materials in order to minimize or limit offsite discharges of contaminated storm water.

Sediment control and collection limits movement and retains sediments from being transported offsite. Several structural collection devices have been developed to remove sediment from runoff before it leaves the site. Several methods of removing sediment from site runoff involve diversion mechanisms previously discussed, supplemented by a trapping or storage device. Structural practices typically involve filtering diffuse storm water flows through temporary structures such as straw bale dikes, silt fences, brush barriers or vegetated areas.

However, structural practices require periodic removal of sediment to remain functional, for both temporary and permanent structures. As such, they serve as more active-type practices which may not be appropriate for permanent use at inactive mines. However, these practices may be effectively used as temporary measures during active operation and/or prior to the final implementation of permanent measures. Temporary structures include: plastic matting, plastic netting, and erosion control blankets; mulchstraw or wood chips; and compaction. Permanent sediment control and collection structures include: sediment/ settling ponds; sediment traps or catch basins; and vegetated buffer strips.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

All facilities subject to this section must prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan. The establishment of a pollution prevention plan requirement reflects EPA's decision to allow operators of furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities to utilize BMPs as the BAT/BCT level of control for the storm water discharges covered by this section. The requirements included in pollution prevention plans provide a flexible framework for the development and implementation of site-specific controls to minimize pollutants in storm water discharges. EPA believes that pollution prevention is the most effective approach for controlling contaminated storm water discharges from furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities. Pollution prevention plans allow the operator of a facility to select BMPs based on site-specific considerations such as: facility size; climate; geographic location; hydrogeology; the environmental setting of each facility; volume and type of discharge generated, and current BMPs. This flexibility is necessary because each facility will be unique in that the source, type, and volume of contaminated surface water discharges will differ from site to site.