may be primarily due to non-industrial activities on-site. Today's permit does not require furniture and fixtures facilities to conduct analytical monitoring for these parameters.

Based on a consideration of the nature of BMPs typically used at these facilities, and generally low pollutant values from the application data, EPA believes that the pollution prevention plan with visual examinations of storm water discharges (see below) will help to ensure storm water contamination is minimized. Because permittees are not required to conduct analytical monitoring, they will be able to focus their resources on developing and implementing the pollution prevention plan.

b. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Wood and metal furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted under paragraph (3) below. The examination(s) must be made at least once in each of the following 3-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The examination shall be made during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event.

(1) Examinations shall be made of grab samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for entire permit term.

(2) Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite in the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

(3) When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the observation data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

(4) When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

(5) EPA realizes that if a facility is inactive and unstaffed it may be difficult to collect storm water discharge samples when a qualifying event occurs. Today's final permit has been revised so that inactive, unstaffed facilities can exercise a waiver of the requirement to conduct quarterly visual examination.

EPA believes that this quick and simple assessment will help the permittee to determine the effectiveness of his/her plan on a regular basis at very little cost. Although the visual examination cannot assess the chemical properties of the storm water discharged from the site, the examination will 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 effects of the management practices that are included in the plan.

As discussed above, EPA does not believe that analytical monitoring is necessary for wood and metal furniture and fixture 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.

## X. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Printing and Publishing Facilities

## 1. Industry Profile

On November 16, 1990 (55 FR 47990) EPA promulgated the regulatory definition of "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity. This definition includes point source discharges of storm water from eleven categories of facilities, including "category (xi) facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code-27." Facilities eligible for coverage under this section include: book printing (SIC Code 2732); commercial printing, lithographic (SIC Code 2752); commercial printing, gravure (SIC Code 2754); commercial printing, not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 2759); and platemaking and related services (SIC Code 2796).

This section establishes special condition for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities at printing and publishing facilities. The SIC codes of these facilities are in category (xi) of the definition of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Storm water discharges from facilities in this category are only regulated where precipitation and storm water runon come into contact with areas associated with industrial activities, and significant materials. Significant materials include, but are not limited to,