products, by-products, and other materials associated with industrial activities.

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

a. Sources of Pollutants. As discussed above, the SICs of the facilities in this sector fall into category (xi) of the definition of "storm water associated with industrial activity'' found at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.26(b)(14). As noted in the preamble to the final storm water regulations of November 16, 1990, most of the actual manufacturing and processing activity at these types of facilities normally occurs indoors (55 FR 48008).

Additional information concerning these manufacturing processes and the industrial sector itself can be found in the following documents: "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Tire and Synthetic Rubber Processing Point Source Category," EPA 440/1–74–013a; "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Fabricated and Reclaimed Rubber Segment of the Rubber Processing Point Source Category," EPA 440/1-74/030a; and "Development Document and Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Plastics Molding and Forming Point Source Category," EPA 440/1-84/069.

The types of activities at these facilities where exposure to storm water may occur consist primarily of loading/

unloading activities, and the storage and handling of raw materials, by-products, final products or waste products. A wide variety of materials are used at the facilities including solvents, acids and caustic, carbon black, plasticizers, paint, processing oils, resins, rubber compounds and solutions, fuels such as diesel or gasoline, adhesives, zinc and miscellaneous chemicals. However, it should also be noted that this is a cumulative list gathered from all the types of facilities in this sector and that individual facilities do not necessarily use all the materials on the list. Tanks, drums or bags of these materials may be exposed to storm water during loading/ unloading operations, or through outdoor storage or handling at some facilities.

Other items which may be exposed to storm water include surplus processing machinery, scrap metal, scrap plastic and rubber, plastic pellets, PVC pipe and rags. Table Y–1 lists potential pollutant sources from activities that commonly take place at rubber, miscellaneous plastic products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

TABLE Y-1.—COMMON POLLUTANT SOURCES

Activity	Pollutant source	Pollutants			
Outdoor Material Loading/Unloading	Wooden pallets, spills/leaks from material handling equipment, solvents, resins.	TSS, oil and grease, organics.			
Outdoor Material and Equipment Storage	Solvents, acids and caustic, plasticizers, paint, lubricating oils, processing oils, res- ins, rubber compounds, mineral spirits, zinc, scrap metal, scrap plastic and rubber, plas- tic pellets, PVC pipe, and rags.	Organics, zinc, hydrocarbons, oil and grease, acids, alkalinity.			

Based on the wide variety of industrial activities and significant materials at the facilities included in this sector, EPA believes it is appropriate to divide the rubber and plastic product and miscellaneous manufacturing industry into subsectors to properly analyze sampling data and determine monitoring requirements. As a result, this sector has been divided into the following subsectors: rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing and miscellaneous manufacturing. Tables Y–2 and Y–3 below include data for the eight pollutants that all facilities were required to monitor for under Form 2F. The tables also list those parameters that EPA has determined merit further monitoring.

TAE	le Y-2	–Statistics	for	Selected	Pollutants	Rep	orted b	y Tir	es and	Inner	Tubes,	Rubbe	r and P	astics	Foot	wear
	Gaskets	s, Packing,	and	d Sealing	Devices a	and F	Rubber	and	Plastics	s Hose	and E	Belting, I	abricate	ed Ru	bber	Prod-
	ucts, No	ot Elsewhe	re C	lassified	Manufactu	ring F	acilitie	s Sub	mitting	Part II	Samp	ling Dat	a ⁱ (mg/L)		

Pollutant Samples type	No. of Facili- ties		No. of Sam- ple		Mean		Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th Percentile		99th Percentile	
										i						
	Grab	Comp ⁱⁱ	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
BOD5	18	17	32	31	14.7	14.47	0.0	0.0	160.0	144.0	6.4	7.90	43.0	43.18	86.1	86.3
COD	18	17	32	31	105.2	77.7	13.0	0.0	812.0	321.0	52.0	63.0	271.5	335.7	499.0	737.6
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	18	17	32	31	0.72	1.69	0.04	0.05	2.49	32.0	0.58	0.65	2.61	4.12	5.30	9.63
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen .	18	17	32	31	1.98	1.44	0.37	0.0	8.55	6.48	1.38	1.11	5.55	4.07	9.87	7.20
Oil & Grease	18	N/A	32	N/A	5.3	N/A	0.0	N/A	76.0	N/A	1.5	N/A	16.5	N/A	37.5	N/A
рН	17	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	N/A	9.2	N/A	7.0	N/A	8.7	N/A	9.5	N/A
Total Phosphorus	18	17	32	31	0.35	0.51	0.00	0.0	1.65	8.65	0.22	0.17	1.17	1.38	2.31	3.19
Total Suspended Solids	18	17	32	31	185	129	0	0.0	1420	760	63	44	783	584	2143	1585
Zinc, Total	15	15	28	28	1.103	0.904	0.027	0.011	7.600	7.490	0.21	0.25	4.617	4.179	14.012	12.660

i Applications that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values of pollutants were not included in these statistics. Values reported as non-detect or below detection limit were assumed to be 0.

ii Composite samples