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 allow the permittee to approximate 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 the effects of the management practices that are included in the plan.

AB. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery

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 "* (xi) facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes * * * 35 (except SIC 357), 37 (except SIC 373), * * *" Facilities eligible for coverage under this section of today's permit include the following manufacturing facilities: engines and turbines (SIC Code 351); farm and garden machinery and equipment (SIC Code 352); construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment (SIC Code 353); metalworking machinery and equipment (SIC Code 354); special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery (SIC Code 355); general industrial machinery and equipment (SIC Code 356); refrigeration and service industry machinery (SIC

Code 358); miscellaneous industrial and commercial machinery and equipment (SIC Code 359); motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (SIC Code 371); aircraft and parts (SIC Code 372); motorcycles, bicycles, and parts (SIC Code 375); guided missiles and space vehicles and parts (SIC Code 376); and miscellaneous transportation equipment (SIC Code 379).

This section establishes special conditions for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities at facilities which manufacture transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery. 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 or storm water runon come into contact with areas associated with industrial activities, and significant materials. Significant materials include, but are not limited to, raw materials, waste products, fuels, finished products, intermediate 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.

There are approximately 14,000 facilities which handle and process ferrous and nonferrous metals to manufacture transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery. These facilities vary in size, age, number of employees and the types of operations performed. The manufacturing processes for these facilities are similar, although the finished products may vary. The general manufacturing process is conducted indoors, and includes activities such as cutting, shaping, grinding, cleaning, coating, forming, and finishing. Specific processes are referred to as "unit operations," and there are approximately 45 unit operations

utilized by facilities that manufacture transportation equipment, industrial, or commercial machinery. Since these operations occur predominately indoors, contamination of storm water discharges from the manufacturing process is unlikely. Unit operations include the following: electroplating, electroless plating, anodizing, chemical conversion coating, etching and chemical milling, cleaning, machining, grinding, polishing, barrel finishing, burnishing, impact deformation, pressure deformation, shearing, heat treating, thermal cutting, welding, brazing, soldering, flame spraying, sand blasting, abrasive jet machining, electrical discharge machining, electrochemical machining, electron beam machining, laser beam machining, plasma arc machining, ultrasonic machining, sintering, laminating, hot dip coating, sputtering, vapor plating, thermal infusion, salt bath descaling, solvent degreasing, paint stripping, painting, electrostatic painting, electropainting, vacuum metalizing, assembly, calibration, testing, and mechanical plating.

Facilities which manufacture transportation equipment, industrial and commercial machinery will utilize many of the same unit operations listed above. Aside from the specific unit operations, other types of industrial activity are shared by facilities covered by this section. For example, the majority of these facilities have outdoor material handling and storage activities, and share the same types of raw, scrap,

and waste materials.

The primary raw materials utilized by this industry group include ferrous and nonferrous metals, such as aluminum, copper, iron, steel and alloys of these metals; either in raw form or as intermediate products. These metals are typically received at loading/unloading docks and are taken to outdoor storage areas (e.g., stockpiles, holding bins) before manufacturing.

Besides metals, other raw materials are utilized in the manufacturing process. These materials include paints, solvents (e.g., paint thinners, degreasers), chemicals (e.g., acids, bases, liquid gases), fuels (e.g., gasoline and diesel fuel), lubricating and cutting oils, and plastics. These materials are typically stored in bins, tanks, and/or 55 gallon drums outdoors on wooden pallets or concrete pads. They are used during the unit operations to cool and lubricate the metals (oils), clean metal parts (solvents, acids, bases), and coat metal parts before shipment (plastics, paints). Intermediate products are also sometimes stored outdoors before shipment or further manufacturing.