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.

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 which 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.).

As discussed above, EPA does not believe that chemical monitoring is necessary for facilities that manufacture transportation equipment, industrial, or commercial machinery. 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.

AC. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Facilities That Manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section

This sector covers storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from electronic and electrical equipment manufacturing facilities (SIC major group 36); measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments, photographic, medical and optical goods, and watches and clocks manufacturing facilities (SIC major group 38); and computer and office equipment manufacturing facilities (SIC 357).

More specifically, the group of electronic and electrical equipment and

components manufacturers includes manufacturers of electricity distribution equipment such as transformers and switch-gear, electrical industrial equipment such as motors and generators, household appliances, electric lighting and wiring equipment such as light bulbs and lighting fixtures, and audio and video equipment including phonograph records and audio tapes and disks. Also included are manufacturers of communication equipment including telephone and telegraph equipment, radio and television equipment, electronic components such as printed circuit boards and semiconductors and related devices, and miscellaneous electrical items such as batteries and electrical equipment for automobiles.

The group of analyzing, and controlling instruments, photographic, medical and optical goods, and watches and clocks manufacturers includes facilities which manufacture search, detection, navigation, or guidance systems such as radar and sonar equipment, measurement and control instruments and laboratory apparatus, surgical, medical and dental instruments and supplies, photographic equipment and supplies, and watches and clocks.

The computer and office equipment manufacturers group includes manufacturers of computers, computer storage devices, and peripheral equipment for computers such as printers and plotters. Manufacturers of miscellaneous office machines are also included in this group.

The SIC codes of the facilities covered by this section 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, 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.

2. Pollutants Found in Storm Water Discharges

a. Sources of Pollutants. As noted in the preamble to the final storm water application 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 Standards for the **Electrical and Electronics Components** Point Source Category, Phase I," EPA 440/1-83/075; "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Electrical and **Electronic Components Point Source** Category, Phase II," EPA 440/1-84/075; "Development Document for Existing Source Pretreatment Standards for the Electroplating Point Source Category, EPA 440/1-79/003: and "Development **Document for Effluent Limitations** Guidelines and Standards for the Metal Finishing Point Source Category," EPA 440/1-83/091.

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 these facilities including metals, acids used for chemical etching, alkaline solutions, solvents, various oils and fuels and miscellaneous chemicals. Tanks or drums of these materials may be exposed to storm water during loading/un-loading operations, or through outdoor storage or handling at some facilities.

Liquid wastes which may be exposed at least temporarily include spent solvents and acids, miscellaneous chemicals and oily wastes. These wastes may be contaminated with a variety of heavy metals and chlorinated hydrocarbons. Used equipment, scrap metal and wire, soiled rags and sanding materials may also be exposed to storm water and constitute a potential source of pollutants. In addition, some facilities reported that dumpsters containing non-