hazardous wastes or manufacturing debris may be exposed to storm water.

Table AC–1 lists potential pollutant sources from activities that commonly take place at facilities which manufacture electronic and electrical equipment and components, photographic and optical goods.

## TABLE AC-1.-COMMON POLLUTANT SOURCES

Activity	Pollutant source	Pollutants					
Outdoor Material Loading/Unloading	Wooden pallets, spills/leaks from material handling equipment, raw materials, finished products, solvents.	TSS, oil and grease, organics.					
Outdoor Material and Equipment Storage	Sulfuric acid, alkaline solutions, solvents mis- cellaneous chemicals, oily wastes, lead, sil- ver, copper, zinc, spent solvents and acids, scrap metal and wire, oily rags.	Organics, oil and grease, acids, alkalinity, heavy metals.					

*b. Storm Water Sampling Results.* Based on the similarities of the facilities included in this sector in terms of industrial activities and significant materials, EPA believes it is appropriate to discuss the potential pollutants at electronic and electric equipment and photographic and optical goods manufacturing facilities as a whole and not subdivide this sector. Therefore, Table AC-2 lists data for selected parameters from facilities in the electronic and electric equipment and photographic and optical goods manufacturing sector. This data includes the eight pollutants which all facilities were required to monitor for under Form 2F, as well as the pollutants that EPA has determined may merit further monitoring.

TABLE AC–2.—STATISTICS FOR SELECTED POLLUTANTS REPORTED BY ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS MANUFACTURING FACILITIES SUBMITTING PART II SAMPLING DATA<sup>1</sup> (mg/L)

Pollutant of sample type	No. facilities		No. of samples Mean		an	Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th percentile		99th percentile		
	Grab	Comp <sup>ii</sup>	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
BOD <sub>5</sub>	25	22	64	56	8.8	7.48	0.0	0.0	54.0	139.0	5.5	5.10	27.2	17.92	48.9	30.08
COD	25	22	65	56	59.2	36.3	0.0	0.0	450.0	220.0	46.0	24.0	173.3	122.2	304.9	235.5
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	25	22	64	57	0.83	0.66	0.00	0.0	6.97	2.54	0.51	0.51	2.63	1.56	4.99	2.40
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	25	22	64	58	1.45	1.34	0.00	0.0	10.20	13.6	1.05	1.01	4.26	4.22	7.41	7.68
Oil & Grease	25	N/A	69	N/A	0.6	N/A	0.0	N/A	9.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	3.5	N/A	8.3	N/A
рН	25	N/A	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	N/A	8.8	N/A	7.5	N/A	9.0	N/A	9.7	N/A
Total Phosphorus	24	21	64	57	1.50	1.02	0.00	0.0	80.10	44.4	0.13	0.16	1.86	1.72	4.93	4.40
Total Suspended Solids	24	22	63	56	89	67	0	0	610	716	29	14	424	262	1209	722
Aluminum, Total	4	4	4	4	3.05	0.60	0.00	0.00	9.40	1.00	1.40	0.70	15.37	1.34	29.78	1.75
Zinc, Total	16	14	51	48	0.163	0.152	0.000	0.000	1.101	1.200	0.09	0.09	0.563	0.500	1.060	0.940

<sup>i</sup> 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. <sup>iii</sup> Composite samples.

## 3. Options for Controlling Pollutants

In evaluating options for controlling pollutants in storm water discharges, EPA must achieve compliance with the technology-based standards of the Clean Water Act [Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Conventional Technology]. The Agency does not believe that it is appropriate to establish specific numeric effluent limitations or a specific design or performance standard in this section for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities which manufacture electronic and electrical equipment and components, and photographic and optical goods to meet BAT/BCT standards of the Clean Water Act. Instead, this section establishes requirements for the development and implementation of site-specific storm water pollution prevention plans consisting of a set of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are sufficiently flexible to address different sources of pollutants at different sites.

Certain BMPs are implemented to prevent and/or minimize exposure of

pollutants from industrial activities to storm water discharges. EPA believes the most effective BMPs for reducing pollutants in storm water discharges are exposure minimization practices. Exposure minimization practices lessen the potential for storm water to come into contact with pollutants. Good housekeeping practices ensure that facilities are sensitive to routine and nonroutine activities which may increase pollutants in storm water discharges. The BMPs which address good housekeeping and exposure minimization are easily implemented, inexpensive, and require little, if any, maintenance. BMP expenses may include construction of roofs for storage areas or other forms of permanent cover and the installation of berms/dikes. Other BMPs such as detention/retention ponds and filtering devices may be needed at these facilities because of the contaminant level in the storm water discharges. The types of BMPs implemented will depend on the type of discharge, types and concentrations of contaminants, and the volume of the flow.

The selection of the most effective BMPs will be based on site-specific considerations such as: facility size, climate, geographic location, geology/ hydrology and the environmental setting of each facility, and volume and type of discharge generated. Each facility will be unique in that the source, type, and volume of contaminated storm water discharges will differ. In addition, the fate and transport of pollutants in these discharges will vary. EPA believes that the management practices discussed herein are well suited mechanisms to prevent or control the contamination of storm water discharges associated with manufacturers of electronic and electrical equipment and components, and photographic and optical goods.

Part 1 group application data indicated that the most widely implemented BMPs are spill prevention and response techniques (used by approximately 68 percent of the sampling facilities) and waste minimization practices (employed by approximately 54 percent of the sampling facilities). However, less than