30 percent of the sampling subgroup reported that they use covering; approximately 3 percent have roofs over their raw materials; and less than 3 percent store raw materials indoors.¹⁰³ Because BMPs described in part 1 data are generally limited, Table AC–3 is provided to identify BMPs associated with activities that routinely occur at manufacturers of electronic and electrical equipment and components, and photographic and optical goods.

TABLE AC–3.—GENERAL STORM WATER BMPS FOR MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS

Activity	Best management practices (BMPs)
Outdoor Unloading and Loading	Confine loading/unloading activities to a designated area. Consider performing loading/unloading activities indoors or in a covered area.
	Consider covering loading/unloading area with permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., tarps).
	Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas.
	Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain.
	Inspect the unloading/loading areas to detect problems before they occur.
	Inspect all containers prior to loading/unloading of any raw or spent materials.
	Consider berming, curbing, or diking loading/unloading areas.
	Dead-end sump where spilled materials could be directed. Drip pans under hoses.
	Use dry clean-up methods instead of washing the areas down.
	Train employees on proper loading/unloading techniques and spill prevention and response.
Outdoor Material Storage (including waste, and particulate emission management).	Confine storage of materials, parts, and equipment to designated areas.
	Consider secondary containment using curbing, berming, or diking all liquid storage areas.
	Train employees in spill prevention and response techniques.
	Train employees on proper waste control and disposal.
	Consider covering tanks.
	Ensure that all containers are closed (e.g., valves shut, lids sealed, caps closed). Wash and rinse containers indoors before storing them outdoors
	If outside or in covered areas, minimize runon of storm water by grading the land to divert flow away from containers.
	Leak detection and container integrity testing.
	Direct runoff to onsite retention pond.
	Inventory all raw and spent materials.
	Clean around vents and stacks.
	Place tubs around vents and stacks to collect particulate.
	Inspect air emission control systems (e.g., baghouses) regularly, and repair or replace when necessary.
	Store wastes in covered, leak proof containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums).
	Consider shipping all wastes to offsite landfills or treatment facilities.
	Ensure hazardous waste disposal practices are performed in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements.

Sources: NPDES Storm Water Group Applications—Part 1. Received by EPA, March 18, 1991, through December 31,1992. EPA, Office of Water. September 1992. "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices." EPA 832–R–92–006.

4. Special Conditions

There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in Part VI.B of this fact sheet.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

There are no additional requirements beyond those described in Part VI.C. of this fact sheet.

6. Numeric Effluent Limitations

No numeric effluent limitations are included for facilities in this sector, beyond those described in Part V.B. of today's permit.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Monitoring Requirements. The regulatory modifications at 40 CFR 122.44 (i)(2) established on April 2, 1992, grant permit writers the flexibility to reduce monitoring requirements in storm water discharge permits. EPA has determined that the potential for storm water discharges to contain pollutants above benchmark levels, because of the industrial activities and materials exposed to precipitation, does not support sampling at facilities that manufacture electronic and electrical equipment and components, photographic, and optical goods. Under the Storm Water Regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), EPA defined "storm water

discharge associated with industrial activity". The focus of today's permit is to address the presence of pollutants that are associated with the industrial activities identified in this definition and that might be found in storm water discharges. Under the methodology for determining analytical monitoring requirements, described in section VLE.1 of this fact sheet, aluminum and zinc are above the bench mark concentrations for the electronic, electric, photographic and optical goods sector. After a review of the nature of industrial activities and the significant materials exposed to storm water described by facilities in this sector, EPA has determined that the higher concentrations of aluminum and zinc

¹⁰³ These percentages were based on the information reported in the Part 1 group applications. However, some facilities which utilize

these BMPs as part of their daily activities may not recognize these practices as BMPs and as a result did not report this information in their applications.