Best Management Practices
For Protecting Ground Water
For Furniture Strippers Using
Shallow Industrial Waste
Disposal Wells
(Class V Well BMP Fact Sheet Number 2C)

EPA recognizes that certain industrial waste disposal practices using drainage wells may pose unacceptable risks to Underground Sources of Drinking Water. These operations allow the discharge of various wastes to a drainage system neither designed for nor capable of treating them. Accordingly, BMPs for Industrial Disposal wells focus on well closure and alternative disposal methods. We have also included BMPs for waste minimization to help facilities reduce waste disposal costs, regardless of the disposal method they use. In addition local, county, and State regulations may prohibit use of these wells. Note: these practices are recommendations only. For more information, contact the person named below.

The BMPs listed below apply to furniture strippers. Fact Sheet 2 in this series lists BMPs that are applicable to Industrial Disposal Wells in general (including those used by furniture strippers), particularly for closure and alternative disposal. In addition the Agency believes that wastes from furniture strippers pose significant risks to ground water when injected. Industrial Disposal Wells at these facilities will probably be closed.

**Waste Minimization**

- Use complete hand stripping in place of chemical stripping where practical
- Remove loose paint and stain by hand before chemical stripping
- Spray stripping chemicals on furniture in sealed chambers and filter excess and runoff, or use a recirculating flow system which screens the stripping fluid as it is recycled
- Have a licensed recycling service periodically collect used hot and cold tank liquids and provide new or replenished stripping fluids

Note: These BMPs are adapted from a May 1991 EPA report titled, “Class V Well BMP Guidance - Phase I and Phase II,” and have been modified in response to comments by EPA Regions. For a copy of the EPA report, please contact the Underground Injection Control Branch of the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, U.S. EPA

For further information contact: