sector's data performed.) The statistical analysis was performed assuming a delta log normal distribution of the sampling data within each sector/ subsector. The analyses calculated median, mean, maximum, minimum, 95th, and 99th percentile concentrations for each parameter. The results of the analyses may be found in the appropriate section of Part VIII of this Fact Sheet. From this analysis, EPA was able to identify pollutants for further evaluation within each sector or subsector.

EPA next compared the median concentration for each pollutant for each sector or subsector to the benchmark concentrations listed in Table 5. EPA also compared the other statistical results to the benchmarks to better ascertain the magnitude and range of the discharge concentrations to help identify the pollutants of concern. EPA did not conduct this analysis if a sector had data for a pollutant from less than three individual facilities. Under these circumstances, the sector or subsector would not have this pollutant identified as a pollutant of concern. This was done to ensure that a reasonable number of facilities represented the industry sector or subsector as a whole and that the analysis did not rely on data from only one facility.

For each industry sector or subsector, parameters with a median concentration higher than the benchmark level were considered pollutants of concern for the industry and identified as potential pollutants for analytical monitoring under today's permit. EPA then analyzed the list of potential pollutants to be monitored against the lists of significant materials exposed and industrial activities which occur within each industry sector or subsector as described in the part I application information. Where EPA could identify a source of a potential pollutant which is directly related to industrial activities of the industry sector or subsector, the permit identifies that parameter for analytical monitoring. If EPA could not identify a source of a potential pollutant which was associated with the sector/ subsector's industrial activity, the permit does not require monitoring for the pollutant in that sector/subsector. Industries with no pollutants for which the median concentrations are higher than the benchmark levels are not required to perform analytical monitoring under this permit, with the exceptions explained below.

In addition to the sectors and subsectors identified for analytical monitoring using the methods described above, EPA determined, based upon a review of the degree of exposure, types

of materials exposed, special studies and in some cases inadequate sampling data in the group applications, that industries in the following sections of today's fact sheet also warrant analytical monitoring not withstanding the absence of data on the presence or absence of certain pollutants in the group applications: VIII.K.7 (hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facilities), and VIII.S.6 (airports which use more than 100,000 gallons per year of glycol-based fluids or 100 tons of urea for deicing). These industries are required to perform analytical monitoring under the permit due to the high potential for contamination of storm water discharge, which EPA believes was not adequately characterized by group applicants in the information they provided in the group

application process.

All facilities within an industry sector or subsector identified for analytical monitoring must, at a minimum, monitor their storm water discharges during the second year of permit coverage, unless the facility exercises the Alternative Certification described in Section VI.E.3 of this fact sheet. At the end of the second year of permit coverage, a facility must calculate the average concentration for each parameter for which the facility is required to monitor. If the permittee collects more than four samples in this period, then they must calculate an average concentration for each pollutant of concern for all samples analyzed. Monitoring must be conducted for the same storm water discharge outfall in each sampling period. Where a given storm water discharge is addressed by more than one sector/subsector's monitoring requirements, then the monitoring requirements for the applicable sector's/subsector's activities are cumulative. Therefore, if a particular discharge fits under more than one set of monitoring requirements, the facility must comply with all sets of sampling requirements. Monitoring requirements must be evaluated on an outfall-byoutfall basis.

If the average concentration for a pollutant parameter is less than or equal to the benchmark value, then the permittee is not required to conduct analytical monitoring for that pollutant during the fourth year of the permit. If, however, the average concentration for a pollutant is greater than the benchmark value, then the permittee is required to conduct quarterly monitoring for that pollutant during the fourth year of permit coverage. Analytical monitoring is not required during the first, third, and fifth year of the permit. The exclusion from

analytical monitoring in the fourth year of the permit is conditional on the facility maintaining industrial operations and BMPs that will ensure a quality of storm water discharges consistent with the average concentrations recorded during the second year of the permit.

## 2. Compliance Monitoring

In addition to the analytical monitoring requirements for certain sectors, today's permit contains monitoring requirements for discharges which are subject to effluent limitations. These discharges must be sampled annually and tested for the parameters which are limited by the permit. Discharges subject to compliance monitoring include: coal pile runoff, contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities, runoff from asphalt paving and roofing emulsion production areas, material storage pile runoff from cement manufacturing facilities, and mine dewatering discharges from crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and industrial sand mines located in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. All samples are to be grabs taken within the first 30 minutes of discharge where practicable, but in no case later than the first hour of discharge. Where practicable, the samples shall be taken from the discharges subject to the numeric effluent limitations prior to mixing with other discharges.

Monitoring for these discharges is required to determine compliance with numeric effluent limitations. Furthermore, discharges covered under today's permit which are subject to numeric effluent limitations are not eligible for the alternative certification in Part VI.E.3. of this fact sheet.

## 3. Alternate Certification

Throughout today's permit, EPA has included monitoring requirements for facilities which the Agency believes have the potential for contributing significant levels of pollutants to storm water discharges. The alternative certification described below is included in the permit to ensure that monitoring requirements are only imposed on those facilities which do, in fact, have storm water discharges containing pollutants at concentrations of concern. EPA has determined that if there are no sources of a pollutant exposed to storm water at the site then the potential for that pollutant to contaminate storm water discharges does not warrant monitoring.

Therefore, a discharger is not subject to the analytical monitoring