operator to immediately conduct a clean-up of the pollutant source, and/or to design a change to the pollution prevention plan to eliminate or minimize the contaminant source from occurring in the future.

To be most effective, the personnel conducting the visual examination should be fully knowledgeable about the storm water pollution prevention plan, the sources of contaminants on the site, the industrial activities conducted exposed to storm water and the day to day operations that may cause unexpected pollutant releases.

Other examples include; if the visual examination results in an observation of floating solids, the personnel should carefully examine the solids to see if they are raw materials. waste materials or other known products stored or used at the site. If an unusual color or odor is sensed, the personnel should attempt to compare the color or odor to the colors or odors of known chemicals and other materials used at the facility. If the examination reveals a large amount of settled solids, the personnel may check for unpaved, unstabilized areas or areas of erosion. If the examination results in a cloudy sample that is very slow to settle-out, the personnel should evaluate the site draining to the discharge point for fine particulate material, such as dust, ash, or other pulverized, ground, or powdered chemicals.

If the visual examination results in a clean and clear sample of the storm water discharge, this may indicate that no visible pollutants are present. This would be a indication of a high quality result, however, the visual examination will not provide information about dissolved contamination. If the facility is in a sector or subsector required to conduct analytical (chemical) monitoring, the results of the chemical monitoring, if conducted on the same sample, would help to identify the presence of any dissolved pollutants and the ultimate effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan. If the facility is not required to conduct analytical monitoring, it may do so if it chooses to confirm the cleanliness of the sample.

While conducting the visual examinations, personnel should constantly be attempting to relate any contamination that is observed in the samples to the sources of pollutants on site. When contamination is observed, the personnel should be evaluating whether or not additional BMPs should be implemented in the pollution prevention plan to address the observed contaminant, and if BMPs have already been implemented, evaluating whether or not these are working correctly or need maintenance. Permittees may also conduct more frequent visual examinations than the minimum quarterly requirement, if they so choose. By doing so, they may improve their ability to ascertain the effectiveness of their plan. Using this guidance, and employing a strong knowledge of the facility operations, EPA believes that permittees should be able to maximize the effectiveness of their storm water pollution prevention efforts through conducting visual examinations which give direct, frequent feedback to the facility operator or pollution prevention team on the quality of the storm water discharge.

EPA believes that this quick and simple assessment will help the permittee to determine the effectiveness of his/her plan on a regular basis at very little cost. Although the visual examination cannot assess the chemical properties of the storm water discharged from the site, the examination will provide meaningful results upon which the facility may act quickly. EPA recommends that the visual examination be conducted at different times than the chemical monitoring, but is not requiring this. In addition, more frequent visual examinations can be conducted if the permittee so chooses. In this way, better assessments of the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan can be achieved. The frequency of

this visual examination will also allow for timely adjustments to be made to the plan. If BMPs are performing ineffectively, corrective 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 handson examination will enhance the staff's understanding of the site's storm water problems and the effects of the management practices that are included in the plan.

9. SARA Title III, Section 313 Facilities

Today's permit does not contain special monitoring requirements for facilities subject to the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements under Section 313 of the EPCRA. EPA has reviewed data submitted by facilities in the group application and determined that storm water monitoring requirements are more appropriately based upon the industrial activity or significant material exposed than upon a facility's status as a TRI reporter under Section 313 of EPCRA. This determination is based upon a comparison of the data submitted by TRI facilities included in the group application process to data from group application sampling facilities that were not found on the TRI list. Table 6 summarizes the data comparison. The data indicate that there are no consistent differences in the level of water priority chemicals present in samples from TRI facilities when compared to the samples from facilities not subject to TRI reporting requirements.

EPA has included a revised Appendix A that lists 44 additional water priority chemicals that meet the definition of a section 313 water priority chemical or chemical categories requirements as defined by EPA in the permit under Part X, Definitions.

TABLE 6.—COMPARISON OF POLLUTANT CONCENTRATION IN GRAB SAMPLES

Pollutant	Non-TRI facil-	TRI facility	Non-TRI facil-	TRI facility	Non-TRI facil- ity 95th per-	TRI facility 95th percentile
	concen-tration (mg/L)	concen-tration (mg/L)	concen-tration (mg/L)	tration (mg/L)	centile concen-tration (mg/L)	concen-tration (mg/L)
Acrylonitrile	0.100	0.000	0.085	0.000	0.100	0.000
Aluminum	0.922	0.819	12.061	28.893	58.000	12.000
Ammonia	0.640	0.000	10.507	23.231	9.500	17.200
Antimony	0.000	0.000	0.603	0.014	2.096	0.078
Arsenic	0.000	0.000	0.231	0.008	0.170	0.033
Benzene	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000
Beryllium	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.080	0.007	0.400
Butylbenzyl phthalate	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.018	0.000
Cadmium	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.030	0.050	0.028
Chlorine	0.000	0.000	1.590	0.052	11.000	0.300