g. Compliance Monitoring Requirements. Today's permit requires permittees with discharges of runoff from material storage at cement manufacturing facilities to monitor for the presence of TSS and pH. These monitoring requirements are necessary to evaluate compliance with the numeric effluent limitation established for these discharges. Monitoring shall be performed upon a minimum of one grab sample. All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. Monitoring results shall be submitted on Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 31st day of the month following collection of the sample. Facilities which discharge through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) must also submit signed copies of discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system. Alternative Certification provisions described in Section VI.E.5 do not apply to facilities subject to compliance monitoring requirements in this section. Compliance monitoring is required at least annually for discharges subject to effluent limitations. Therefore, EPA cannot permit a facility to waive compliance monitoring.

F. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Primary Metals Facilities

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section

On November 16, 1990 (55 FR 47990), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated the regulatory definition of "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity." This definition included point source discharges of storm water from 11 categories of industrial facilities. This section of today's permit includes storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from primary metals facilities. These facilities are commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 33. The SIC codes eligible for coverage under this section of today's permit include the following:

a. Steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills, including: steel wiredrawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes (SIC 331).

b. Iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries, not elsewhere classified (SIC 332).

c. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper and primary production of aluminum (SIC 333).

d. Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals (SIC 334).

e. Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; aluminum extruded products; rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire (SIC 335).

f. Nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-castings, nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum (SIC 336).

g. Miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including metal heat treating (SIC 339).

Group applications were received from facilities representing each of the categories of industry eligible for coverage under this section. A large number of group applications also included facilities identified by other SIC codes. These facilities may be covered in whole, or in part, by other sections of today's permit. In other cases, SIC codes may have been assigned improperly. The special conditions reflected in this section of today's permit relate to specific operations taking place at a facility. These operations should be used as the basis for determining permit requirements appropriate for that particular facility.

Although there are many activities common to some or all of the facilities covered by this section, some of the operations discussed are unique to a particular industry group. Due to the broad range of activities conducted by facilities in this category, it would be impossible to identify all activities occurring at facilities covered by this section. This fact sheet attempts to describe the major activities representative of many of the facilities addressed by this section and provides examples of concerns associated with storm water discharges from primary metals facilities. All materials present and industrial activities taking place at a facility that have a potential impact on storm water discharges must be addressed by the facility's pollution prevention plan, whether or not the material or activity is specifically addressed by this section.

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

2. Industry Profile

Facilities in the primary metals industry conduct a wide range of activities. The SIC manual lists seven industry groups (three-digit SIC codes), and 27 industry numbers (four-digit SIC codes) within the sector. Of these, facilities representing 21 four-digit SIC codes submitted group applications.

Due to the large number of alternate processes available for many activities conducted within the primary metals industry it is very difficult to characterize "typical" facilities. Facilities within the same industry can employ quite dissimilar processes to arrive at a similar product. Differences can be found in the types of raw materials, furnaces or ovens, casting processes, the degree of mechanization, and any finishing operations which may be employed by a particular facility. Considerable differences can also be seen between facilities based on their customers needs. Some facilities may operate as a job shop, providing finished parts to other companies. Other facilities could conduct more limited operations and pass the product on to other facilities that provide finishing operations exclusively.

These differences in specific processes, as well as in the general scale and scope of individual operations can make facilities with the same or similar SIC codes quite different. Due to the difficulty in subdividing the industry into distinct facility types, the following