the storm water pollution prevention plan.

(g) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures—There are no additional requirements beyond those described in Part VI.C. of this fact sheet.

(h) Non-storm Water Discharges— There are no additional requirements beyond those described in Part VI.C. of this fact sheet.

(i) Sediment and Erosion Control— There are no additional requirements beyond those described in Part VI.C. of this fact sheet.

(j) Management of Runoff—Facilities shall consider implementation of a range of management practices to control or treat storm water runoff. These include vegetative buffer strips or swales, filter fences and other types of filters, oil/water separators, and all types of settling basins and ponds. These practices allow the capture of pollutants from storm water before it leaves the site.

Due to the large size of many primary metals facilities, source controls may not be practical. In some cases, it may not be feasible to cover or otherwise protect large areas of material storage or exposed plant yards. Deposition of particulates from furnace or other process emissions may be relatively diffuse over a large area of the facility, and very difficult to control. In these cases management practices such as settling basins, retention or detention ponds, or recycle ponds can provide effective treatment of runoff. For smaller areas, filter fabric, booms, or other types of filters may be appropriate. In areas where oil and grease is a concern, oil/ water separators may be appropriate and should be considered.

b. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. The storm water pollution prevention plan must describe the scope and content of comprehensive site evaluations that qualified personnel will conduct to 1) confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan, 2) determine the effectiveness of the plan, and 3) assess compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Comprehensive site compliance evaluations should be conducted on an annual basis. The individual or individuals that will conduct the evaluations must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team. Evaluation reports must be retained for at least 3 years after the date of the compliance evaluation that the permit expires.

Based on the results of each evaluation, the description of potential pollution sources, and measures and controls, the plan must be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks after each evaluation. Changes in the measures and controls must be implemented on the site in a timely manner, and never more than 12 weeks after completion of the evaluation.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Analytical Monitoring *Requirements.* EPA believes that primary metals facilities may reduce the level of pollutants in storm water runoff from their sites through the development and proper implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements discussed in today's permit. In order to provide a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan and to characterize the discharge for potential environmental impacts, the permit requires some primary metals facilities to collect and analyze samples of their storm water discharges for the pollutants listed in Table F-7. Data submitted to EPA has been analyzed at the 3-digit SIC code level. Industry subgroups that had pollutant levels above benchmark levels are required to monitor for those pollutants. Because these pollutants have been reported at benchmark levels from primary metals facilities, EPA is requiring monitoring after the pollution prevention plan has been implemented to assess the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan and to help ensure that a reduction of pollutants is realized.

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 VI.E.1 of this fact sheet, nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen is above the bench mark concentrations for the non-ferrous rolling and drawing and the non-ferrous foundries subsectors and pyrene is above the bench mark concentrations for the iron and steel foundries subsector. After a review of the nature of industrial activities and the significant materials exposed to storm water described by facilities in these subsectors, EPA has determined that the higher concentrations of nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen and pyrene are not likely to be caused by the industrial activity, but may be primarily due to non-industrial activities on-site. Today's permit does not require non-ferrous rolling and drawing, the non-ferrous foundries or

iron and steel foundries facilities to conduct analytical monitoring for these parameters.

At a minimum, storm water discharges from selected primary metals facilities must be monitored quarterly during the second year of permit coverage. At the end of the second year of permit coverage, a facility must calculate the average concentration for each parameter that they were required to monitor as listed in Tables F-7 through F-10, after taking into account possible waivers based on the alternative certification. 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.

TABLE F-7.—STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, AND ROLLING AND FIN-ISHING MILLS (SIC 331) MONITOR-ING REQUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Total Recoverable Aluminum .	0.75 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	0.065 mg/L

TABLE F-8.—IRON AND STEEL FOUND-RIES (SIC 332) MONITORING RE-QUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Total Recoverable AluminumTotal Suspended Solids (TSS)Total Recoverable CopperTotal Recoverable IronTotal Recoverable Zinc	0.75 mg/L 100 mg/L 0.0636 mg/L 1 mg/L 0.065 mg/L

TABLE F–9.—ROLLING, DRAWING, AND EXTRUDING OF NON-FERROUS MET-ALS (SIC 335) MONITORING RE-QUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Total Recoverable Copper	0.0636 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	0.065 mg/L

TABLE F-10.—NON-FERROUS FOUND-RIES (SIC 336) MONITORING RE-QUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Total Recoverable Copper	0.0636 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	0.065 mg/L

If the average concentration for a parameter is less than or equal to the value listed in Tables F–7 through F–10, then the permittee is not required to