inspected, as well as help to meet the record keeping requirements.

Under the employee training component of the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, the permittee is required to identify at least annual (once per year) dates for such training. Employee training must, at a minimum address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spent solvent management; proper disposal of spent abrasives; proper disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management. Employees, independent contractors, and customers must be informed about BMPs and be required to perform in accordance with these practices. The facility must consider posting easy to read descriptions or graphic depictions of BMPs and emergency phone numbers in the work areas. Unlike some industrial operations, the industrial activities

associated with water transportation facilities that may affect storm water quality require the cooperation of all employees. EPA, therefore, is requiring that employee training take place at least once a year to serve as: (1) Training for new employees; (2) a refresher course for existing employees; (3) training for all employees on any storm water pollution prevention techniques recently incorporated into the plan; and (4) a forum for the facility to invite independent contractors and customers to inform them on pollution prevention procedures and requirements.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Analytical Monitoring
Requirements. Under the revised
methodology for determining pollutants
of concern for the various industrial
sectors water transportation facilities
must perform analytical monitoring.
Facilities must collect and analyze
samples of their storm water discharges
for the pollutants listed in Table Q-4.
The median levels of the pollutants

listed in Table Q–4 were found to be above benchmark levels for water transportation facilities that submitted quantitative data in the group application process. EPA is requiring monitoring after the pollution prevention plan has been implemented to ensure that a reduction of pollutants is realized.

At a minimum, storm water discharges from water transportation facilities must be monitored quarterly during the second year of permit coverage. Samples must be collected at least once in each of the following periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December. At the end of the second year of permit coverage, a facility must calculate the average concentration for each parameter listed in Table Q-4. 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 Q-4.—INDUSTRY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Total Recoverable Aluminum Total Recoverable Iron Total Recoverable Lead Total Recoverable Zinc	0.75 mg/L. 1.0 mg/L. 0.0816 mg/L. 0.065 mg/L.

If the average concentration for a parameter is less than or equal to the value listed in Table Q-4, then the permittee is not required to conduct quantitative analysis for that parameter during the fourth year of the permit. If, however, the average concentration for a parameter is greater than the cut-off concentration listed in Table Q-4, then the permittee is required to conduct quarterly monitoring for that parameter during the fourth year of permit coverage. Monitoring is not required during the first, third, and fifth year of the permit. The exclusion from 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. The schedule of monitoring is presented in Table Q-5.

TABLE Q-5.—SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

2nd Year of Permit Coverage	Conduct quarterly monitoring.
	Calculate the average concentration for all parameters analyzed during this period.
	• If average concentration is greater than the value listed in Table Q-5, then quarterly sampling
	is required during the fourth year of the permit.
	• If average concentration is less than or equal to the value listed in Table Q–5, then no further sampling is required for that parameter.
4th Year of Permit Coverage	• Conduct quarterly monitoring for any parameter where the average concentration in year 2 of the permit is greater than the value listed in Table Q–5.
	• If industrial activities or the pollution prevention plan have been altered such that storm water
	discharges may be adversely affected, quarterly monitoring is required for all parameters of
	concern.

In cases where the average concentration of a parameter exceeds the cut-off concentration, EPA expects permittees to place special emphasis on methods for reducing the presence of those parameters in storm water discharges. Quarterly monitoring in the fourth year of the permit will reassess the effectiveness of the adjusted pollution prevention plan.

EPA realizes that if a facility is inactive and unstaffed it may be difficult to collect storm water discharge samples when a qualifying event occurs. Today's final permit has been revised so that inactive, unstaffed facilities can exercise a waiver of the requirement to conduct quarterly chemical sampling.

b. Alternative 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 described below is necessary to ensure that monitoring requirements are only imposed on those facilities that do, in fact, have storm water discharges containing pollutants at concentrations of concern. EPA has determined