TABLE A-8.—ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR WOOD PRESERVATION FACILITIES WITH CHLOROPHENOLIC FORMULATIONS

Parameter of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Total Recoverable Arsenic Total Recoverable Copper	0.16854 mg/L. 0.0636 mg/L.

TABLE A-9.—MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR LOG STORAGE AND HANDLING FACILITIES

Parameter of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L.

TABLE A-10.—MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR HARDWOOD DIMENSION AND FLOORING MILLS; SPECIAL PRODUCTS SAWMILLS; MILLWORK, VENEER, PLYWOOD AND STRUCTURAL WOOD; WOOD CONTAINERS; WOOD BUILDINGS AND MOBILE HOMES; RECONSTITUTED WOOD PRODUCTS; AND WOOD PRODUCTS FACILITIES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

Parameter of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L. 100 mg/L.

If the average concentration for a parameter is less than or equal to the value listed in the appropriate Tables (A-7) through A-10, 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 Tables (A-7) through A-10, 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.

TABLE A-11.—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 Tables A–7 through A–10, 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 Tables A–7 through A–10, then no further sampling is required for that parameter. Conduct quarterly monitoring for any parameter where the average concentration in year 2 of the permit is greater than the value listed in Tables A–7 through A–10. 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.
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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.

The monitoring cut off concentrations listed in Tables A–7 through A–10 are not numerical effluent limitations. These values represent a level of pollutant discharge which facilities may achieve through the implementation of pollution prevention plans. At least half of the facilities that submitted Part 2 data from the applicable subsectors

reported concentrations more than or equal to the values listed in Tables A–7 through A–10. Facilities that achieve average discharge concentrations which are less than or equal to the values in Tables A–7 through A–10 are not relieved from the pollution prevention plan requirements or any other requirements of the permit.

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, there are

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 that if materials and activities are not exposed to storm water at the site, then the potential for pollutants to contaminate storm water discharges does not warrant monitoring.

Therefore, a discharger is not subject to the monitoring requirements of this Part provided the discharger makes a