## TABLE C-14.—PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, AND RESIN MANUFACTURING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

If the average concentration for a parameter is less than or equal to the cut-off concentration, 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, 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 for monitoring is presented in Table C-15.

TABLE C-15.-SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

2nd Year of Permit Coverage         4th Year of Permit Coverage	<ul> <li>Calculate the average concentration for all parameters analyzed during this period.</li> <li>If average concentration is greater than the value listed in Tables C-11, C-12, C-13, and C-14, then quarterly sampling is required during the fourth year of the permit.</li> <li>If average concentration is less than or equal to the value listed in Tables C-11, C-12, C-13, and C-14, then no further sampling is required for that parameter.</li> </ul>
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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 be used to 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 certification 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 certification for a given outfall or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of monitoring described in Tables C–11, C-12, C-13, and C-14, that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, significant materials from past industrial activity, and that are located in areas of the facility that are within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and will not be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained in the storm water pollution prevention plan and submitted to EPA in lieu of monitoring reports required under paragraph c. below. The permittee is required to complete any and all sampling until the exposure is eliminated. If the facility is reporting for a partial year, the permittee must specify the date exposure was eliminated. If the permittee is certifying that a pollutant was present for part of the reporting period, nothing relieves the permittee from the responsibility to sample that parameter up until the exposure was eliminated and it was determined that no significant materials remained. This certification option is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements associated with effluent limitations. EPA does not expect facilities to be able to exercise

this certification for indicator parameters, such as TSS and BOD.

c. Reporting Requirements. Permittees are required to submit all monitoring results obtained during the second and fourth year of permit coverage within 3 months of the conclusion of each year. For each outfall, one signed Discharge Monitoring Report Form must be submitted to the Director per storm event sampled. For facilities conducting monitoring beyond the minimum requirements, an additional signed **Discharge Monitoring Report Form must** be filed for each analysis. The permittee must include a measurement or estimate of the total precipitation, volume of runoff, and peak flow rate of runoff for each storm event sampled.

d. Sample Type. All discharge data shall be reported for grab samples. All such 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 required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30