(2) Industrial Landfills. As discussed above, minimal data are available to characterize storm water discharges or management practices for industrial solid waste landfills. EPA recognizes that onsite landfills are likely to be dedicated waste management units. However, the 1988 Report to Congress indicates that these onsite units can be found at sites in virtually every major industrial category. Offsite landfills can receive industrial wastes from almost any sources. Further, there are no current or planned Federal minimum requirements for runon/runoff control and closure of these onsite and offsite facilities. As a result, existing State programs vary. Some States have extensive permitting and design standard requirements for industrial landfills, often for specific waste types. In contrast, other States have much more limited industrial solid waste programs.

Because of the variability between sites, the need for representative runoff characterization data, and the lack of information on BMP/treatment method performance, this section does not establish effluent limitations for storm water discharges from industrial landfills. At this time, best available technology shall consist of development and implementation of pollution prevention plans. In addition, to ensure protection of water quality, the Agency has established monitoring requirements based on the potential for elevated TSS levels (due to erosion) and the concern that runoff from industrial landfills may contact waste materials and/or leachate.

(3) Land Application Sites. This section includes the same requirements for land application sites as for industrial landfills (as described above). The Agency does not currently have sufficient data to identify specific pollutants common to land application sites and develop numeric limitations. Therefore, the Agency believes that requiring implementation of pollution prevention plans along with TSS and Total Recoverable iron monitoring requirements is appropriate. In summary, EPA believes that

landfill/land application sites 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 landfill/land application sites to collect and analyze samples of their storm water discharges for the pollutants listed in Table L–5.

At a minimum, storm water discharges from landfill/land application sites 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 listed in Table L–5. 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 L-5.-INDUSTRY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) <sup>i</sup>	100 mg/L.
Total Recoverable Iron <sup>ii</sup>	1.0 mg/L.

Applicable to all landfill and land application sites.

<sup>iii</sup> Applicable to all facilities except MSWLF areas closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 requirements.

If the average concentration for a parameter is less than or equal to the value listed in Table L–5, 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 L–5, 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 L–6.

TABLE L-6.—SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

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 Table L–5 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 which submitted Part 2 data,