plan has been implemented to assess the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan and to help ensure that a reduction of pollutants is realized.

At a minimum, storm water discharges from automobile salvage yards must be monitored quarterly during the second year of permit coverage, unless the facility exercises the Alternative Certification in Section VI.E.3 of this fact sheet. At the end of the second year of permit coverage, a facility must calculate the average concentration for each parameter listed in Table M–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 M-4.—INDUSTRY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern	Cut-off con- centration
Total Suspended Solids         Total Recoverable Aluminum         Total Recoverable Iron         Total Recoverable Lead	100 mg/L. 0.75 mg/L. 1.0 mg/L. 0.0816 mg/L.

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

## TABLE M-5.—SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

2nd Year of Permit Coverage         4th Year of Permit Coverage	<ul> <li>Conduct quarterly monitoring.</li> <li>Calculate the average concentration for all parameters analyzed during this period.</li> <li>If average concentration is greater than the value listed in Table M-4, 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 Table M-4, then no further sampling is required for that parameter.</li> <li>Conduct quarterly monitoring for any parameter where the average concentration in year 2 of the permit is greater than the value listed in Table M-4.</li> <li>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.</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 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 sampling described under Part VIII.M.6.a of this factsheet, under penalty of law, signed in accordance with Part VII.G (Signatory Requirements), 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, 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. 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 is not to be confused with the low concentration sampling waiver. The test for the application of this certification is whether the pollutant is exposed, or can reasonably be expected to be present in the storm water discharge. If the facility does not and has not used a parameter, or if exposure is eliminated and no significant materials remain, then the facility can exercise this certification. The Agency does not expect that