plan and to characterize the discharge for potential environmental impacts, the permit requires scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities to collect and analyze samples of their storm water discharges for the pollutants listed in Table N–18. The pollutants listed in Table N-18 were found to be above benchmark levels for a significant portion of scrap and waste recycling facilities that submitted quantitative data in the group application process, or are believed to be present based upon the description of industrial activities and significant materials exposed. Because these pollutants have been reported above benchmark levels, EPA is requiring monitoring after the pollution prevention 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 scrap recycling and waste recycling 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 N–18. 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 N–18.—INDUSTRY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern <sup>1</sup>	Cut-off concentra- tion
Chemical Oxygen De- mand (COD).	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS).	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Alu- minum.	0.75 mg/L
Total Recoverable Cop- per.	0.0636 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron Total Recoverable Lead Total Recoverable Zinc	1.0 mg/L 0.0816 mg/L 0.065 mg/L

<sup>1</sup>Several congeners of PCBs (PCB–1016, -1221, -1242, -1248, -1260) were above established benchmarks, however, EPA believes that these constituents will readily bound up with sediment and particulate matter. Therefore, EPA feels that monitoring for TSS will serve as an adequate indicator for the control of PCBs.

## TABLE N-19.—SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

If the average concentration for a parameter is less than or equal to the value listed in Table N–18, 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 N-18, 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.

2nd 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 N–18, 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 N–18, then no further sampling is required for that parameter.</li> </ul>	
4th Year of Permit Coverage	<ul> <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 N–18.</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>	

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 proposed 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 certification for a given outfall, or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of

monitoring reports required, 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 the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring