zinc merit special attention at rubber products manufacturing facilities due to its prevalence at such facilities and its toxicity in aquatic systems. This section requires that rubber products manufacturers review the possible sources of zinc listed below at their facilities and include as appropriate the accompanying BMPs in their storm water pollution prevention plans:

- (1) Inadequate Housekeeping. Permittees are required to review the handling and storage of zinc bags at their facilities. The following BMPs must be considered in developing the storm water pollution prevention plan: employee training regarding the handling and emptying of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, thorough cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into a storm drain. Facilities must also consider the use of 2,500 pound sacks (from which spills are less likely) rather than 50 to 100 pound sacks.
- (2) Zinc in Dumpsters. The following BMPs must be considered to reduce this potential source of zinc: provide a cover for the dumpster or move the dumpster inside; provide a lining for the dumpster.
- (3) Malfunctioning Dust Collectors or Baghouses. Permittees must review dust collectors and baghouses as possible sources of zinc. Improperly operating dust collectors or baghouses must be replaced or repaired as appropriate; the plan must also provide for regular maintenance of these facilities.
- (4) Grinding Operations. Permittees must review dust generation from rubber grinding operations at their facility and as appropriate, install a dust collection system.

(5) Zinc Stearate Coating Operations. The plan must include measures to prevent and/or clean up drips or spills of zinc stearate slurry which may be released to a storm drain. Alternate compounds to zinc stearate must also be considered.

6. Numeric Effluent Limitations

There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in Part V.B of today's permit.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. EPA believes that rubber product manufacturing facilities 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. Under the revised methodology for determining pollutants of concern for the various industrial sectors, the rubber product manufacturing subsector must monitor its storm water discharges. The monitoring requirements are presented in Table Y-6. The pollutant listed in Table Y-6 was found to be above the benchmark level. Because this pollutant has been reported at benchmark levels from rubber product manufacturing facilities, 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 rubber product manufacturing 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 Y–6. If the permittee collects more than four samples in this period, then it must calculate an average concentration for each pollutant of concern for all samples analyzed.

TABLE Y-6

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 Y-

TABLE Y-7.—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 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