and content of comprehensive site evaluations that qualified personnel will conduct to (1) confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan, (2) determine the effectiveness of the plan, and (3) assess compliance with the terms and conditions of this section. Comprehensive site compliance evaluations should be conducted at least once a year. The individual or individuals that will conduct the evaluations must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team. Evaluation reports must be retained for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation.

Based on the results of each evaluation, the description of potential pollution sources, and measures and controls, the plan must be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks after each evaluation. Changes in the measures and controls must be implemented on the site in a timely manner, and never more than 12 weeks after completion of the evaluation.

7. Numeric Effluent Limitations

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

8. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. EPA believes that fabricated metal and processing 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 final 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, Tables AA-5 and AA-6 list the pollutants that fabricated metal products except coating and fabricated metal coating and engraving facilities are required to analyze for in their storm water discharges in accordance with the activities onsite. The pollutants listed in Tables AA-5 and AA-6 were found to be above levels of concern for a significant portion of fabricating facilities that submitted quantitative data in the group application process. Because these pollutants have been reported at levels of concern from fabricated metal and processing 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.

Permittees can exercise the alternative certification on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis as described under Section 8.b. If there are any pollutant(s) for which the facility is unable to certify to no exposure the facility must, at a minimum, monitor storm water discharges on a quarterly basis 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 the applicable table (Table AA-5 or Table AA–6). 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 AA-7.-SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

2nd Year of Permit Cov- erage.	Conduct quarterly monitoring.
ů.	 Calculate the average concentration for all parameters analyzed during this period.
	 If average concentration is greater than the value listed in Tables AA–5 or AA–6, then quarterly sampling is re- quired during the fourth year of the permit.
	 If average concentration is less than or equal to the value listed in Tables AA–5 or AA–6, then no further sampling is required for that parameter.
4th Year of Permit Cov- erage.	 Conduct quarterly monitoring for any parameter where the average concentration in year 2 of the permit is greater than the value listed in Tables AA–5 or AA–6.
-	 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.

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 Tables AA–5and AA–6 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, reported concentrations greater than or

TABLE AA–5.—MONITORING REQUIRE-MENTS FOR FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT COATING

Pollutants of concern	Monitoring cut-off con- centration
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L.
Total Recoverable Zinc	0.065 mg/L.
Total Recoverable Aluminum .	0.75 mg/L.
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L.

TABLE AA–6.—MONITORING REQUIRE-MENTS FOR FABRICATED METAL COATING AND ENGRAVING

Pollutants of concern	Monitoring cut-off con-
Total Recoverable Zinc	0.065 mg/L.
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L.

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