tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the United States which are not authorized by an NPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

(4) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:

(a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

(b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph XI.N.3.a.(2) of this section (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph XI.N.3.a.(3) of this section (Measures and Controls) shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation.

(c) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph XI.N.3.a.(4)(b) (above) of the permit shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part VII.G. (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

(d) The storm water pollution prevention plan must describe the scope and content of comprehensive site evaluations that qualified personnel shall 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 the permit. The individual or individuals who shall conduct the evaluation must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team.

4. Numeric Effluent Limitations

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

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. During the period beginning [insert date 1 year after permit issuance] lasting through [insert date 2 years after permit issuance] and the period beginning [insert date 3 years after permit issuance] lasting through [insert date 4 years after permit issuance], permittees with scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities must monitor their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at least quarterly (4 times per year) during years 2 and 4 except as provided in paragraphs 5.a.(3) (Sampling Waiver), 5.a.(4) (Representative Discharge), and 5.a.(5) (Alternative Certification). Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table N-1 below. Facilities must report in accordance with 5.b. (Reporting). In addition to the parameters listed in Table N-1 below, the permittee shall provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

TABLE N-1.—INDUSTRY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern ¹	Cut-off con- centration (mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	120 100

TABLE N-1.—INDUSTRY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Pollutants of concern ¹	Cut-off con- centration (mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum Total Recoverable Copper Total Recoverable Iron Total Recoverable Lead Total Recoverable Zinc	0.75 0.0636 1.0 0.0816 0.065

ⁱSeveral 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 believes that BMPs will effectively address sources of PCBs and that monitoring for TSS will serve as an adequate indicator of the control of PCBs.

(1) Monitoring Periods. Scrap and waste material processing and recycling facilities shall monitor samples collected during the sampling periods of: January to March, April to June, July to September, and October to December for the years specified in paragraph a. (above).

(2) Sample Type. A minimum of one grab sample shall be taken. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. If storm water discharges associated with industrial activity commingle with process or non-process water, then where practicable, permittees must attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the nonstorm water discharge.

(3) Sampling Waiver

(a) Adverse Conditions—When a discharger is unable to collect samples within a specified sampling period due