(*i*) Schedule regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials or other measures to dispose of waste. This schedule may be included in the plan. Individuals responsible for waste management and disposal should be informed of the procedures established under the plan,

(ii) Routinely inspect for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers. Ensure that spill cleanup procedures are understood by employees,

(iii) Keep an up-to-date inventory of all materials present at the facility. While preparing the inventory, all containers should be clearly labeled. Hazardous containers that require special handling, storage, use and disposal considerations should be clearly marked and readily recognizable,

(iv) Maintain clean ground surfaces by using brooms, shovels, vacuum cleaners or cleaning machines.

(b) Employee Training—Training should also address procedures for equipment and containers cleaning and washing. The training should emphasize the human hazards and the potential environmental impacts from the discharges of washwaters. In addition, today's permit requires that the pollution prevention plan for chemical and allied products manufacturing facilities identify periodic dates for such training of at least once per year. EPA recommends that facilities conduct training annually at a minimum. However, more frequent training may be necessary at facilities with high turnover of employees or where employee participation is essential to the storm water pollution prevention plan.

(c) Inspections—Qualified personnel shall conduct quarterly inspections. A wet weather inspection (during a rainfall event) shall be conducted in the second (April to June) and third quarters (July to September) of each year. A dry weather inspection (no precipitation) shall be conducted in the first (January to April) and fourth quarters (October to December).

However, where a seasonal arid period is sustained for more than 3 months, a dry weather inspection will satisfy the wet weather inspection requirement. This requirement will assure that permittees conduct at least one inspection every quarter.

EPA believes that this requirement will satisfy the requirements of this section by measuring the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan during dry and wet weather conditions. These inspections will increase awareness and responsibility for storm water pollution. Moreover, conducting these dry and wet weather inspections on a quarterly basis will provide permittees with a tool for evaluating best management practices, structural and nonstructural measures, good housekeeping and spill cleaning procedures, among other pollution prevention activities.

(d) Facility Security—Facilities should consider evaluating existing security systems such as fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings and should include existing and new system into the plan to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could cause a discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

(e) Structural Storm Water Management Controls—Under the structural conditions, EPA has identified specific practices that should be considered by all permittees. These structural practices are divided into four activities/areas: material handling and storage; management of runoff; sediment and erosion control; and sampling.

(f) Practices for Material Handling and Storage Areas-Under material handling and storage, EPA is recommending a series of management practices to minimize materials exposed to precipitation. These areas were selected after evaluation of part 1 data and current practices used by the group participants. For areas where liquid or powdered materials are stored, facilities shall consider providing either diking, curbing, or berms. For all other outside storage areas including storage of used containers, machinery, scrap and construction materials, and pallets, facilities shall consider preventing or minimizing storm water runon to the storage area by using curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control. For all storage areas, roofs, covers or other forms of appropriate protection shall be considered to prevent exposure to weather. In areas where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk from truck or rail cars, permittees shall consider appropriate measures to minimize contact of material with precipitation. Permittees shall consider providing for hose connection points at storage containers to be inside containment areas and drip pans to be used in areas which are not in a containment area, where spillage may occur (e.g., hose reels, connection points with rail cars or trucks) or equivalent measures. In areas of transfer of contained or packaged materials and loading/unloading areas, permittees shall consider providing appropriate protection such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck

loading/unloading docks or an equivalent.

In order to prevent facilities from discharging contaminated storm water from areas where precipitation is contained, contained areas should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or leak. Containment units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these should be manually activated. Flapper-type drain valves should not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas should, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-or-closed design. If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge point of all infacility sewers should be equipped to prevent the discharge in the event of an uncontrolled spill of materials.

(g) Management of Runoff—Under management of runoff conditions, EPA is requiring that the plan contain a description of storm water management practices used and/or to be used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site.

(h) Sediment and Erosion Control— For areas with a potential for significant soil erosion, the permittee should describe permanent stabilization practices to be used in order to stabilize disturbed areas. The measures will minimize the amount of sediment materials in the discharge.

(i) Non-storm Water Discharges— There are no additional requirements beyond those described in Part VI.C of this fact sheet.

(j) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation—In accordance with 40 CFR 122.24(i)(4)(i), EPA has established that comprehensive site compliance evaluations be conducted at least once every year. Members of the pollution prevention team or a qualified professional designated by the team must conduct the evaluation. Requirements for the evaluation are listed under Part VI.C.4 of this fact sheet.

6. Numeric Effluent Limitations

a. Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Runoff. Part XI.C.5.a. of today's permit establishes numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges from facilities identified by SIC 287, the Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category, which are subject to effluent limitations guidelines at 40 CFR Part 418. The term contaminated storm water runoff shall mean precipitation runoff, which during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw