responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. A schedule for conducting this training should be provided in the plan. Where appropriate, contractor personnel must also be trained in relevant aspects of storm water pollution prevention. Topics for employee training should include good housekeeping, materials management, and spill response procedures. 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.

(f) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures—Permittees must describe procedures for developing and retaining records on the status and effectiveness of plan implementation. This includes the success and failure of BMPs implemented at the facility

(g) Sediment and Erosion Control— Permittees must identify areas, due to topography, activities, soils, cover materials, or other factors that have a high potential for soil erosion. Measures to eliminate erosion must be identified

in the plan.

(h) Management of Runoff— Permittees must provide an assessment of traditional storm water management practices that divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water so as to reduce the discharge of pollutants. Based on this assessment, practices to control runoff from these areas must be identified and implemented as required

(3) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. The storm water pollution prevention plan must describe the scope and content of comprehensive site inspections that qualified personnel will conduct to: (1) Confirm the accuracy of the description of potential 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 must be conducted once a year for transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities. The individual(s) who 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, never more than 12 weeks after completion of the evaluation.

6. Numeric Effluent Limitation

There are no additional numeric effluent limitations under this section other than those included in part V.B of the permit.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Monitoring Requirements. The regulatory modifications at 40 CFR 122.44 (i)(2) established on April 2, 1992, grant permit writers the flexibility to reduce monitoring requirements in storm water discharge permits. EPA has determined that the potential for storm water discharges to contain pollutants above benchmark levels, because of the industrial activities and materials exposed to precipitation, does not support sampling at facilities that manufacture transportation equipment, industrial, or commercial machinery. Based on a consideration of the BMPs typically used at these facilities, and generally low pollutant values from the application data, EPA believes that the pollution prevention plan with visual examinations of storm water discharges will help to ensure storm water contamination is minimized. Under the Storm Water Regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), EPA defined "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity". The focus of today's permit is to address the presence of pollutants that are associated with the industrial activities identified in this definition and that might be found in storm water discharges. Under the methodology for determining analytical monitoring requirements, described in section VI.E.1 of this fact sheet, zinc is above the bench mark concentrations for the industrial and commercial machinery and transportation equipment sector. After a review of the nature of industrial activities and the significant materials exposed to storm water described by facilities in this sector, EPA has determined that the higher concentrations of zinc are not likely to be caused by the industrial activity, but may be primarily due to non-industrial activities on-site. Today's permit does not require industrial and commercial machinery and transportation equipment facilities to conduct analytical monitoring for this parameter. Because permittees are not required to conduct sampling, they will be able to focus their resources on developing and

implementing the pollution prevention plan.

Quarterly visual examinations of a storm water discharge from each outfall are required at transportation equipment, industrial, or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities. The examination must be of a grab sample collected from each storm water outfall. The examination of storm water grab samples shall include any observations of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examinations must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on these

samples. The examination must be made at

least once in each designated period during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow-melt to runoff. EPA expects that, whenever practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges throughout the life of the permit to ensure the greatest degree of consistency possible. Examinations shall be conducted in each of the following periods for the purposes of inspecting storm water quality associated with storm water runoff and snow melt: January through March; April through June; July through September; October through December. Grab samples shall be collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff begins discharging. Reports of the visual include: the examination date and time, examination personnel, visual quality of the storm water discharge, and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. The visual examination reports must be maintained onsite with the 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 visual examination.

EPA believes that this quick and simple assessment will help the permittee to determine the effectiveness of his/her plan on a regular basis at very little cost. Although the visual examination cannot assess the chemical properties of the storm water discharged from the site, the examination will provide meaningful results upon which the facility may act quickly. The frequency of this visual examination will also allow for timely adjustments to be made to the plan. If BMPs are performing ineffectively, corrective