results of the quarterly inspections shall be made in a timely manner.

(a) When a seasonal dry period is sustained for more than 3 months, a dry weather inspection will satisfy the wet weather inspection requirement.

(b) All areas exposed to precipitation at the facilities 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 or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures (diking, berming, curbing, sediment and erosion control measures, stabilization controls, etc.) required under this section 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.

(v) Employee Training—Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices and procedures for equipment and container cleaning and washing. The pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training of at least once per year.

(vi) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures—A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

(vii) Facility Security—Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry that could cause a discharge. Security systems described in the plan shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

(b) Structural Practices—The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity [see Part XI.C.4.a.(2) (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit] shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate structural measures. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained.

(i) Practices for Material Handling and Storage Areas—Permittees shall ensure the implementation of practices that conform with the following:

(a) In areas where liquid or powdered materials are stored, facilities shall provide either diking, curbing, berms, or other appropriate measures to reduce the potential of discharge of liquid or powdered materials in storm water.

(b) In all other outside storage areas including storage of used containers, machinery, scrap and construction materials, and pallets, facilities shall prevent or minimize storm water runon to the storage area by using curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control.

(c) In all storage areas, roofs, covers or other forms of appropriate protection shall be used to prevent storage areas from exposure to storm water and wind. For the purpose of this paragraph, tanks would be considered to be appropriate protection.

*(d)* In areas where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk from truck or rail cars, permittees shall provide 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 that are not in a containment area, where spillage may occur (e.g., hose reels, connection points with rail cars or trucks) or equivalent measures.

(e) In areas of transfer of contained or packaged materials and loading/ unloading areas, permittee shall consider providing appropriate protection such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks or an equivalent.

*(f)* Drainage from areas covered by paragraph XI.C.4.a.(3)(b)(i) of this section 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 shall be manually activated.

(g) Flapper-type drain valves shall 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.

(h) If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge point of all in-facility sewers should be equipped to prevent or divert the discharge, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of materials, return the spilled material to the facility.

(c) Management of Runoff—The plan shall 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. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales, ripraps, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, use of porous pavements, and wet detention/retention devices.

(d) Sediment and Erosion Control— The plan shall identify areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a potential for significant soil erosion. Plans shall describe permanent stabilization practices and shall ensure that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Stabilization practices may include: permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures.

(e) Non-storm Water Discharges. (i) The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with Part VII.G. of this permit. Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit that receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the storm water pollution prevention plan shall indicate why the certification required by this part was not feasible, along with the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site. A discharger that is unable to provide the certification required by this paragraph must notify the Director in accordance with paragraph (iii) (below).

*(ii)* Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water