The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

(iii) Failure to Certify—Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for nonstorm water discharges), must notify the Director by [Insert date 270 days after permit issuance] or, for facilities that begin to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity after [Insert date 270 days after permit issuance], 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the United States that are not authorized by an NPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

(h) Sediment and Erosion Control— The plan shall identify areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

(i) Management of Runoff—The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those that control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity [see paragraph XI.D.3.a.(2) of this section (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources)] shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetated swales, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), infiltration devices, and detention/ retention basins or other equivalent measures.

(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. Evaluations shall be conducted at least once at portable plant locations that are not in operation for a complete year. Such evaluations shall provide:

(a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity including; material storage and handling areas, liquid storage tanks, hoppers or silos, vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas, material handling vehicles, equipment and processing areas, and areas where aggregate is stockpiled outdoors 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, (e.g., oil/water separators, detention ponds, sedimentation basins or equivalent 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 dust collection equipment and 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 XI.D.3.a.(2) of this section (description of potential pollutant sources) and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with XI.D.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 later 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 (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) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under XI.D.3.a.(3)(d), the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

4. Numeric Effluent Limitations. In addition to the numeric effluent limitations listed in Part V.B. of this permit, discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs may not exceed a TSS concentration of 23.0 mg/ L of runoff for any 1 day, nor shall the average of daily values for 30 executive days exceed a TSS concentration of 15.0 mg/L of runoff. Oil and grease concentrations in storm water discharges from these areas may not exceed 15.0 mg/L of runoff for any 1 day, nor should the average daily values for 30 consecutive days exceed an oil and grease concentration of 10.0 mg/L of runoff. The pH of these discharges must be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

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 asphalt paving and roofing materials manufacturing facilities (including portable plants) 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). Asphalt paving and roofing materials manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutant of concern listed in Table D-1 below. Facilities must report in accordance with 5.b. (Reporting). In addition to the parameters listed in Table D-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.