pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter [e.g., Total Suspended Solids (TSS), etc.] of concern shall be identified.

(3) Measures and Controls. Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

(a) Good Housekeeping—Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in a clean,

orderly manner.

(i) Facilities shall prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust other significant materials in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping, or other equivalent measures. The plan shall indicate the frequency of sweeping or other measures. The frequency shall be determined based upon consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, but shall not be less than once per week when cement, aggregate, kiln dust or fly ash are being handled or otherwise processed in the area.

(ii) Facilities shall prevent the exposure of fine granular solids such as cement, fly ash, and kiln dust to storm water. Where practicable, these materials shall be stored in enclosed silos, hoppers or buildings, in covered

areas, or under covering.

(b) Preventive Maintenance—A preventive maintenance program shall involve routine inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of

pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

(c) Spill Prevention and Response *Procedures*—Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.

(d) Inspections—Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility specified in the plan. The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan based upon a consideration of the level of industrial activity at the facility, but shall be a minimum of once per month while the facility is in operation. The inspection shall take place while the facility is in operation and shall at a minimum include all of the following areas that are exposed to storm water at the site: material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/ containment systems, truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas. Tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.

(e) 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 truck wash out procedures, equipment wash down procedures and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

(f) 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.

(g) 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 XI.E.3.a.(3)(g)(iii) (below).

Facilities engaged in production of ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or other products shall include in the certification a description of measures that insure that process waste water that results from washing of trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES requirements or are recycled. Facilities with wash water recycle ponds shall include an estimate of the amount of rainfall (in inches) required to cause the recycle pond to overflow in a 24-hour period.

(ii) Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in Part III.A.2 (Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges) of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. 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