(b) Inventory of Exposed Materials-An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives. This description should also include areas with the potential for deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities. The description shall be updated whenever there is a significant change in the type or quantity of exposed materials, or material management practices, that may affect the exposure of materials to storm water.

(c) Spills and Leaks—A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

(d) Sampling Data—A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

(e) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources—A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes occurring indoors or out, with or without pollution control equipment in place to trap particulates; 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., chemical oxygen demand, oil and grease, copper, lead, zinc, 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. The pollution prevention plan should consider implementation of the following measures, or equivalent measures, where applicable.

(*i*) Establish a cleaning or maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, particularly areas of material loading/ unloading, material storage and handling, and processing.

*(ii)* Pave areas of vehicle traffic or material storage where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practical. Institute sweeping programs in these areas as well.

*(iii)* For unstabilized areas of the facility where sweeping is not practical, storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment should be considered.

*(b) Source Controls*—The permittee shall consider preventive measures to minimize the potential exposure of all significant materials (as described in Part XI.F.3.a.(3) of this section) to precipitation and storm water runoff. The permittee should consider the implementation of the following measures, or equivalent measures, to reduce the exposure of all materials to storm water:

*(i)* Relocating all materials, including raw materials, intermediate products, material handling equipment, obsolete equipment, and wastes currently stored outside to inside locations.

*(ii)* Establishment of a schedule for removal of wastes and obsolete equipment to minimize the volume of these materials stored onsite that may be exposed to storm water. *(iii)* Substitution of less hazardous materials, or materials less likely to contaminate storm water, or substitution of recyclable materials for nonrecyclables wherever possible.

*(iv)* Constructing permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar forms of protection over stockpiled materials, material handling and processing equipment. Options include roofs, tarps, and covers. This may also include the use of containment bins or covered dumpsters for raw materials, waste materials and nonrecyclable waste materials.

(v) Dikes, berms, curbs, trenches, or other equivalent measures to divert runon from material storage, processing, or waste disposal areas.

(c) Preventive Maintenance—A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely 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.

(i) A schedule for inspection and maintenance of all particulate emissions control equipment should be established to ensure proper operation. Inspections should be conducted as described in Section XI.F.3.a.(3)(e) below. Detection of any leaks or defects that could lead to excessive emissions shall be repaired as soon as practicable. Where significant settling or deposition from process emissions are observed during proper operation of existing equipment, the permittee shall consider ways to reduce these emissions including but not limited to: upgrading or replacing existing equipment; collecting runoff from areas of deposition for treatment or recycling; or changes in materials or processes to reduce the generation of particulate matter.

*(ii)* Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be visually inspected for signs of washout, excessive sedimentation, deterioration, damage, or overflowing, and shall be repaired or maintained as soon as practicable.

(d) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures—Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges may occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage