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. The preventative maintenance program shall also include the inspection of all on site and off site mixing tanks and equipment, and all vehicles which carry supplies and chemicals to oil field activities.

(c) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures—Areas where potential spills which 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. Materials shall be stored indoors where possible, and drainage systems designed to discharge downstream from drinking water intakes. 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—In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under paragraph XI.I.3.a.(4) of this section, qualified facility or plant personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. All equipment and areas addressed in the pollution prevention plan shall be inspected at a minimum of 6-month intervals. Equipment and vehicles which store, mix or transport hazardous materials will be inspected routinely, but not less than quarterly. A set of 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 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. All records shall be kept for a period of not less than 3 years.

(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 which 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.I.a.(3)(g)(iii) (below).

(*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 which 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 which are not authorized by an NPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

(h) Sediment and Erosion Control— The plan shall identify areas which, 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. Unless covered by the General Permit for Construction Activity (57 FR 41209), the additional erosion control requirement for well drillings oil, sand, and shale mining areas are as follows:

(*i*) *Site Description*—Each plan shall provide a description of the following: (1) A description of the nature of the exploration activity; (2) estimates of the total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to be disturbed due to the exploration activity; (3) an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site; (4) a site map indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes, the location of major control structures identified in the plan, and surface waters; and (5) the name of the receiving water(s) and the ultimate receiving water(s) of the runoff.

(ii) Controls—The pollution prevention plan shall include a description of controls appropriate for the activity and implement such controls. The description of controls shall address the following minimum components:

(a) A description of vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Such practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, or other equivalent measures. The operator shall initiate appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 calendar days of the last activity at that area.

(b) A description of structural practices that, to the degree attainable, divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas of the site. Such practices