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. After clean up from a spill, absorbents must be promptly placed in containers for proper disposal. All vehicles that are intended to be dismantled must be properly drained of all fluids upon arrival at the site, or as soon as feasible thereafter, or other equivalent means must be taken to prevent leaks or spills of such fluids.

(d) Inspections—Upon arrival at the site, or as soon as feasible thereafter, vehicles must be inspected for leaks. Any equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, or any other types of fluids shall be inspected at least quarterly (four times per year) for signs of leaks. Any outdoor storage of fluids including, but not limited to, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze, must be inspected at least quarterly for leaks. All outdoor liquid storage containers (e.g., tanks, drums) must be inspected at least quarterly for leaks.

Qualified facility personnel are required to conduct quarterly visual inspections of BMPs. The inspections shall include: (1) An assessment of the integrity of storm water flow diversion and source minimization systems; (2) visual inspections of dismantling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning and storage areas, and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water.

Inspections shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.

Reports of the quarterly inspections (or more frequent if appropriate) shall be retained as part of the plan. Based on the results of each inspection the plan must be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks after each inspection. Changes in the measures and controls must be implemented on the site in a timely manner, and never more than 12 weeks after completion of the inspection.

(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. The pollution prevention plan shall include a schedule for training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, and solvents; spill prevention and response; fueling procedures; good housekeeping practices; and used battery management.

(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. The permittee must describe procedures for developing and retaining records on the status and effectiveness of plan implementation. The plan must address monitoring, and BMP inspection and maintenance activities. Ineffective BMPs must be reported and the date of their corrective action noted.

(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 Part XI.M.2.b.(3)(g)(iii) (Failure to Certify) of this permit.

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

listed in Part III.A.2 (Prohibition of Nonstorm 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. Permittees must consider measures to maximize stabilization of industrial areas using vegetative cover, gravel, impervious surfaces or other appropriate measures.

(i) Management of Runoff—The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which 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 measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate and 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 Part XI.M.2.a.(2) (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit) shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: