that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term.

(2) Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite in the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

(3) When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the examination data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

(4) When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (e.g., drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.)

(5) When a discharger is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and

unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.

5. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all inspections and monitoring information, including certification reports, noncompliance reports, calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports, and supporting data, requested by the permitting authority for at least 3 years after the date of the inspection or monitoring event

N. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section

The requirements listed under this section are applicable to storm water discharges from the following activities: facilities that are engaged in the processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides (these types of activities are typically identified as SIC code 5093). Facilities that are engaged in reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, and industrial solvents (also identified as SIC code 5093) are also covered under this section. Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (also identified as SIC 5093) (e.g., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF)

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

2. Special Conditions

a. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges

(1) Except as provided in paragraph XI.N.2.b., all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water. Non storm water discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered under this permit.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph XI.N.2.b. (below), discharges of material other than storm water to waters of the United States, or through municipal separate storm sewer systems, are not authorized by this permit. The operators of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

(b) The following non-storm water discharges are authorized by this permit provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with paragraph XI.N.3.a.(3) (Measures and Controls for Storm Water Discharges): discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building washdown which does not use detergents or other compounds; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled materials have been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; springs; and uncontaminated ground water.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

a. Contents of Plan. The following general requirements for the storm water pollution prevention plan are applicable to activities which reclaim and recycle either recyclable nonliquid and liquid waste materials. In addition to the general requirements, Paragraph XI.N.3.a.(3)(a) (below) identifies special requirements for scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (nonsource-separated facilities) that handle nonliquid wastes. Paragraph XI.N.3.a.(3)(b) (below) identifies special