installation of berming and diking of the area.

(ii) Material Handling Areas—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from materials handling operations and areas (i.e., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading/ unloading materials). The facility may consider the use of spill and overflow protection; covering fuel areas; covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, or wastewater.

(iii) Fueling Areas—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The facility may consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling.

(iv) Above Ground Storage Tank Areas—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tanks and their associated piping and valves. The facility may consider regular cleanup of these areas, preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program, provide spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water from adjacent facilities and properties, restrict access to the area, insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins, provide absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, use of dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

(b) Preventive Maintenance—A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, vegetative swales, secondary containment, 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 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. 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 on an annual basis. The following areas shall be included in, but not limited to, all inspections: all containment and material storage areas, fueling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment cleaning areas. 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. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place, but training should be provided annually. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: spent solvent management; spill prevention and control; used oil management; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping 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 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.X.3.a.(3)(g)(iii) (below).

(ii) Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in Part III.A.2 (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.

(i) Management of Runoff—The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional