



PERMITS

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT (AIR)

NPDES PERMIT

WATER APPROPRIATION PERMIT

**PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT (AIR)**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

AIR MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION  
2500 BROENING HIGHWAY  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21224

William Donald Schaefer  
Governor

Robert Perciasepe  
Secretary

Construction Permit

Operating Permit

PERMIT NO. 06-9-0077 N

Date Issued September 29, 1992

PERMIT FEE \$200 paid

Expiration Date In accordance with  
COMAR 26.11.02.06B

LEGAL OWNER & ADDRESS

Black & Decker (U.S.), Inc.  
626 Hanover Pike  
Hampstead, MD 21074

SITE

Black & Decker (U.S.), Inc.  
Carroll County  
Premises #0055

SOURCE DESCRIPTION

One packed air stripping tower for groundwater remediation.

This source is subject to the conditions described on the attached pages.

*Donald P. Anderson*  
Program Administrator

*Susan L. Wieman*  
Director, Air Management Administration



BLACK & DECKER (U.S.), INC.  
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT CONDITIONS  
PERMIT NUMBER 06-9-0077 N

The following applications are incorporated by reference in this permit:

- (a) Application for Processing or Manufacturing Equipment (AMA-5) received April 19, 1992.
- (b) Emission Data (Form 5B) received April 19, 1992.

If there are any discrepancies between the permit and the application(s), the conditions on the permit will take precedence.

- (4) Inspectors from the Air Management Administration and the Carroll County Health Department shall be afforded access to the Company's property at any reasonable time for the purpose of:

- (a) determining compliance with this permit and applicable regulations;
- (b) sampling any materials stored or processed on site, or any waste or discharge into the environment;
- (c) inspecting any monitoring equipment required by the permit or applicable regulations;
- (d) having access to or copying any records required to be kept by this permit or by applicable regulations; or
- (e) obtaining any photographic documentation or evidence.

- (5) This source is subject to all applicable Federal, State, or local requirements, including but not limited to the following regulations:

- (a) COMAR 26.11.02.03A which requires the Company to obtain a new permit to construct for this source if it is modified in such a manner that there is a change in the quantity, nature, or characteristics of emissions from the source.
- (b) COMAR 26.11.06.02 which prohibits visible emissions other than water vapor in an uncombined form.
- (c) COMAR 26.11.06.06 which limits Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions to 20 pounds per day,

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unless the discharge is reduced by 85 percent or more overall.

- (d) COMAR 26.11.06.08 and 26.11.06.09 which generally prohibit the discharge of emissions beyond the property line in such a manner that a nuisance or air pollution is created.
  - (e) COMAR 26.11.15.05 which requires the Company to use the Best Available Control Technology for toxics (T-BACT) to minimize toxic air pollutants.
  - (f) COMAR 26.11.15.06 which prohibits the discharge of toxic air pollutants to the extent that the emissions will unreasonably endanger human health.
- (4) All of the air discharged from the air stripper shall pass through activated carbon or a control device of equal or greater efficiency.
- (5) The source shall notify the Department at least 15 days prior to the start-up of the stripper.
- (6) If activated carbon is used to control VOC emissions:
- (a) At least two canisters each containing at least 150 pounds of activated carbon shall be connected in series.
  - (b) At least one spare canister shall be on site as a replacement.
  - (c) At least one canister shall be replaced when breakthrough occurs. Breakthrough is indicated when the outlet concentration of VOC from the first canister is greater than 15% of the inlet air concentration. In lieu of measuring the inlet air concentration, it may be assumed that all of the VOC in the water entering the stripper is transferred to the air stream.
  - (d) Inlet and outlet VOC concentrations shall be measured at least once each day the stripper is operated. A portable VOC detector that is properly calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and that has a detection limit of 10 ppm or less of propane in air may be used to measure the air concentrations of VOC. Water samples shall be collected in accordance with

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procedures acceptable to the Department and taken to a certified laboratory for analysis. Grab air samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with procedures approved by the Department.

- (7) If a thermal incinerator is used to control VOC emissions, it shall be designed to achieve at least 0.5 second residence time at 1400 °F. The incinerator shall be equipped with temperature monitors and recorders to continuously register the flue gas temperature exiting the incinerator, which shall not be less than 1400 °F.
- (8) If a catalytic incinerator is used to control VOC emissions, it shall be equipped with temperature monitors and recorders to register temperature at both inlet and outlet of catalyst bed. The inlet temperature shall not be less than 650 °F.
- (9) The source shall keep the control equipment in place and operating properly until it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that for 14 consecutive operating days that:
  - (a) Both VOC and benzene emissions are decreasing over time; and
  - (b) The maximum emissions of VOC are less than 20 pounds per day and of benzene are less than 0.02 pounds per hour.
- (10) When requesting permission to remove a control device, the source shall submit to the Department all pertinent data including but not limited to sampling and testing procedures, test results and calculations showing the uncontrolled and controlled emission rates for benzene and total VOC. For purposes of this demonstration, it shall be assumed that the efficiency of the control device is the same for benzene as it is for VOC.
- (11) Prior to any increases in the quantities and/or change in the types of materials stated in the application or limited by the permit, approval shall be obtained from the Department. If the increase or change constitutes a modification, the Company shall obtain a permit to construct prior to the modification.
- (12) Nothing in this permit authorizes the violation of any rule or regulation nor the creation of a nuisance or air pollution.

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- (13) If any provision of this permit shall be held invalid for any reason, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect, and such invalid provisions shall be considered severed and deleted from the permit.

**NPDES PERMIT**





MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT  
 2500 Broening Highway • Baltimore, Maryland 21224  
 (410) 631-3000

William Donald Schaefer  
 Governor

David A.C. Carroll  
 Secretary

STATE DISCHARGE PERMIT NUMBER	93-DP-0022
NPDES PERMIT NUMBER	MD0001881
EFFECTIVE DATE	August 25, 1994
EXPIRATION DATE	August 24, 1999

Pursuant to the provisions of Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. and, implementing regulations 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, 124, and 125, the Department of the Environment, hereinafter referred to as the "Department", hereby authorizes

Black & Decker (U.S.) Inc.  
 626 Hanover Pike  
 Hampstead, Maryland 21074

TO DISCHARGE FROM

a multifaceted facility including office buildings, light manufacturing, warehousing, and power tools and accessories distribution

LOCATED AT

626 Hanover Pike, Hampstead, Carroll County, Maryland

VIA OUTFALLS

001 as identified and described herein

TO

Deep Run, tributary to North Branch Patapsco River, which is protected for water contact recreation, fishing, aquatic life, and wildlife in accordance with the following special and general conditions and map made a part hereof.



I. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated sanitary wastewater, treated groundwater, boiler blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, and storm water runoff from Outfall 001.

As specified below, such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee at the outfall pipe from the Process Reservoir.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

	<u>(lbs/day)</u>		<u>Other Units (Specify)</u>		<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
	<u>Quarterly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Quarterly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>		
Flow	N/A	N/A	" gpd	" gpd	1/Month	Measured/Recorded
BOD,	N/A	N/A	N/A	15 mg/l	1/Month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	20 mg/l	30 mg/l	1/Month	Grab
Oil & Grease	N/A	N/A	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	1/Month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	N/A	N/A	N/A	<0.1 mg/l	1/Month	Grab
1,1,1-Trichloro-ethane <sup>(1)</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
Tetrachloro-ethylene <sup>(2)</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
Trichloro-ethylene <sup>(2)</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 µg/l	1/Month	Grab

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 nor greater than 8.5 and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or persistent foam in other than trace amounts. Persistent foam is foam that does not dissipate within one half-hour of point of discharge.

<sup>(1)</sup>Monitoring required without limits.

<sup>(2)</sup>Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in EPA Methods 624.

I. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated sanitary wastewater from Monitoring Point 101.

As specified below, such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee at the end of the discharge weir from the Physical/Chemical Plant.

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS</u>				<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>(lbs/day)</u>		<u>Other Units (Specify)</u>		<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
	<u>Quarterly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Quarterly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>		
Flow	N/A	N/A	(1) gpd	(1) gpd	Continuous	Measured/Recorded
Fecal Coliform	N/A	N/A	N/A	200 MPN/100 ml	1/Week	Grab

(1) Monitoring required without limits.

I. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated groundwater from Monitoring Point 201.

As specified below, such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee at the water distribution piping from the groundwater treatment system as it discharges into the Process Reservoir.

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS</u>				<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>(lbs/day)</u>		<u>Other Units (Specify)</u>		<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
	<u>Quarterly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Quarterly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>		
Flow	N/A	N/A	" gpd	" gpd	Continuous	Measured/Recorded
1,1,1-Trichloro-ethane <sup>(2)</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	" <sup>(2)</sup> mg/l	1/Month	Grab
Tetrachloro-ethylene <sup>(2)</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	" <sup>(2)</sup> mg/l	1/Month	Grab
Trichloro-ethylene <sup>(2)</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	" <sup>(2)</sup> mg/l	1/Month	Grab

<sup>(1)</sup>Monitoring required without limits.

<sup>(2)</sup>Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in EPA Methods 624. 2

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

B. DEFINITIONS

1. The "monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual average" effluent concentration means the value calculated by computing the arithmetic mean of all the daily determinations of concentration made during any calendar-month, 3-month, 6-month, or 12-month period respectively.
2. The "daily maximum" effluent concentration means the highest reading of any daily determination of concentration.
3. "Daily determination of concentration" means one analysis performed on any given sample representing flow during a calendar day, with one number in mg/l or other appropriate units as an outcome.
4. "Grab sample" means an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. Grab samples collected for pH and total residual chlorine shall be analyzed within 15 minutes of time of sample collection.
5. "Composite sample" means a combination of individual samples obtained at least at hourly intervals over a time period. Either the volume of each individual sample is proportional to discharge flow rates or the sampling interval (for constant volume samples) is proportional to the flow rates over the time period used to produce the composite.
6. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of wastes from any portion of a treatment facility.
7. "Upset" means the exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
8. "Measured" flow means any method of liquid volume measurement the accuracy of which has been previously demonstrated in engineering practice, or for which a relationship to absolute volume has been obtained.
9. "Recorded" flow, pH, temperature, etc., means any method of providing a permanent, continuous record including, but not limited to, circular and strip charts.

C. TOXIC POLLUTANT REPORTING

The permittee shall notify the Department as soon as it is known or suspected that any toxic pollutants which are not specifically limited by this permit have been discharged at levels specified in 40 CFR Part 122.42(a).

D. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

1. Within 90 days of the effective date of the permit, unless already submitted with the application, the permittee shall submit to the Department on a form provided, the following information:
  - a. Locate, on a suitable map, all areas used for the disposal of any removed substances as defined by General Condition B.7;
  - b. The physical, chemical, and biological characteristics (as appropriate), quantities of any removed substances handled, and the method of disposal;
  - c. If disposal is handled by other than the permittee, identify the contractor or subcontractor, their mailing address, and the information specified in a and b above.

2. Prior to the use of new or additional disposal areas, contractors, or subcontractors, the permittee shall notify the Department in writing.

E. WASTEWATER OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

Within six months from the date of issuance of this permit, the permittee's facility shall be operated by an industrial waste water operator duly certified by the Maryland Board of Waterworks and Waste Systems Operators. At no time during the effective period of this permit shall the treatment facilities be operated for more than six months without a certified operator.

F. ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Within 30 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to the Department the name and address of the analytical laboratory (including the permittee's own laboratory) which is used to perform the monitoring required by this permit.

If the laboratory changes during the effective period of the permit, the permittee shall notify the Department of the new laboratory within 30 days of the change.

G. CHEMICAL ADDITIVES

The permittee may chlorinate the water and add soda ash for pH control. If other chemicals are added in the future, the permittee shall submit to the Department (Industrial Permits Division) a list of the proposed products aquatic toxicity data, manufacturer's information on the chemical composition of each product, and the concentrations that will be discharged to the waters of the State. Based on this information, if the Department determines that the additives may cause aquatic toxicity, the permittee may be directed to perform biomonitoring of the wastewater. If any of the products are found to be the cause of toxicity in the discharge, their use will be prohibited.

H. BIOMONITORING PROGRAM

1. Within three months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall submit to the Department, for approval, a study plan to evaluate wastewater toxicity at outfall 001 using biomonitoring. The study plan should include a discussion of:
  - a. wastewater and production variability
  - b. sampling methods
  - c. source of test organisms
  - d. source of dilution water
  - e. testing procedures
  - f. data analysis
  - g. quality control
  - h. testing schedule
2. The testing program shall consist of two acute testing events, three months apart at each outfall. This testing shall be initiated no later than three months following the Department's acceptance of the study plan.
  - a. Each of the two testing events shall include a 48-hour static renewal test using fathead minnow and a 48-hour static renewal test using a daphnid species.
  - b. If the receiving water is estuarine the permittee may substitute estuarine species for those species specified above. Approved estuarine species for acute testing are sheepshead minnows, silversides, grass shrimp, and mysid shrimp. In all cases, testing must include one vertebrate species and one invertebrate species.
3. The samples used for biomonitoring shall be collected at the same time and location as the samples used for the chemical analysis required for

this outfall. For chlorinated effluents, samples shall be collected after dechlorination.

4. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, September 1991, EPA/600/4-90/027.
5. Test results shall be submitted to the Department within one month of completion of each set of tests.
6. Test results shall be reported in accordance with MDE/WMA "Reporting Requirements for Effluent Biomonitoring Data" (8/28/92).
7. If testing is not performed in accordance with MDE-approved study plan, additional testing may be required by the Department.
8. If the test results indicate that the effluent is toxic, additional biomonitoring or a toxicity reduction evaluation will be required by the Department.
9. If plant processes or operations change so that there is a significant change in the nature of the wastewater, the Department may require the permittee to conduct a new set of tests.
10. Submit all biomonitoring related materials to:

Maryland Department of the Environment  
Water Management Administration  
Water Quality Program  
2500 Broening Highway  
Baltimore, Maryland 21224

I. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION

The permittee shall conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) when a review of toxicity test data by the Department indicates unacceptable acute or chronic effluent toxicity. A TRE is an investigation conducted to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, isolate the source(s), determine the effectiveness of control options, implement the necessary control measures and then confirm the reduction in toxicity.

1. Within 90 days of notification by the Department that a TRE is required, the permittee shall submit a plan of study and schedule for conducting a TRE. The permittee shall conduct the TRE study consistent with the submitted plan and schedule.
2. This plan should follow the framework presented in Generalized Methods for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (EPA/600/2-88/070).
3. Beginning 60 days from the date of the Department's acceptance of the TRE study plan and every 60 days thereafter, the permittee shall submit progress reports including all relevant test data to the Department. This shall continue until completion of the toxicity reduction confirmation.
4. Within 60 days of completion of the toxicity identification, or the source identification phase of the TRE, the permittee shall submit to the Department a plan and schedule for implementing those measures necessary to eliminate acute toxicity and/or reduce chronic toxicity to acceptable levels. The implementation of these measures shall begin immediately upon submission of this plan.
5. Within 60 days of completing the implementation of the control measures to eliminate or reduce toxicity, the permittee shall submit to the Department for approval a study plan to confirm the elimination or

reduction of toxicity by using biomonitoring.

6. If, for any reason, the implemented measures do not result in compliance with the Department's toxicity limitations, the permittee shall continue the TRE.

J. STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans - General

The permittee shall develop a storm water pollution prevention plan for each area of the facility with point discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity. The storm water pollution prevention plan shall be prepared in accordance with sound engineering practices. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

- a. In developing this plan, the permittee shall use as a reference "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices" or, when it is available, an EPA-published summary document on the same subject. These documents can be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 (phone: 703-487-4600).
- b. The plan shall be signed in accordance with II.C.18, and be retained on site in accordance with II.C.1 of this permit. The plan shall be completed within one year of the date of issuance of this permit. The permittee shall comply with the terms of the plan within 18 months of the date of issuance of this permit. The permittee shall make plans available upon request to the Department and, in the case of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity which discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system with an NPDES permit, to the municipal operator of the system.
- c. If the plan is reviewed by the Department, the Department may notify the permittee, at any time, that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part. After such notification from the Department, the permittee shall make changes to the plan to meet the objections of the Department and shall submit to the Department a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided by the Department, the permittee shall have 90 days after such notification to make the necessary changes.
- d. The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the State or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Amendments to the plan may be reviewed by the Department in the same manner as 1.c above.

2. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan - Contents

The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

- a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources



The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be reasonably expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges. The plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. The plan shall include:

- i. A site map indicating an outline of the drainage area of each storm water outfall; each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and surface water bodies, including drainage ditches and wetlands.
- ii. A topographic map (or other map, if a topographic map is unavailable), extending one-quarter of a mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility. The requirements of this condition may be included in the site map required under 2.a.i. above, if appropriate.
- iii. A narrative description of significant materials that have been treated, stored, or disposed in a manner which allowed exposure to storm water at anytime from three years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and until the time the present method of on-site storage or disposal was initiated; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.
- iv. For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an estimate of the types of pollutants which are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity; and
- v. A summary of all existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.

b. Storm Water Management Controls

The permittee 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:

- i. Preventive Maintenance. A preventive maintenance program that involves timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing plant equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- ii. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping that requires the maintenance of a clean, orderly facility.
- iii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. If spills have a potential to occur, procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup should be available to the appropriate personnel.

- iv. Sediment and Erosion Prevention. The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify measures to limit erosion.
  - v. 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 that measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate 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 2.a. - description of potential pollutant sources) shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices.
  - vi. Visual Inspections. Qualified plant personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and plant areas. Material handling areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure that appropriate response has been taken in response to the inspection. Records of inspections shall be maintained at the facility, for a minimum of three years. This period shall be automatically extended during the course of litigation, or when requested by the Department.
  - vii. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. 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 records. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.
- c. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation
- A site inspection shall be conducted annually by appropriate responsible personnel to verify that the description of potential pollutant sources required under 2.a. is accurate, the drainage map has been updated to reflect current conditions, and the controls to reduce pollutants identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan are being implemented and are adequate. Records documenting significant observation made during the site inspection shall be retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for three years.
- d. Consistency with Other Plans
- Storm water management programs may include requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or Best Management Practices (BMPs) programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit and may incorporate any part of such plans into the storm water pollution prevention plan by reference.
- e. Special Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Serving a Population of 100,000 or More

Facilities covered by this permit shall comply with applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed under NPDES permits issued for the discharge of the municipal separate storm sewer system that receives the facility's discharge, provided the discharger has been notified of such conditions. These facilities shall make storm water pollution prevention plans available to the municipal operator of the system upon request.

f. Salt Storage

Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation.

g. Pollution Prevention Committee

The description of the storm water Pollution Prevention Committee shall identify specific individuals within the plant organization who are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The activities and responsibilities of the committee should address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

h. Employee Training

Employee training programs shall inform personnel 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. A pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan - Additional Requirements for Facilities Subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 Requirements

Storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to reporting requirements under SARA Title III, Section 313 (42 U.S.C. §11023) are required to include, in addition to the information listed in condition 2., a discussion of the facility's conformance with the following appropriate guidelines:

- a. In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures shall be provided. At a minimum, one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:
  - i. Curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water runoff to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or
  - ii. Roofs, covers, or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.
- b. The storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following applicable guidelines, other effective storm water pollution prevention procedures, and applicable State rules, regulations, and guidelines.
  - i. Liquid storage areas where storm water comes into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel used for Section 313 water priority chemicals. No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313