must address materials that within 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this permit have been handled, stored, processed, treated, or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water. Findings of the inventory must be documented in detail in the pollution prevention plan. At a minimum, the plan must describe the method and location of onsite storage or disposal; practices used to minimize contact of materials with rainfall and runoff; existing structural and nonstructural controls that reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; existing structural controls that limit process wastewater discharges; and any treatment the runoff receives before it is discharged to surface waters or a separate storm sewer system. The description must be updated whenever there is a significant change in the types or amounts of materials, or material management practices, that may affect the exposure of materials to storm water.

In addition, any existing ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data, including results of testing for acid rock generation potential must be included in the pollution prevention plan. The intent is to get an idea of the pollutants (e.g., heavy metals) that may be present in the ore and waste rock/overburden.

(3) Measures and Controls. Following completion of the source identification and assessment phase, the permittee must evaluate, select, and describe the pollution prevention measures, best management practices (BMPs), and other controls that will be implemented at the facility. The permittee must assess the applicability of the following BMPs for their site: discharge diversions, drainage/storm water conveyance systems, runoff dispersions, sediment control and collection mechanisms, vegetation/soil stabilization, capping of contaminated sources, and treatment of storm water discharges. In addition, BMPs include processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions on practices, and other management practices that prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff.

The pollution prevention plan must discuss the reasons each selected control or practice is appropriate for the facility and how each will address the potential sources of storm water pollution. The plan also must include a schedule specifying the time or times during which each control or practice will be implemented. In addition, the plan should discuss ways in which the controls and practices relate to one another and, when taken as a whole,

produce an integrated and consistent approach for preventing or controlling potential storm water contamination problems.

Under the inspection requirements of the pollution prevention plan, operators of active facilities are required to conduct monthly visual inspections of BMPs and designated equipment and mine areas. Owner/operators of temporarily inactive mining sites are required to conduct quarterly inspections. If weather conditions make the mine site inaccessible, the quarterly inspection will not be required. Active mining sites have frequent inspection periods because members of the pollution prevention team will be onsite, and the fact that they are active means there is a greater potential for pollution. The inspections shall include: (1) an assessment of the integrity of storm water discharge diversions, conveyance systems, sediment control and collection systems, and containment structures; (2) visual inspections of vegetative BMPs, serrated slopes, and benched slopes to determine if soil erosion has occurred; and (3) visual inspections of material handling and storage areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water.

Under the employee training requirements of the pollution prevention plan, facility operators are required to conduct employee training programs at least annually. The intent of this frequency is to provide a reminder to the employees of the requirements of the storm water pollution prevention

(4) Non-storm Water Discharges. Each pollution prevention plan must include a certification, signed by an authorized individual, that discharges from the site have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges, including discharges that are subject to 40 CFR Part 440. The certification must describe possible significant sources of non-storm water, the results of any test and/or evaluation conducted to detect such discharges, the test method or evaluation criteria used, the dates on which tests or evaluations were performed, and the onsite drainage points directly observed during the test or evaluation. Pollution prevention plans must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water discharge.

Under the non-storm water discharge section of the pollution prevention plan, EPA will allow non-storm water discharges that mix with storm water under this section provided that the

plan includes a certification that any non-storm water discharge which mixes with storm water is subject to a separate NPDES permit that applies applicable effluent limitations prior to the mixing of non-storm water and storm water. In such cases, the certification shall identify the non-storm water discharge(s), the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the NPDES permit(s), and the point(s) at which the limitations are applied. In addition, Part III.A.2 of today's permit discusses non-storm water discharges that may be eligible for coverage under the permit.

b. Inactive Metal Mining Facilities

(1) Pollution Prevention Team. The storm water pollution prevention plan must identify specific individual(s) who are responsible for the development, implementation, maintenance, and revision of the pollution prevention plan. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the storm water pollution prevention plan at the inactive facility. Members of the pollution prevention team do not have to be permanently located at the inactive facility, such as the requirement for any active facility.

(2) Description of Mining Activities. The storm water pollution prevention plan shall provide a narrative description of the mining and associated activities that took place at the site. The narrative description shall report the approximate dates of operation, total acreage within the mine site and/or processing site, an estimate of the total acreage disturbed, and the activities (reclamation, etc.) that are currently taking place at the facility. A general description of the mining site relative to major transportation routes and communities shall also be provided.

(3) Description of Potential Pollution Sources. Each storm water pollution prevention plan must describe activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that may contribute to storm water runoff or, during periods of dry weather, result in dry weather flows. This assessment of storm water pollution will support subsequent efforts to identify and set priorities for necessary changes in materials, materials management practices, or site features, as well as aid in the selection of appropriate structural and nonstructural control techniques. In addition to the baseline general requirements storm water pollution prevention plans must describe the following elements: