abandoned underground mines which have seeps or other discharges which are not in response to storm events. These type discharges from inactive mines are not covered by this section. In addition, floor drains from maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas may contain contaminants and are prohibited from inclusion in this section.

(8) Sediment, Erosion and Flow Management Controls. The plan must describe all sediment, erosion, and flow management controls used to control storm water discharges. The plan should also address the reasonableness and appropriateness of each sediment, erosion, and flow management control, and identify when they are required by State or Federal SMCRA regulations. For the most part, these measures are best management practices expected of construction and other activities which are subject to storm runoff. However, construction activities are usually much more short term than mining activities, so greater emphasis must be placed on implementing long term measures for haul roads and other mining-related facilities.

b. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. In addition to the comprehensive site compliance evaluation described in Section VI.C.4. of this fact sheet, the plan must be implemented and, where erosion control and pollution prevention measures described in the plan are found deficient, the plan must be revised to include reasonable and appropriate control measures. Reports including observations and incidences of noncompliance must be prepared and kept on file for possible review.

## 5. Numeric Effluent Limitation

Based on the lack of sampling data, it is infeasible for EPA to calculate effluent limitations at this time. The main pollutant concern is excess solids runoff and discharge, but there are no widely accepted solids limits which could be expected from the recommended sediment and erosion control measures. The 0.5 ml/L settleable solids limit, as required by 40 CFR Part 434 for storm discharges from surface mine settling ponds, can be considered a goal but not a requirement for control measures, which for the most part, consist of sediment ditches, straw bales and similar structures normally used for haul roads. The permit does not cover facilities that are in violation of water quality standards and where water quality-based effluent limits apply.

## 6. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Monitoring Requirements. EPA believes that coal mining facilities may reduce the level of pollutants in storm water runoff from their sites through the development and proper implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements discussed in today's permit. In order to provide a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan and to characterize the discharge

for potential environmental impacts, Table H-4 lists the pollutants that coal mining facilities are required to collect and analyze in their storm water discharges. The pollutants listed in Table H-4 were found to be above levels of concern for a significant portion of coal mining facilities that submitted quantitative data in the group application process. Because these pollutants have been reported at benchmark levels from coal mining facilities, EPA is requiring monitoring after the pollution prevention plan has been implemented to assess the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan and to help ensure that a reduction of pollutants is realized.

Permittees can exercise the alternative certification on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis as described under Section (1) below. Any pollutant(s) for which the facility is unable to certify to no exposure must, at a minimum, monitor storm water discharges from coal mining facilities on a quarterly basis during the second year of permit coverage. Monitoring must be performed during the following periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December. At the end of the second year of permit coverage, a facility must calculate the average concentration for each parameter listed in Table H–4. If the permittee collects more than four samples in this period, then they must calculate an average concentration for each pollutant of concern for all samples analyzed.

## TABLE H-4.--MONITORING REQUIREMENTS COAL MINING FACILITIES MG/L

Pollutants of concern	Monitoring cut-off concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

If the average concentration for a parameter is less than or equal to the appropriate cut-off concentration, then the permittee is not required to conduct quantitative analysis for that parameter during the fourth year of the permit. If, however, the average concentration for a parameter is greater than the cut-off concentration listed in Table H–4, then the permittee is required to conduct quarterly monitoring for that parameter during the fourth year of permit coverage. Monitoring is not required during the first, third, and fifth year of the permit. The exclusion from monitoring in the fourth year of the permit is conditional on the facility maintaining industrial operations and BMPs that will ensure a quality of storm water discharges consistent with the average concentrations recorded during the second year of the permit. The schedule for monitoring is presented in Table H–5.

## TABLE H-5.—SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

2nd Year of Permit Coverage	<ul> <li>Conduct quarterly monitoring.</li> <li>Calculate the average concentration for all parameters analyzed during this period.</li> <li>If average concentration is greater than the value listed in Table H–4, then quarterly sampling is required during the fourth year of the permit.</li> <li>If average concentration is less than or equal to the value listed in Table H–4, then no further sampling is required for that parameter.</li> </ul>
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