of active facilities are required to conduct quarterly visual inspections of BMPs. Temporary and permanently inactive operations are required to perform annual inspections. Active sites have more frequent inspections than inactive sites 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.

The inspection must be made at least once in each designated period during daylight hours. Inspections for active facilities shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; October through December.

EPA believes that this quick and simple description will allow the permittee to assess the effectiveness of his/her plan on a regular basis at very little cost. The frequency of this visual inspection will also allow for timely adjustments to be made to the plan. If BMPs are performing ineffectively, corrective action must be implemented. A set of tracking or follow up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. The visual inspection is intended to be performed by facility staff. This hands-on inspection will also enhance the staff's understanding of the storm water problems on that site and effects on the management practices that are included in the plan.

Under the recordkeeping and internal reporting procedures of the pollution prevention plan, the permittee must describe procedures for developing and retaining records on the status and effectiveness of plan implementation. The plan must address spills, monitoring, and BMP inspection and maintenance activities. Ineffective BMPs must be reported and the date of their corrective action noted.

Under the sediment and erosion control requirements of the pollution prevention plan, permittees must indicate the location and design for proposed BMPs to be implemented prior to land disturbance activities. For sites already disturbed but without BMPs, the

permittee must indicate the location and design of BMPs that will be implemented. The permittee is required to indicate plans for grading, contouring, stabilization, and establishment of vegetative cover for all disturbed areas, including road banks. Reclamation activities must continue until final closure notice has been issued.

According to the pollution prevention runoff requirements, the permittee must evaluate the appropriateness of each storm water BMP that diverts, infiltrates, reuses, or otherwise reduces the discharge of contaminated storm water. In addition, the permittee must describe the storm water pollutant source area or activity (i.e., loading and unloading operations, raw material storage piles etc.) to be controlled by each storm water management practice.

a. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. The storm water pollution prevention plan must describe the scope and content of comprehensive site evaluations that qualified personnel will conduct to (1) confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan, (2) determine the effectiveness of the plan, and (3) assess compliance with the terms and conditions of this section. Comprehensive site compliance evaluations should be conducted once a year. When annual comprehensive site compliance evaluations are shown in the plan to be impractical for inactive mining sites, due to remote location and inaccessibility, site evaluations must be conducted at least once every 3 years. The individual or individuals who will conduct the evaluations must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team. Evaluation reports must be retained for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation.

Based on the results of each evaluation, the description of potential pollution sources, and measures and controls, the plan must be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks after each evaluation. Changes in the measures and controls must be implemented on the site in a timely manner, and never more than 12 weeks after completion of the evaluation.

5. Numeric Effluent Limitation

Except as discussed below, there are no additional numeric effluent limitations under this section beyond those stated in section V.B of today's permit. Part XI.J.4. of today's permit establishes numeric effluent limitations for mine dewatering discharges that are composed entirely of storm water or ground water seepage from construction

sand and gravel, industrial sand and crushed stone mines that are located in Region VI (the States of Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas). Discharges from these areas may not exceed a maximum TSS concentration of 45 mg/L for any one day or 25 mg/ L for the average of daily values for 30 consecutive days. The pH of the discharges from these areas must be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0. These effluent limitations are in accordance with the Crushed Stone, Construction Sand and Gravel, and Industrial Sand Subcategories of the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Categories (40 CFR 436.20, 436.30 and 40 CFR 436.40). These limitations represent the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology and best conventional pollutant control technology. Dischargers subject to these numeric effluent limitations must be in compliance with the limits upon commencement of and for the entire term of this permit.

6. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Monitoring Requirements. Under the revised methodology for determining pollutants of concern in the various industrial categories, dimension and crushed stone and nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) mining and sand and gravel mining facilities are required to monitor for the pollutants listed in the applicable table below (Table J-6 or J–7). The pollutants listed in this table were found to be above benchmark levels. 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.

TABLE J-6.—MONITORING REQUIRE-MENTS FOR DIMENSION AND CRUSHED STONE AND NONMETALLIC MINERALS (EXCEPT FUELS) (MG/L)

Pollutant of concern	Monitoring cut-off concentration
Total suspended solids.	100 mg/L.