conditioning; contouring; mulching; geotextiles [matting; netting; or blankets]; riprap; gabions; and retaining walls), and structural methods for controlling sediment (such as check dams; rock outlet protection; level spreaders; gradient terraces; straw bale barriers; silt fences; gravel or stone filter berms; brush barriers; sediment traps; grass swales; pipe slope drains; earth dikes; other controls such as entrance stabilization, waterway crossings or wind breaks; or other equivalent measures).

(i) Management of Runoff—A narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those that 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 and provisions for implementation and maintenance of measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity [see paragraph XI.G.3.a.(3) of this section (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, or impoundments.

(i) Capping—Where capping of a contaminant source is necessary, the source being capped and materials and procedures used to cap the contaminant source must be identified. In some cases, the elimination of a pollution source through capping contaminant sources may be the most effective control measure for discharges from inactive ore mining and dressing facilities.

(k) Treatment—A description of how storm water will be treated prior to discharging to waters of the United States if treatment of a storm water discharge is necessary. Storm water treatments include the following: chemical/physical treatment; oil/water separators; and artificial wetlands.

(5) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Procedures for qualified personnel to conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall include:

(a) Visual inspections of areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

(b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph XI.G.3.a.(3) of this section (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph XI.G.3.a.(4) of this section (Measures and Controls) shall be revised as appropriate within 30 days of such inspection and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation unless additional time is authorized by the permit issuing authority.

(c) Preparation of a report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph XI.G.3.a.(5)(b) (above) of the permit shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part VII.G. (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

(d) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under XI.G.3.a.(4)(d), the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

b. Contents of Plan for Inactive Metal Mining Facilities. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

(1) Pollution Prevention Team. Identification of a specific individual or individuals that are responsible for the development, implementation, maintenance, and revision of the storm water 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.

(2) Description of Mining Activities. A description of the mining and associated activities that took place at the site. The description shall report the approximate dates of operation, the total acreage within the mine and/or processing site, an estimate of the number of acres of disturbed area, and the current activities (e.g., reclamation) that are taking place at the facility. A general description of the location of the mining site relative to major transportation routes and communities shall also be provided.

(3) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. A description of potential sources that may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants (including sediment) to storm water discharges or that may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials that may potentially be significant storm water pollutant sources form the inactive mining site. Each description shall include, at a minimum:

(a) Site Map—A generalized site map or maps that depict any of the following that may be applicable: mining/milling site boundaries and access and haul roads; the location of each storm water outfall and an outline of the portions of the drainage area that are within the facility boundaries; areas used for storage of overburden, materials, soils, tailings, or wastes; areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of materials; any remaining equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance ares; tailings piles/ponds; mine drainage or any other process water discharge points; an estimate of the direction(s) of flow; existing structural controls to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and springs, streams, wetlands, and other surface waters. The map must also indicate the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls.

(b) Inventory of Exposed Materials— An inventory and narrative description