for each outfall of any significant materials that may still be at the site. This description of sources should agree with sources identified on the map.

(c) Sampling Data—A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

(d) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources—For each potential pollutant source at the site the pollutants of concern (e.g., heavy metals) shall be identified and an assessment made of the potential of these pollutant sources to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges.

(4) Measures and Controls. A description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and procedures for implementing 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:

(a) Storm Water Diversion— Description of how and where storm water will be diverted away from potential pollutant sources to prevent storm water contamination. Storm water diversions may include the following: interceptor dikes and swales; diversion dikes curbs and berms; pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; drainage/ storm water conveyance systems (channels or gutters; open top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector; and culverts) or equivalent measures.

(b) Sediment and Erosion Control-Identification of areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant erosion of soil and/or other materials, and measures to be used to limit erosion and/or remove sediment from storm water runoff. The measures to consider include diversion of flow away from areas susceptible to erosion, stabilization methods to prevent or minimize erosion (such as temporary or permanent seeding; vegetative buffer strips; protection of trees; topsoiling; soil conditioning; contouring; mulching; geotextiles (matting; netting; or blankets); riprap; gabions; and retaining walls), 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; and other controls such as entrance stabilization, waterway crossings or wind breaks; or other equivalent measures).

(c) 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.b.(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, snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices, or impoundments.

(d) 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.

(e) 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; artificial wetlands or other equivalent measures.

*(f) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures*—A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), as well as information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

(5) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Procedures for qualified personnel to conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but, except as provided in paragraph XI.G.3.b.(5)(d) (below), in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall include:

(a) Visual inspection 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.b.(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 annual site compliance evaluations are shown in the plan to be impractical for inactive mining sites due to the remote location and inaccessibility of the site, site