

the operation is not subject to permitting under this section according to Section 402(l)(2) of the Clean Water Act. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from inactive mining operations occurring on Federal lands where an operator cannot be identified cannot be covered by this permit.

Storm water discharges from mining claims where no mining activities have been undertaken (including no historic activities) except minimal activities undertaken for the purpose of maintaining a mining claim do not need to be covered by a permit. (This applies to Federal and private lands.)

This section is applicable to all phases of mining operations, whether active or inactive, as long as there is exposure to significant materials. This includes land disturbance activities such as the expansion of current extraction sites, active and inactive mining stages, and reclamation activities.

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

There are typically three phases to a mining operation: the exploration and construction phase; the active phase; and the reclamation phase. The exploration and construction phase entails exploration and a certain amount

of land disturbance to determine the financial viability of a site. Construction includes building of site access roads, and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose minable ore. These land-disturbing activities are significant potential sources of storm water contaminants. The active phase includes each step from extraction through production of a saleable product. The active phase may include periods of inactivity due to the seasonal nature of these metal mining activities. The final phase of reclamation is intended to return the land to its pre-mining state.

Because of the land-disturbing nature of the ore mining and dressing industry, contaminants of concern generated by industrial activities in this industry include total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, pH, and heavy metals. Table G-1 lists potential pollutant source activities, and related pollutants associated with ore mining and dressing facilities.

TABLE G-1.—ACTIVITIES, POLLUTANT SOURCES, AND POLLUTANTS

Activity	Pollutant source	Pollutant
Site Preparation	Road Construction	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity.
	Removal of Overburden	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity.
Mineral Extraction	Removal of waste rock to expose the metal	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity.
	Blasting activities	Dust, TSS, nitrate/nitrite.
Beneficiation Activities	Milling	Dust, TSS, TDS, pH, turbidity, fines, heavy metals.
	Flotation	Dust, TSS, TDS, pH, turbidity, fines, chemical reagents, acids, heavy metals.
	Gravity Concentration	TSS, TDS, pH, turbidity, heavy metals.
	Amalgamation	Dust, TSS, TDS, pH, turbidity, heavy metals, mercury.
Leaching	Waste Rock Storage	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity, pH, heavy metals.
	Raw Material Loading	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity, heavy metals.
	Processing materials unloading	Diesel fuel, oil, gasoline, chemical reagents.
	Raw or Waste Material Transportation	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity, heavy metals.
Other Activities	Heap leach piles	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity, pH, heavy metals, cyanide.
	Sedimentation pond upsets	TSS, TDS, turbidity, pH, heavy metals.
Equipment/Vehicle Maintenance	Sedimentation pond sludge removal and disposal	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity, pH, heavy metals.
	Air emission control device cleaning	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity.
	Fueling activities	Diesel fuel, gasoline, oil.
	Parts cleaning	Solvents, oil, heavy metals, acid/alkaline wastes.
Reclamation Activities	Waste disposal of oily rags, oil and gas filters, batteries, coolants, degreasers.	Oil, heavy metals, solvents, acids
	Fluid replacement including hydraulic fluid, oil, transmission fluid, radiator fluids, and grease.	Oil, arsenic, lead, cadmium, chromium, benzene, TCA, TCE, PAHs, solvents.
	Site preparation for stabilization	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity, heavy metals.

Sources: Storm Water Group Applications, Parts 1 and 2 and EPA. "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category." (EPA 440/1-82/061) November 1982.

Industrial activities, significant materials, and material management practices associated with ore mining and dressing methods are typically similar, varying only in the type of rock being mined. Examples of mineral commodities obtained from ore mining and dressing facilities include: iron; copper; lead; zinc; gold; silver;

ferroalloy ores such as molybdenum, manganese, chromium, cobalt, nickel, and tungsten; uranium; radium; vanadium; aluminum; antimony; bauxite; platinum; tin; and titanium. Industrial activities include, "... but [are] not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines

used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters (as defined at 40 CFR Part 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling