

TABLE H-3.—SUMMARY OF MINE AREAS AND APPLICABLE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES—Continued

Land-disturbed area	Discharge diversions	Conveyance systems	Runoff dispersion	Sediment control & collection	Vegetation	Containment
Pits/Quarries or Underground Mines.	Dikes, Curbs, Berms.	Channels, Gutters	Serrated Slopes, Benched Slopes, Contouring, Stream Alteration.	Sediment Settling Ponds, Straw Bale Barrier, Siltation Berms.	Seeding	Plugging and Grouting.
Overburden, Waste Rock and Raw Material Piles.	Dikes, Curbs, Berms.	Channels, Gutters	Serrated Slopes, Benched Slopes, Contouring, Stream Alteration.	Plastic Matting, Plastic Netting, Erosion Control Blankets, Mulch-straw, Compaction, Sediment/Settling Ponds, Silt Fences, Siltation Berms.	Topsoiling, Seedbed Preparation, Seeding.	Capping.
Reclamation	Dikes, Curbs, Berms.	Channels, Gutters	Check Dams, Rock Outlet Protection, Level Spreaders, Serrated Slopes, Benched Slopes, Contouring, Drain Fields, Stream Alteration, Drop Structures.	Gabions, Riprap, and Native Rock Retaining Walls, Biotechnical Stabilization, Straw Bale Barriers, Sediment Traps/Catch Basins, Vegetative Buffer Strips, Silt Fences, Siltation Berms, Brush Sediment Barriers.	Topsoiling, Seedbed Preparation, Seeding, Willow Cutting Establishment.	Capping, Plugging and Grouting.

Haul Roads and Access Roads— Placement of haul roads or access roads should occur as far as possible from natural drainage areas, lakes, ponds, wetlands or floodplains where soil will naturally be less stable for heavy vehicle traffic. If a haul road must be constructed near water, as little vegetation as possible should be removed from between the road and the waterway, as vegetation is a useful buffer against erosion and is an efficient sediment collection mechanism. The width and grade of haul or access roads should be minimal and should be designed to match natural contours of the area. Construction of haul roads should be supplemented by BMPs that divert runoff from road surfaces, minimize erosion, and direct flow to appropriate channels for discharge to treatment areas. Existing haul roads and nearby ditches, without BMPs, can be altered or modified to accommodate the construction of BMPs.

Surface Mines—BMPs can be used to control total suspended solids levels in runoff from unvegetated areas. These can include sediment/settling ponds, check dams, silt fences, and straw bale barriers.

Overburden, Waste Rock, and Raw Material Piles—Overburden, topsoil, and waste rock should be stabilized, recontoured if necessary, and vegetated. In addition surface waters and other sources of water should be diverted around the piles. As many piles as possible should be revegetated (even if only on a temporary basis).

Reclamation Activities—When a coal seam is depleted and operations cease, a mine site must be reclaimed according to appropriate State or Federal standards. Closure activities typically include restabilization of any disturbed areas such as access or haul roads, pits or quarries, sedimentation ponds or work-out pits, and any remaining waste piles. Overburden and topsoil stockpiles may be used to fill in a pit or quarry (where practical.) Recontouring and vegetation should be performed to stabilize soils and prevent erosion.

Major reclamation activities such as recontouring roads and filling in a pit or quarry can only be performed after operations have ceased. However, reclamation activities such as stabilization of banks, and reseeding and revegetation should be implemented in mined out portions, or

inactive areas of a site as active mining moves to new areas.

The following seven categories describe best management practice options for reducing pollutants in storm water discharges from haul and access roads for active coal mines and for inactive mines: discharge diversions; drainage/storm water conveyance systems; runoff dispersion; sediment control and collection; vegetation/soil stabilization; capping of contaminated sources; and treatment.

a. Discharge Diversions. Discharge diversions provide the first line of defense in preventing the contamination of discharges, and subsequent contamination of receiving waters of the United States. Discharge diversions are temporary or permanent structures installed to divert flow, store flow, or limit storm water runoff and runoff.

These diversion practices have several objectives. First, diversion structures can be designed to prevent otherwise uncontaminated (or less contaminated) water from crossing disturbed areas or areas containing significant amounts of contaminated materials, where contact may occur between runoff and significant materials. These source reduction measures may be particularly effective for inactive coal mine sites