

6.G Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

6.G.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.G apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Mineral Mining and Dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector G in Table 1 of Part 1. Coverage is required for storm water discharges contaminated by contact or that have come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by product, or waste product located on the site of operation. You must comply with the Part 6 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities as defined in Part 12. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur.

The SIC codes covered under Sector G are:

1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, and 1099

6.G.1.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities: All storm water discharges.

6.G.1.2 Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities

The requirements in Subpart G apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Metal Mining facilities, including mines abandoned on Federal lands, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Section G in Part 1, Table 1. Coverage is required for metal mining facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation.

6.G.1.2.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities: All storm water discharged

6.G.1.2.2 Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities. Only the storm water discharges from the following areas are covered: waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; topsoil piles, offsite haul and access roads; onsite haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden, or spent ore if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; onsite haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden, or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control; runoff from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present; runoff from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present, if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; concentration building if no contact with material piles; mill site if no contact with material piles; office or administrative building and housing if mixed with storm water from industrial area; chemical storage area; docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; explosive storage; fuel storage; vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building; parking areas (if necessary); power plant; truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine

drainage; unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area; reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990; and partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements.

6.G.1.2.3 **Covered Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Metal Mining and/or Ore Dressing Facilities:** All storm water discharges.

6.G.1.2.4 **Covered Discharges from Facilities Undergoing Reclamation:** All storm water discharges.

6.G.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector G

Note: “metal mining” will connote all the separate activities listed in this Part.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector G are primarily engaged in are:

6.G.2.1 exploring for metallic minerals (ores), developing mines and the mining of ores; and

6.G.2.2 ore dressing and beneficiating, whether performed at co-located, dedicated mills or separate (i.e., custom) mills.

6.G.3 Limitations on Coverage

6.G.3.1 Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges

Storm water discharges not authorized by this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (LAC 33:IX.4903 - 40 CFR Part 440).

Note: Storm water runoff from these sources are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 if they are mixed with other discharges subject to Part 440. In this case, they are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 440) unless they: (1) drain naturally (or are intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combine with “mine drainage” that is otherwise regulated under the LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 440) regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, and meets the other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.2 of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining if they are eligible for coverage under this permit, or must seek coverage under another LPDES permit. LDEQ recommends that permit applicants contact the relevant LPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the “active mining area” on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

6.G.3.2 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

The following non-storm water discharges are not authorized under this permit: adit drainage, and contaminated springs or seeps discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part 1.2.3).

- 6.G.3.2.1 Storm water discharges associated with an industrial activity that LDEQ has determined to be, or may reasonably be expected to be, contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.

6.G.4 General Definitions

- 6.G.4.1 *Mining operation:* consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

- 6.G.4.2 *Exploration phase:* entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of “mining operations.”

- 6.G.4.3 *Construction phase:* includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction phase is not considered part of “mining operations.”

- 6.G.4.4 *Active phase:* activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of “active mining area” found at 40 CFR 440.132(a). The active phase is considered part of “mining operations.”

- 6.G.4.5 *Reclamation phase:* activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the “active phase”, intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use in order to meet applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements. The reclamation phase is considered part of “mining operations.”

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-k.

- 6.G.4.6 *Active Metal Mining Facility:* is a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of “active mining area” found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

- 6.G.4.7 *Inactive Metal Mining Facility:* a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by this Office. An inactive metal mining facility has an identifiable owner/operator. Sites where

mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not required in LPDES industrial storm water permit.

6.G.4.8 *Temporarily Inactive Metal Mining Facility*: means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past, but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by this Office that authorizes mining at the site.

6.G.4.9 *Final Stabilization*: a site or portion of a site is “finally stabilized” when it has implemented all applicable State reclamation requirements.

6.G.5 Clearing, Grading and Excavation Activities

Clearing, grading and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation cannot be covered under this permit if these activities will disturb one or more acre of land. Instead, coverage for these activities must be under the appropriate version of the LDEQ General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (the “Construction General Permit”-CGP), or an individual construction permit. If the area of disturbance during the initial phase is less than one acre, you must comply with the requirements of the reissued LDEQ MSGP.

6.G.5.1 *Requirements for Earth Disturbances of One or More Acre*: If the one-acre limit as defined above is reached, coverage for these activities must be authorized under the appropriate LDEQ storm water general permit for storm water discharges from construction activities. You must obtain and comply with the permit’s requirements before submitting the separate CGP Notice of Intent (NOI) [LDEQ form CSW-G (10/01/2009)] to obtain coverage. Following the completion of construction activities, coverage under Sector G must be obtained and maintained during the operational phase of the mine.

6.G.5.2 *Cessation of Earth Disturbing Activities*. If exploration phase clearing, grading and excavation activities are completed and no further mining activities will occur at the site, you must comply with the requirements for terminating the CGP (i.e., stabilize the disturbed land, submit a Notice of Termination, etc.). If further mining activities will occur, you may opt for either of the following: maintain coverage under the CGP (i.e., maintain necessary BMPs, perform inspections, etc.) and apply for coverage under the MSGP for those discharges associated with mineral mining and dressing activities that will occur under the active and reclamation phases; or terminate coverage under the CGP and apply for coverage under the MSGP for all discharges from the site.

6.G.6 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

6.G.6.1 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 4.2.9.9) Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

8.G.6.2 *Storm Water Controls.* Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your Part 5.10.1 (Table 5.2) effluent limits, consider implementing the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 6.G.7.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

8.G.6.2.1 *Storm Water Diversions:* Consider diverting storm water away from potential pollutant sources. Following are some options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

8.G.6.2.2 *Capping:* When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

8.G.6.2.3 *Treatment:* If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of storm water runoff is encouraged where practicable. Treated runoff may be discharged as a storm water source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

Part 8.G.6.3 *Certification of Discharge Testing.* (See also Part 4.4.1) Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-storm water discharges such as seeps or adit discharges, or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP consistent with Part 6.G.7.1.12.

6.G.7 Additional Inspection Requirements

(See also Part 4.9) Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase, you must inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. **Sites which discharge to waters designated as outstanding natural resource waters or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly.** See Part 4.2.6 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

6.G.8 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Parts 4 and 7 of the permit)

Note: There are no Part 6.G.8 monitoring and reporting requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

6.G.8.1 Additional Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table G.6.1 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE AND TEMPORARILY INACTIVE METAL MINING FACILITIES	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.</i>
4.2.2	6.G.8.1.1 Nature of Industrial Activities. Briefly document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.
4.2.2	6.G.8.1.2 Site Map. Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility and indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual LPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles and ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage and process water; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.
4.2.3	6.G.8.1.3 Potential Pollutant Sources. For each area of the mine or mill site where storm water discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, update your SWPPP with this information.
4.2.6	6.G.8.1.4 Site Inspections. Inspect active mining sites at least monthly; and inspect temporarily inactive sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible.
4.2.9.9	6.G.8.1.5 Employee Training. All employee training(s) must be documented in the SWPPP.

Table G.6.1 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE AND TEMPORARILY INACTIVE METAL MINING FACILITIES	
Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements <i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.</i>
4.2.8	6.G.8.1.6 Documentation of Control Measures. Document all control measures that you implement consistent with Part 4.2.2. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed in Part II (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP.
N/A	6.G.8.1.7 Storm Water Diversions. Consider diverting storm water away from potential pollutant sources. BMP options: interceptor / diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open top box culverts and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector, and culverts); or their equivalents.
4.2.9.5	6.G.8.1.8 Sediment and Erosion Control. At active and temporarily inactive sites consider a range of erosion controls within the broad categories of: flow diversion (e.g., swales), stabilization (e.g., temporary or permanent seeding), and structural controls (e.g., sediment traps, dikes, silt fences).
4.2.7.2.2.2	6.G.8.1.9 Management of Runoff. Also consider the potential pollutant sources as described in Part 6.G.6.1.3 (Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources) when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff.
N/A	6.G.8.1.10 Capping. When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.
N/A	6.G.8.1.11 Treatment. If treatment of storm water (such as chemical / physical systems, oil / water separators, artificial wetlands, etc.) from active and temporarily inactive sites is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used.
4.4.1	6.G.8.1.12 Certification of Discharge Testing. In addition to testing / evaluating for the presence of non-storm water discharges, test or evaluate for the presence of specific mining-related discharges such as seeps or adit discharges or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., LAC 33:IX.4903 - 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively, if applicable, you may certify in the SWPPP that a particular non-storm water discharge that mixes with storm water is covered under a separate LPDES permit, which subjects the non-storm water element to effluent limitations prior to any commingling. This certification shall identify the non-storm water discharges, the applicable LPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

6.G.9 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

6.G.9.1 *Analytical Monitoring for Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.* In addition to the general requirements in Part 5, active copper ore mining and dressing facilities must sample and analyze storm water discharges for the pollutants listed in Table G-1.

Table G-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements			
<i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.</i>			
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration¹	Numeric Limitation²
Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

¹ Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 monitoring waiver).

² The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Unless required by Part 5.10 of this permit, analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis are not required.**

6.G.9.1 *Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles.* For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform benchmark monitoring once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table G-2, and then twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. You are also required to conduct analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table 6.G-3 in accordance with the requirements in Part 6.G.8.1.3. LDEQ may also notify you that you must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from your waste rock and overburden piles.

Table G-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING FOR DISCHARGES FROM WASTE ROCK AND OVERBURDEN PILES AT ACTIVE METAL MINING FACILITIES

Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements			
<i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.</i>			
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration¹	Numeric Limitation²
Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	---
	Turbidity (NTUs)	50 NTU or WQC ³	---
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	---
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	---	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	---	15 mg/L
	Hardness (as CaCO ₃ ; calc. from Ca, Mg) ⁴	---	---
	Antimony, Total	0.64 mg/L	---
	Arsenic, Total	0.15 mg/L	---
	Beryllium, Total	0.13 mg/L	---
	Cadmium, Total ⁴	Hardness Dependent	---
	Copper, Total ⁴	Hardness Dependent	---
	Iron, Total	1.0 mg/L	---
	Lead, Total ⁴	Hardness Dependent	---
	Mercury, Total	0.0014 mg/L	---
	Nickel, Total ⁴	Hardness Dependent	---
	Selenium, Total	0.005 mg/L	---
Silver, Total ⁴	Hardness Dependent	---	
Zinc, Total ⁴	Hardness Dependent	---	

¹ Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 monitoring waiver).

² The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Unless required by Part 5.10 of this permit, analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis are not required.**

³ The benchmark value of 50 NTU only applies to 1) water bodies with a turbidity water quality criterion (WQC) of 50 NTU or less or, 2) water bodies without an established turbidity

criterion. Otherwise, the benchmark value will equal the turbidity WQC, as established in LAC 33: IX, Chapter 11.

- ⁴ The benchmark value of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Addendum E, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 5.4, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Cadmium (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Nickel (mg/L)	Silver (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

- 6.G.9.2 *Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles:* In addition to the monitoring required in Part 6.G.9.1 above for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, you must also conduct monitoring for additional parameters based on the type of ore you mine at your site. Where a parameter in Table 6.G-2 is the same as a pollutant you are required to monitor for in Table 6.G-2 (i.e., for all of the metals, you must use the corresponding benchmark in Table 6.G-2 and you may use any monitoring results conducted for Part 6.G.9.1 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part 6.G.9.2. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding benchmarks in Table 6.G-2, there are no applicable benchmarks.) The frequency and schedule for monitoring for these additional parameters is the same as that specified in Part 5.4.

Table G-3. ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES FROM WASTE ROCK AND OVERBURDEN PILES FROM ACTIVE ORE MINING OR DRESSING FACILITIES			
Supplemental Requirements			
<i>Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.</i>			
Type of Ore Mined	Pollutants of Concern		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH	Metals, Total
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	Iron
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H)
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron (Dissolved)
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)
Uranium, Radium and Vanadium Ore	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)

Note: An “X” indicated for TSS and/or pH means that you are required to monitor for these parameters. (H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.

6.G.9.3 *Reporting Requirements for Storm Water Discharges From Waste Rock And Overburden Piles From Active Ore Mining or Dressing Facilities.* From active ore mining and dressing facilities, submit monitoring results for each outfall discharging storm water from waste rock and overburden piles, or certifications in accordance with Part 7. Submit monitoring reports on discharge monitoring report (DMR) forms postmarked no later than March 31 of the next year after the samples were collected.

6.G.9.4 *Inactive and Unstaffed Sites:* Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements for Quarterly Visual Assessments and Routine Facility Inspections. As a Sector G facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that “there are no industrial materials or activities

exposed to storm water” in Part 5.1.2.3. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- (1) If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- (2) LDEQ retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You are not waived from conducting the Part 4.10 comprehensive site inspection. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

Table G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Storm Water Runoff from Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	If composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	---
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	If composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	---
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Except if process fluids are present
Concentration building	If storm water only and no contact with piles
Mill site	If storm water only and no contact with piles

Table G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Storm Water Runoff from Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building housing	If mixed with storm water from the industrial area
Chemical storage area	---
Docking facility	Except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Explosive storage	---
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	---
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	---
Parking areas	But coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Only if not in active mining area
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990	---
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements	---

Note: Storm water runoff from these sources are subject to the LPDES program for storm water unless mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR 440 that are regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non-storm water discharges from these sources are subject to LPDES permitting and may be subject to the effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combines with “mine drainage” that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1 of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. EPA recommends that permit applicants contact the LPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the “active mining area” on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

6.G.10 Termination of Permit Coverage

- 6.G.10.1 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990.* A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 6.G.4.9.
- 6.G.10.2 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.* A site or portion of a site is released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) storm water runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards; (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed; (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion; and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, the site or portion of the site has been re-vegetated, will be amenable to natural re-vegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.