Schedule A.8.d. of the DEQ NPDES 1200-A permit requires written descriptions of how the Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented at your site will address potential pollutants. The BMP narrative must list and describe how all of the BMPs utilized at your site address potential pollutants. Below is an example of a BMP narrative that satisfies this required portion of a complete NPDES application (i.e. Component 4 of a Storm Water Pollution Control Plan).

**NPDES 1200-A Storm Water Pollution Control Plan – Component 4 Example**

DEQ File #
DOGAMI ID #
Permittee or Company

The following stormwater Best Management Practices are currently installed or will be installed on site within 30 days of permit coverage:

- Sloping
- Graveled roads and working areas
- Vegetation
- Infiltration areas and/or basins
- Catch basins
- Retention berms
- Diversion berms and conveyance ditches
- Rock check dams
- An oil separator,
- Covered debris bins (trash cans or dumpsters)
- Culverts
- Settling ponds

**Sloping:**
The quarry floor is sloped so stormwater drains towards one of five catch basins located away from active or working areas. The sloping diverts the stormwater away from operating equipment and reduces the generation of turbid stormwater.

**Graveled Roadways and Working Areas:**
Roadways and working areas are graveled with 1-2 inch open rock to limit the amount of fine material (soil, overburden, and crusher fines) that comes into direct contact with haul trucks and equipment. The gravel is periodically replaced.

**Vegetation:**
Vegetation is utilized to stabilize soil and overburden and contain fine particles on site. Soil and overburden stockpiles are seeded after they are created to establish grass or other vegetation. In addition, areas to be mined are not stripped of vegetation and soil until it is absolutely necessary for mining operations.

**Infiltration Areas or Basins:**
The quarry floor and other areas are sloped toward low areas that are not being used for active mine operations so that stormwater is allowed to infiltrate into the subsurface. This limits the amount of stormwater that needs to be treated and discharge from the site.

**Catch Basins and Retention Berms:**
These facilities are used to contain stormwater on site and prevent stormwater from leaving the site at locations other than the designated discharge point. They function similar to infiltration areas and basins.
Diversion Berms and Conveyance Ditches with Rock Check Dams:
These facilities are used to convey stormwater through the settling ponds and ultimately to the discharge point. Specifically, diversion berms divert stormwater away from working areas and into the conveyance ditch. The conveyance ditch is lined with open rock and has periodic rock check dams (rock structures with fine rock buttressed by coarser rock with a low spot that allows overtopping during large rain events) to slow the water velocity and allow coarse sediment to filter out. Each rock check dam creates a small settling area within the conveyance ditch. Maintenance of the ditch includes periodically cleaning the fine sediment out from behind each rock check dam. The sediment cleaned out of the ditch is stored with overburden and soil and stabilized with vegetation.

Settling Pond with an Oil Separator:
The settling pond located near the equipment storage area was installed with an oil separator that divides the surface of the settling pond and prohibits material floating on the water’s surface (such as oil, grease or trash) from moving through the settling pond and into the conveyance ditch. Oil, grease, and other floating debris are contained on the upstream side of the separator and prohibited from leaving the basin. Periodic maintenance includes periodically removing the oil, grease, and debris, and disposing of it appropriately off site.

Trash Cans and Dumpsters:
Trash and debris is disposed of in covered trash cans and dumpsters which are serviced by the local waste disposal company.

Culverts:
Stormwater is conveyed under haul roads and working areas by culverts to limit the generation of turbidity.

Settling Ponds:
Settling ponds increase the stormwater retention time and allow suspended solids to settle out of the stormwater before the water discharges from the site. Maintenance of the settling ponds includes periodically cleaning the fine sediment in the dry season. The sediment removed from the ditch is stored with overburden and soil, and stabilized with vegetation.