by this part, the concentration of each pollutant in the combined discharge may not exceed the most stringent limitations for that pollutant applicable to any component waste stream of the discharge.

§ 434.62 Alternate effluent limitation for pH.

Where the application of neutralization and sedimentation treatment technology results in inability to comply with the otherwise applicable manganese limitations, the permit issuer may allow the pH level in the final effluent to exceed 9.0 to a small extent in order that the manganese limitations can be achieved.

§ 434.63 Effluent limitations for precipitation events.

(a)(1) The alternate limitations specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section apply with respect to:

(i) All discharges of alkaline mine drainage except discharges from underground workings of underground mines that are not commingled with other discharges eligible for these alternate limitations;

(ii) All discharges from steep slope areas, (as defined in section 515(d)(4) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended (SMCRA)), and from mountaintop removal operations (conducted pursuant to section 515(c) of SMCRA);

(iii) Discharges from coal preparation plants and preparation plant associated areas (excluding acid or ferruginous mine drainage from coal refuse disposal piles).

(2) Any discharge or increase in the volume of a discharge caused by precipitation within any 24 hour period less than or equal to the 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event (or snowmelt of equivalent volume) may comply with the following limitations instead of the otherwise applicable limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant or pollutant property</th>
<th>Effluent limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Settleable solids</td>
<td>0.5 ml/l maximum not to be exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.0–9.0 at all times.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The following alternate limitations apply with respect to acid or ferruginous drainage from coal refuse disposal piles:

Any discharge or increase in the volume of a discharge caused by precipitation within any 24 hour period greater than the 1-year, 24-hour precipitation event, but less than or equal to the 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event (or snowmelt of equivalent volume) may comply with the following limitations instead of the otherwise applicable limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant or pollutant property</th>
<th>Effluent limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron, total</td>
<td>7.0 mg/l maximum for any 1 day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settleable solids</td>
<td>0.5 ml/l maximum not to be exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.0–9.0 at all times.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Any discharge or increase in the volume of a discharge caused by precipitation within any 24 hour period greater than the 2-year, 24-hour precipitation event (or snowmelt of equivalent volume) may comply with the following limitations instead of the otherwise applicable limitations:
Environmental Protection Agency

§ 434.70 Specialized definitions.

(a) The term coal remining operation means a coal mining operation at a site on which coal mining was previously conducted and where the site has been abandoned or the performance bond has been forfeited.

(b) The term pollution abatement area means the part of the permit area that is causing or contributing to the baseline pollution load of pre-existing discharges. The pollution abatement area must include, to the extent practicable, areas adjacent to and nearby the remining operation that also must be affected to reduce the pollution load of the pre-existing discharges and may include the immediate location of the pre-existing discharges.

(c) The term pre-existing discharge means any discharge resulting from mining activities that have been abandoned prior to the time of a remining permit application. This term shall include a pre-existing discharge that is relocated as a result of the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) contained in the Pollution Abatement Plan.

(d) The term steep slope means any slope above twenty degrees or such lesser slope as may be defined by the

Subpart G—Coal Remining

SOURCE: 67 FR 3406, Jan. 23, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 434.65 Modification of NPDES permits for new sources.

Any coal mine or coal preparation plant which was considered a new source under previous EPA regulations may, notwithstanding §122.62 of this chapter, apply to have its NPDES permit modified to incorporate the revised new source performance standards.

§ 434.64 Procedure and method detection limit for measurement of settleable solids.

For the purposes of this part, the following procedure shall be used to determine settleable solids: Fill an Imhoff cone to the one-liter mark with a thoroughly mixed sample. Allow to settle undisturbed for 45 minutes. Gently stir along the inside surface of the cone with a stirring rod. Allow to settle undisturbed for 15 minutes longer. Record the volume of settled material in the cone as milliliters per liter. Where a separation of settleable and floating materials occurs, do not include the floating material in the reading. Notwithstanding any provision of 40 CFR part 136, the method detection limit for measuring settleable solids under this part shall be 0.4 ml/l.