4. For each storm event sampled, did you collect and analyze a sample from each of the facilitys' storm water discharge locations? ☐ YES, go to Item E.6 ☒ NO

5. Was sample collection or analysis reduced in accordance with Section B.7.d of the General Permit? ☐ NO ☒ YES, **attach explanation**

   If "YES", **attach documentation** supporting your determination that two or more drainage areas are substantially identical.

   Date facility's drainage areas were last evaluated 03/24/2014

6. Were all samples collected during the first hour of discharge? ☒ YES ☐ NO, **attach explanation**

7. Was all storm water sampling preceded by three (3) working days without a storm water discharge? ☒ YES ☐ NO, **attach explanation**

8. Were there any discharges of stormwater that had been temporarily stored or contained? (such as from a pond) ☐ YES ☒ NO, go to Item E.10

9. Did you collect and analyze samples of temporarily stored or contained storm water discharges from two storm events? (or one storm event if you checked item D.2.i or iii. above) ☐ YES ☐ NO, **attach explanation**

10. Section B.5. of the General Permit requires you to analyze storm water samples for pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Specific Conductance (SC), Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or Oil and Grease (O&G), other pollutants likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities, and analytical parameters listed in Table D of the General Permit.

    a. Does Table D contain any additional parameters related to your facility's SIC code(s)? ☐ YES ☒ NO, Go to Item E.11

    b. Did you analyze all storm water samples for the applicable parameters listed in Table D? ☐ YES ☐ NO

    c. If you did not analyze all storm water samples for the applicable Table D parameters, check one of the following reasons:

    _____ In prior sampling years, the parameter(s) have not been detected in significant quantities from two consecutive sampling events. **Attach explanation**

    _____ The parameter(s) is not likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges in significant quantities based upon the facility operator's evaluation. **Attach explanation**

    _____ Other. **Attach explanation**

11. For each storm event sampled, attach a copy of the laboratory analytical reports and report the sampling and analysis results using **Form 1** or its equivalent. The following must be provided for each sample collected:

- Date and time of sample collection
- Name and title of sampler.
- Parameters tested.
- Name of analytical testing laboratory.
- Discharge location identification.
- Testing results.
- Test methods used.
- Test detection limits.
- Date of testing.
- Copies of the laboratory analytical results.

F. QUARTERLY VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

1. **Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges**
Section B.3.b of the General Permit requires quarterly visual observations of all authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources.

a. Do authorized non-storm water discharges occur at your facility?

☒ **YES** ☐ **NO** Go to Item F.2

b. Indicate whether you visually observed all authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources during the quarters when they were discharged. **Attach an explanation for any "NO" answers**. Indicate "N/A" for quarters without any authorized non-storm water discharges.

July -September ☐ **YES** ☐ **NO** ☒ **N/A** October-December ☐ **YES** ☐ **NO** ☒ **N/A**

January-March ☐ **YES** ☐ **NO** ☒ **N/A** April-June ☐ **YES** ☐ **NO** ☒ **N/A**

c. Use **Form 2** to report quarterly visual observations of authorized non-storm water discharges or provide the following information.

i. name of each authorized non-storm water discharge
ii. date and time of observation
iii. source and location of each authorized non-storm water discharge
iv. characteristics of the discharge at its source and impacted drainage area/discharge location
v. name, title, and signature of observer
vi. **any** new or revised BMPs necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges. Provide new or revised BMP implementation date.

2. **Unauthorized Non-Storm Water Discharges**
Section B.3.a of the General Permit requires quarterly visual observations of all drainage areas to detect the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges and their sources.

a. Indicate whether you visually observed all drainage areas to detect the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges and their sources. **Attach an explanation for any "NO" answers**.

July -September ☒ **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐ **N/A** October-December ☒ **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐ **N/A**

January-March ☒ **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐ **N/A** April-June ☒ **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐ **N/A**

b. Based upon the quarterly visual observations, were any unauthorized non-storm water discharges detected?

☐ **YES** ☒ **NO** Go to item F.2.d

c. Have each of the unauthorized non-storm water discharges been eliminated or permitted?

☐ **YES** ☐ **NO** **Attach explanation**

d. Use **Form 3** to report quarterly unauthorized non-storm water discharge visual observations or provide the following information.

i. name of each unauthorized non-storm water discharge.
ii. date and time of observation.
iii. source and location of each unauthorized non-storm water discharge.
iv. characteristics of the discharge at its source and impacted drainage area/discharge location.
v. name, title, and signature of observer.
vi. **any** corrective actions necessary to eliminate the source of each unauthorized non-storm water discharge and to clean impacted drainage areas. Provide date unauthorized non-storm water discharge(s) was eliminated or scheduled to be eliminated.

G. MONTHLY WET SEASON VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Section B.4.a of the General Permit requires you to conduct monthly visual observations of storm water discharges at all storm water discharge locations during the wet season. These observations shall occur during the first hour of discharge or, in the case of temporarily stored or contained storm water, at the time of discharge.

1. Indicate below whether monthly visual observations of storm water discharges occurred at all discharge locations. **Attach an explanation for any "NO" answers**. Include in this explanation whether any eligible storm events occurred during scheduled facility operating hours that did not result in a storm water discharge, and provide the date, time, name and title of the person who observed that there was no storm water discharge.

	YES	NO		YES	NO
October	☐	☒	February	☒	☐
November	☐	☒	March	☐	☒
December	☐	☒	April	☐	☒
January	☐	☒	May	☐	☒

2. Report monthly wet season visual observations using **Form 4** or provide the following information.

   a. date, time, and location of observation
   b. name and title of observer
   c. characteristics of the discharge (i.e., odor, color, etc.) and source of any pollutants observed.
   d. **any** new or revised BMPs necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges. Provide new or revised BMP implementation date.

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION (ACSCE)

H. ACSCE CHECKLIST

Section A.9 of the General Permit requires the facility operator to conduct one ACSCE in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations must be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP and monitoring program shall be revised and implemented, as necessary, within 90 days of the evaluation. The checklist below includes the minimum steps necessary to complete a ACSCE. Indicate whether you have performed each step below. **Attach an explanation for any "NO" answers.**

1. Have you inspected all potential pollutant sources and industrial activities areas? ☒ YES ☐ NO
   The following areas should be inspected:

   - areas where spills and leaks have occured during the last year.
   - outdoor wash and rinse areas.
   - process/manufacturing areas.
   - loading, unloading, and transfer areas.
   - waste storage/disposal areas.
   - dust/particulate generating areas.
   - erosion areas.
   - building repair, remodeling, and construction
   - material storage areas
   - vehicle/equipment storage areas
   - truck parking and access areas
   - rooftop equipment areas
   - vehicle fueling/maintenance areas
   - non-storm water discharge generating areas

2. Have you reviewed your SWPPP to assure that its BMPs address existing potential pollutant sources and industrial activities areas? ☒ YES ☐ NO

3. Have you inspected the entire facility to verify that the SWPPP's site map, is up-to-date? The following site map items should be verified: ☒ YES ☐ NO

   - facility boundaries
   - outline of all storm water drainage areas
   - areas impacted by run-on
   - storm water discharges locations
   - storm water collection and conveyance system
   - structural control measures such as catch basins, berms, containment areas, oil/water separators, etc.

4. Have you reviewed all General Permit compliance records generated since the last annual evaluation? [x] YES [ ] NO

The following records should be reviewed:

- quarterly authorized non-storm water discharge visual observations
- monthly storm water discharge visual observation
- records of spills/leaks and associated clean-up/response activities
- quarterly unauthorized non-storm water discharge visual observations
- Sampling and Analysis records
- preventative maintenance inspection and maintenance records

5. Have you reviewed the major elements of the SWPPP to assure compliance with the General Permit? [x] YES [ ] NO

The following SWPPP items should be reviewed:

- pollution prevention team
- list of significant materials
- description of potential pollutant sources
- assessment of potential pollutant sources
- identification and description of the BMPs to be implemented for each potential pollutant source

6. Have you reviewed your SWPPP to assure that a) the BMPs are adequate in reducing or preventing pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and b) the BMPs are being implemented? [x] YES [ ] NO

The following BMP categories should be reviewed:

- good housekeeping practices
- spill response
- employee training
- erosion control
- quality assurance
- preventative maintenance
- material handling and storage practices
- waste handling/storage
- structural BMPs

7. Has all material handling equipment and equipment needed to implement the SWPPP been inspected? [x] YES [ ] NO

I. ACSCE EVALUATION REPORT

The facility operator is required to provide an evaluation report that includes:

- identification of personnel performing the evaluation
- the date(s) of the evaluation
- necessary SWPPP revisions
- schedule for implementing SWPPP revisions
- any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken.

Use **Form 5** to report the results of your evaluation or develop an equivalent form.

J. ACSCE CERTIFICATION

The facility operator is required to certify compliance with the Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit. To certify compliance, both the SWPPP and Monitoring Program must be up to date and be fully implemented.

Based upon your ACSCE, do you certify compliance with the Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit? [x] YES [ ] NO

If you answered "NO" **attach an explanation** to the ACSCE Evaluation Report why you are not in compliance with the Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit.

ANNUAL REPORT CERTIFICATION

I am duly authorized to sign reports required by the INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT (see Standard Provision C.9) and I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those person directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Printed Name: Cody Cowgill

Signature: _____ Date: 06/30/2014

Title: Site Engineer

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DESCRIPTION OF BASIC ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS

The Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit (General Permit) requires you to analyze storm water samples for at least four parameters. These are pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Specific Conductance (SC),and Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Oil and Grease (O&G) may be substituted for TOC. In addition, you must monitor for any other pollutants which you believe to be present in your storm water discharge as a result of industrial activity and analytical parameters listed in Table D of the General Permit. There are no numeric limitations for the parameters you test for.

The four parameters which the General Permit requires to be tested are considered *indicator* parameters. In other words, regardless of what type of facility you operate, these parameters are nonspecific and general enough to usually provide some indication whether pollutants are present in your storm water discharge. The following briefly explains what each of these parameters mean:

pH is a numeric measure of the hydrogen-ion concentration. The neutral, or acceptable, range is within 6.5 to 8.5. At values less than 6.5, the water is considered acidic; above 8.5 it is considered alkaline or basic. An example of an acidic substance is vinegar, and a alkaline or basic substance is liquid antacid. Pure rainfall tends to have a pH of a little less than 7. There may be sources of materials or industrial activities which could increase or decrease the pH of your storm water discharge. If the pH levels of your storm water discharge are high or low, you should conduct a thorough evaluation of all potential pollutant sources at your site.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is a measure of the undissolved solids that are present in your storm water discharge. Sources of TSS include sediment from erosion of exposed land, and dirt from impervious (i.e. paved) areas. Sediment by itself can be very toxic to aquatic life because it covers feeding and breeding grounds, and can smother organisms living on the bottom of a water body. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants also adhere to sediment particles. This provides a medium by which toxic or other pollutants end up in our water ways and ultimately in human and aquatic life. TSS levels vary in runoff from undisturbed land. It has been shown that TSS levels increase significantly due to land development.

Specific Conductance (SC) is a numerical expression of the ability of the water to carry an electric current. SC can be used to assess the degree of mineralization, salinity, or estimate the total dissolved solids concentration of a water sample. Because of air pollution, most rain water has a SC a little above zero. A high SC could affect the usability of waters for drinking, irrigation, and other commercial or industrial use.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is a measure of the total organic matter present in water. (All organic matter contains carbon) This test is sensitive and able to detect small concentrations of organic matter. Organic matter is naturally occurring in animals, plants, and man. Organic matter may also be man made (so called synthetic organics). Synthetic organics include pesticides, fuels, solvents, and paints. Natural organic matter utilizes the oxygen in a receiving water to biodegrade. Too much organic matter could place a significant oxygen demand on the water, and possibly impact its quality. Synthetic organics either do not biodegrade or biodegrade very slowly. Synthetic organics are a source of toxic chemicals that can have adverse affects at very low concentrations. Some of these chemicals bioaccumulate in aquatic life. If your levels of TOC are high, you should evaluate all sources of natural or synthetic organics you may use at your site.

Oil and Grease (O&G) is a measure of the amount of oil and grease present in your storm water discharge. At very low concentrations, O&G can cause a sheen (that floating "rainbow") on the surface of water (1 qt. of oil can pollute 250,000 gallons of water). O&G can adversely affect aquatic life and create unsightly floating material and film on water, thus making it undrinkable. Sources of O&G include maintenance shops, vehicles, machines and roadways.

If you have any questions regarding whether or not your constituent concentrations are too high, please contact your local Regional Board office. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has published stormwater discharge benchmarks for a number of parameters. These benchmarks may be helpful when evaluating whether additional BMPs are appropriate. These benchmarks can be accessed at our website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov. It is contained in the Sampling and Analysis Reduction Certification.

See Storm Water Contacts at

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/contact.shtml

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FORM 1 - SAMPLING & ANALYSIS RESULTS

Monitoring Location	Sample Date / Time	Discharge Time	Sample Collector Name, Title	Parameter	Result	Units	Analytical Method	Method Detection Limit	Analyzed By
Outfall001	02/28/2014 14:10	14:10	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	=17	mg/L	A5310B	110	LAB
Outfall001	02/28/2014 14:10	14:10	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	=17	mg/L	A5310B	110	LAB
Outfall001	02/28/2014 14:10	14:10	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Iron, Total	=790	mg/L	E200.7	1	LAB
Outfall001	02/28/2014 14:10	14:10	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Electrical Conductivity @ 25 Deg. C	=540	umhos/cm	A2510B	200	LAB
Outfall001	02/28/2014 14:10	14:10	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Oil and Grease	=0	mg/L	E1664A	15	LAB
Outfall001	02/28/2014 14:10	14:10	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	pH	=8.37	SU	A4500H	9	LAB
Outfall001	02/28/2014 14:10	14:10	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	=26000	mg/L	A2540D	100	LAB
Outfall B	02/28/2014 13:00	13:00	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	=4.2	mg/L	A5310B	110	LAB
Outfall B	02/28/2014 13:00	13:00	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	=4.1	mg/L	A5310B	110	LAB
Outfall B	02/28/2014 13:00	13:00	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Iron, Total	=65	mg/L	E200.7	1	LAB
Outfall B	02/28/2014 13:00	13:00	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Electrical Conductivity @ 25 Deg. C	=190	umhos/cm	A2510B	200	LAB
Outfall B	02/28/2014 13:00	13:00	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Oil and Grease	=3.2	mg/L	E1664A	15	LAB
Outfall B	02/28/2014 13:00	13:00	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	pH	=8.6	SU	A4500H	9	LAB
Outfall B	02/28/2014 13:00	13:00	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	=1800	mg/L	A2540D	100	LAB
Outfall North	02/28/2014 13:40	13:40	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	=8	mg/L	A5310B	110	LAB
Outfall North	02/28/2014 13:40	13:40	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	=8.3	mg/L	A5310B	110	LAB
Outfall North	02/28/2014 13:40	13:40	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Iron, Total	=12	mg/L	E200.7	1	LAB
Outfall North	02/28/2014 13:40	13:40	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Electrical Conductivity @ 25 Deg. C	=500	umhos/cm	A2510B	200	LAB
Outfall North	02/28/2014 13:40	13:40	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Oil and Grease	=0	mg/L	E1664A	15	LAB
Outfall North	02/28/2014 13:40	13:40	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	pH	=7.64	SU	A4500H	9	LAB
Outfall North	02/28/2014 13:40	13:40	Moses Romero, Gas Technician	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	=240	mg/L	A2540D	100	LAB

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FORM 2 - QUARTERLY VISUAL OBSERVATIONS OF AUTHORIZED NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES (NSWDs)

Quarter	Date/Time(HH:MM)	Observer Name	Observer Title	Any Authorized NSWDs This Quarter?
July - Sept	09/25/2013	Moses Romero	Gas Technician	No

Source and Location of Authorized NSWD	Name of Authorized NSWD	Authorized NSWD Characteristics at Source	Authorized NSWD Characteristics at Drainage Area and Discharge Location	Revised or New BMPs Description and Implementation Date

Quarter	Date/Time(HH:MM)	Observer Name	Observer Title	Any Authorized NSWDs This Quarter?
Oct - Dec	11/21/2013	Moses Romero	Gas Technician	No

Source and Location of Authorized NSWD	Name of Authorized NSWD	Authorized NSWD Characteristics at Source	Authorized NSWD Characteristics at Drainage Area and Discharge Location	Revised or New BMPs Description and Implementation Date

Quarter	Date/Time(HH:MM)	Observer Name	Observer Title	Any Authorized NSWDs This Quarter?
Jan - Mar	02/26/2014	Moses Romero	Gas Technician	No

Source and Location of Authorized NSWD	Name of Authorized NSWD	Authorized NSWD Characteristics at Source	Authorized NSWD Characteristics at Drainage Area and Discharge Location	Revised or New BMPs Description and Implementation Date

Quarter	Date/Time(HH:MM)	Observer Name	Observer Title	Any Authorized NSWDs This Quarter?
Apr - Jun	05/21/2014	Moses Romero	Gas Technician	No

Source and Location of Authorized NSWD	Name of Authorized NSWD	Authorized NSWD Characteristics at Source	Authorized NSWD Characteristics at Drainage Area and Discharge Location	Revised or New BMPs Description and Implementation Date

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FORM 3 - QUARTERLY VISUAL OBSERVATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES (NSWDs)

Quarter	Date/Time(HH:MM)	Observer Name	Observer Title	Unauthorized NSWDs Observed?	Indications of Prior Unauthorized NSWDs?
July - Sept	09/25/2013 00:00	Moses Romero	Gas Technician	No	No

Source and Location of Unauthorized NSWD	Name of Unauthorized NSWD	Unauthorized NSWD Characteristics at Source	Unauthorized NSWD Characteristics at Drainage Area and Discharge Location	Corrective Actions to Eliminate Unauthorized NSWD and Elimination Date

Quarter	Date/Time(HH:MM)	Observer Name	Observer Title	Unauthorized NSWDs Observed?	Indications of Prior Unauthorized NSWDs?
Oct - Dec	11/21/2013 00:00	Moses Romero	Gas Technician	No	No

Source and Location of Unauthorized NSWD	Name of Unauthorized NSWD	Unauthorized NSWD Characteristics at Source	Unauthorized NSWD Characteristics at Drainage Area and Discharge Location	Corrective Actions to Eliminate Unauthorized NSWD and Elimination Date

Quarter	Date/Time(HH:MM)	Observer Name	Observer Title	Unauthorized NSWDs Observed?	Indications of Prior Unauthorized NSWDs?
Jan - Mar	02/26/2014 00:00	Moses Romero	Gas Technician	No	No

Source and Location of Unauthorized NSWD	Name of Unauthorized NSWD	Unauthorized NSWD Characteristics at Source	Unauthorized NSWD Characteristics at Drainage Area and Discharge Location	Corrective Actions to Eliminate Unauthorized NSWD and Elimination Date

Quarter	Date/Time(HH:MM)	Observer Name	Observer Title	Unauthorized NSWDs Observed?	Indications of Prior Unauthorized NSWDs?
Apr - Jun	05/21/2014 00:00	Moses Romero	Gas Technician	No	No

Source and Location of Unauthorized NSWD	Name of Unauthorized NSWD	Unauthorized NSWD Characteristics at Source	Unauthorized NSWD Characteristics at Drainage Area and Discharge Location	Corrective Actions to Eliminate Unauthorized NSWD and Elimination Date

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FORM 4 - MONTHLY VISUAL OBSERVATIONS OF
STORM WATER DISCHARGES

	Observation Date:			Observer Name:			Observer Title:	
	Location Description	Observation Time	Time Discharge Began	Were Pollutants Observed?	Drainage Area Description	Describe Storm Water Discharge Characteristics	Identify and Describe Source(s) of Pollutants	Describe any Revised or New BMPs and Their Date of Implementation

	Observation Date:			Observer Name:			Observer Title:	
	Location Description	Observation Time	Time Discharge Began	Were Pollutants Observed?	Drainage Area Description	Describe Storm Water Discharge Characteristics	Identify and Describe Source(s) of Pollutants	Describe any Revised or New BMPs and Their Date of Implementation

	Observation Date:			Observer Name:			Observer Title:	
	Location Description	Observation Time	Time Discharge Began	Were Pollutants Observed?	Drainage Area Description	Describe Storm Water Discharge Characteristics	Identify and Describe Source(s) of Pollutants	Describe any Revised or New BMPs and Their Date of Implementation

	Observation Date:			Observer Name:			Observer Title:	
	Location Description	Observation Time	Time Discharge Began	Were Pollutants Observed?	Drainage Area Description	Describe Storm Water Discharge Characteristics	Identify and Describe Source(s) of Pollutants	Describe any Revised or New BMPs and Their Date of Implementation

	Observation Date:	02/28/2014 00:00		Observer Name:	Moses Romero		Observer Title:	Gas Technician
	Location Description	Observation Time	Time Discharge Began	Were Pollutants Observed?	Drainage Area Description	Describe Storm Water Discharge Characteristics	Identify and Describe Source(s) of Pollutants	Describe any Revised or New BMPs and Their Date of Implementation
Drainage Location1	Outfall001	14:00	14:10	Yes	Discharge from sediment basin.	Cloudy discolored liquids.	Can not be identified.	Upstream BMPs of straw wattles around all surface water inlets will be installed by October 1, 2014. Structural improvements and cleanout of stormwater basin to increase pollutant removal effectiveness will be done as soon as permits allow.

Drainage Location2	Outfall North	13:30	13:10	Yes	Discharge from sediment basin.	Cloudy discolored liquids.	Can not be identified.	Upstream BMPs of straw wattles around all surface water inlets will be installed by October 1, 2014. Cleanout of stormwater basin to increase pollutant removal effectiveness will be done as soon as permits allow.
Drainage Location3	Outfall B	12:50	12:50	Yes	Discharge from side slope of open dirt lot.	Cloudy discolored liquids.	Can not be identified.	Upstream BMPs of straw wattles around all surface water inlets will be installed by October 1, 2014.
	Observation Date:			**Observer Name:**			**Observer Title:**	
	Location Description	**Observation Time**	**Time Discharge Began**	**Were Pollutants Observed?**	**Drainage Area Description**	**Describe Storm Water Discharge Characteristics**	**Identify and Describe Source(s) of Pollutants**	**Describe any Revised or New BMPs and Their Date of Implementation**
	Observation Date:			**Observer Name:**			**Observer Title:**	
	Location Description	**Observation Time**	**Time Discharge Began**	**Were Pollutants Observed?**	**Drainage Area Description**	**Describe Storm Water Discharge Characteristics**	**Identify and Describe Source(s) of Pollutants**	**Describe any Revised or New BMPs and Their Date of Implementation**
	Observation Date:			**Observer Name:**			**Observer Title:**	
	Location Description	**Observation Time**	**Time Discharge Began**	**Were Pollutants Observed?**	**Drainage Area Description**	**Describe Storm Water Discharge Characteristics**	**Identify and Describe Source(s) of Pollutants**	**Describe any Revised or New BMPs and Their Date of Implementation**

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FORM 5 - ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION
POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE/INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY BMP STATUS

Evaluation Date: 06/19/2014	Inspector Name: Cody Cowgill	Title: Site Engineer		
Potential Pollutant Source/Industrial Activity Area	**Are any BMPs Not Fully Implemented?**	**Are Additional/Revised BMPs Necessary?**	**Deficiencies in BMPs or BMP implementation**	**Additional/Revised BMPs or Corrective Actions and their date(s) of implementation**
Landfilling Operations	Yes	Yes	Sediment control from landfill outside slopes may not be adequate and basins may need structural improvements and/or maintenance to be more effective.	Upstream BMPs of straw wattles around all surface water inlets will be installed by October 1, 2014. Structural improvements and/or cleanout of stormwater basins to increase pollutant removal effectiveness will be done as soon as permits allow.
Fueling Area	No	No		
Other Areas (Access Roads)	No	No		
Maintenance Shop	No	No		
New Construction	Yes	No	Sediment control from outside slopes may not be adequate.	Upstream BMPs of straw wattles around all surface water inlets will be installed by October 1, 2014.
Flare Station and Gas Plant	No	No		
Liquid Handling	No	No		
Recycle Reload	No	No		

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EXPLANATIONS SPECIFIED FOR VARIOUS YES/NO QUESTIONS IN THE REPORT

Explanation Question	Explanation Text
E1	Only one rain event resulted in enough rainfall to cause a discharge.
E5	Stormwater discharge points that are not monitored are considered to be equivalent to discharge points that are monitored. The description of the discharge points include areas adjacent to Outfall A and Outfall B, which are open dirt lots. These drainage areas are identical in land use and characteristics and support the use of representative outfalls as substantially identical to those that are not sampled. The description of the discharge points also include areas represented by Outfall003, which is the main access road. These drainage areas are identical in land use and characteristics and support the use of representative outfalls as substantially identical to those that are not sampled.
G .October	No rain event resulted in enough rainfall to cause a discharge. Each discharge point was observed by Moses Romero, Gas Technician, during each rain event and the observation was recorded. 10/22/13 rainfall did not result in a discharge.
G .November	No rain event resulted in enough rainfall to cause a discharge. Each discharge point was observed by Moses Romero, Gas Technician, during each rain event and the observation was recorded. 11/20/13 rainfall did not result in a discharge.
G .December	No rain event resulted in enough rainfall to cause a discharge. Each discharge point was observed by Moses Romero, Gas Technician, during each rain event and the observation was recorded. 12/18/13 rainfall did not result in a discharge.
G .January	No rain event resulted in enough rainfall to cause a discharge. Each discharge point was observed by Moses Romero, Gas Technician, during each rain event and the observation was recorded. 1/29/14 rainfall did not result in a discharge.
G .March	No rain event resulted in enough rainfall to cause a discharge. Each discharge point was observed by Moses Romero, Gas Technician, during each rain event and the observation was recorded. 3/26/14 rainfall did not result in a discharge.
G .April	No rain event resulted in enough rainfall to cause a discharge. Each discharge point was observed by Moses Romero, Gas Technician, during each rain event and the observation was recorded. 4/23/14 rainfall did not result in a discharge.
G .May	No rain event resulted in enough rainfall to cause a discharge. Each discharge point was observed by Moses Romero, Gas Technician, during each rain event and the observation was recorded. 5/20/14 rainfall did not result in a discharge.

Attachments:

Attachment Title	Description	Date Uploaded	Attachment Type	Attachment Hash	Doc Part No/Total Parts
Laboratory Results		06/20/2014	Laboratory Results	4dee616f96853eea55186bcc6d58a868b7979 1a2f6923f54349a0de2 b2af	1/1

W-3
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

SCS ENGINEERS

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

EL SOBRANTE LANDFILL

Presented to:

USA WASTE OF CALIFORNIA, INC
10910 Dawson Canyon Road
Corona, California 92883

Prepared By:

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Revised April 20, 2012
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Revised March 24, 2014

File No. 01201025.01

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared by SCS Engineers under contract with USA Waste of California (USA Waste), a wholly owned subsidiary of Waste Management, and has been reviewed and approved by USA Waste. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be maintained at the Site.

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CERTIFICATION OF STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

Mike Williams
USA Waste of California, Inc. - El Sobrante Landfill
Senior District Manager

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1.0 PURPOSE AND INTRODUCTION

The El Sobrante Landfill (Site) is an existing Class III landfill located at 10910 Dawson Canyon Road in Corona, California. The Site is owned and operated by USA Waste of California (USA Waste), a wholly owned subsidiary of Waste Management.

On July 20, 2001, the Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted Order No. 01-53 Waste Discharge Requirements for the landfill. The Site Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) is 8 33S00059.

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which is required as part of the NPDES General Permit No. CAS 000001 (General Permit), is to:

- Identify potential pollution sources affecting the quality of storm water discharges.
- Focus management attention on sources of potential storm water pollution.
- Eliminate or minimize the risk of storm water discharge associated with these sources.
- Describe practices that will minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with facility activities.
- Ensure implementation of these practices.

This SWPPP will serve as a guide for evaluating potential storm water pollution sources and selecting and implementing appropriate management methods to prevent or control pollution in storm water discharge at the Site. Storm water discharges from facilities in the landfill sector are only regulated where precipitation and storm water run-on come into contact with areas associated with industrial activities and significant materials.

This SWPPP has been revised and updated to ensure compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ NPDES General Permit No. CAS 000001. A copy of the General Permit is provided in Appendix A. The SWPPP requirements are intended to facilitate a process whereby the operator of the facility thoroughly evaluates potential pollution sources at the Site and selects and implements appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. The process involves the following four steps:

1. Formation of a team of qualified landfill personnel who will be responsible for preparing the plan and assisting the plant manager in its implementation.
2. Assessment of potential storm water pollution sources.

3. Selection and implementation of appropriate management practices and controls.
4. Periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan to prevent storm water contamination.

This SWPPP is a "living" document that may be updated following the procedures set forth in this SWPPP. In addition to the annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation, the SWPPP is required to be updated and revised whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the Site that may impact the potential for pollutants to be discharged to storm water runoff. In addition, if the SWPPP is found to be ineffective in controlling the discharge of pollutants, the SWPPP will be revised to correct the identified deficiencies, according to the General Permit.

1.2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act was amended to address discharges of pollutants to water of the United States. Under the Clean Water Act, discharges from any point source are prohibited, unless a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit has been issued. In 1987, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drafted amended regulations of the Clean Water Act to include storm water discharges. These regulations were adopted in final form on November 16, 1990. The new regulations provide the framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under NPDES. California has been authorized by the EPA to implement the NPDES program and issue NPDES permits at the State level. The State Water Board adopted the General Industrial Storm Water Permit on November 19, 1991. On April 17, 1997, the State Water Board adopted the Revised General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ.

1.3 NOI SUBMITTAL

Prior to authorization of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity under the General Permit, a Notice of Intent (NOI) must be submitted to the Storm water NOI Processing Unit, State Water Resource Control Board. The facility's prior NOI (June 28, 1998) was updated to include additional property purchased by USA Waste of California and was transmitted to the State Water Board on October 8, 2009. A copy is provided in Appendix B.

1.4 TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE

If permit coverage is terminated, a Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted to the State Water Board. Procedures for termination are provided in Section E of the General Permit.

2.0 STORM WATER POTENTIAL POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM (SWPPP)

2.1 GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION

2.1.1 Site Information

The Site is a Class III landfill and it accepts solid wastes, rubbish, and approved special wastes. The total Site encompasses an area of 1,407 acres. The area permitted for waste disposal is approximately 468 acres. A Site Location Map is included as Figure 1.

2.1.2 Site Drainage Patterns and Outfall Locations

Site drainage patterns and storm water discharge outfall locations are depicted on the Site Drainage Map (Figure 2). In general, storm water runoff is collected and conveyed in control ditches, sideslope benches, and down-drain pipes. Several sedimentation basins or traps are located on site to reduce sediment-laden runoff.

As of December 2012, storm water discharges from the Site at seven distinct locations or outfalls. These outfalls are designated Outfall 001, 002, 003, North, South, A, and B and are shown on Figure 2. It should be noted that previous plans included discharge points (or Outfalls) for the Site that were designated D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4, and D-5. Due to changes in site drainage and topography, discharge points D-4 and D-5 are no longer point source discharge locations. Point D-1 has been redesignated Outfall 001, D-2 is now Outfall 002, and D-3 is now Outfall 003.

Approximate locations and designated names for planned future sediment basins and outfalls are also shown on Figure 2. Future sediment basins and outfalls located clockwise around the landfill will be designated Sediment Basin 6/Outfall Northeast and Sediment Basin 5/Outfall Southeast.

2.1.3 Significant Spills and Leaks

According to the General Permit, the SWPPP must identify significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous substances that occurred at the Site since April 17, 1994. Significant spills include release of substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR §110.10 and 40 CFR §117.21) or Section 102 of the CERCLA (see 40 CFR §302.4). There have been no reported significant spills or leaks of substances in excess of quantities that are reportable at the Site since April 17, 1994.

2.1.4 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Only the following non-storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized by the General Permit (Section D of the General Permit).

- Discharges from fire fighting activities.
- Fire hydrant flushing.
- Potable water sources, including waterline flushing.
- Irrigation drainage and lawn watering.
- Air conditioning condensate.
- Compressor condensate.
- Springs.
- Uncontaminated groundwater.
- Foundation or footing drainage.

In order for the non-storm water discharges provided above to be authorized, the following conditions must be met:

a. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with Regional Water Board requirements.
b. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with local agency ordinances and/or requirements.
c. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are specifically included in the SWPPP to (1) prevent or reduce the contact of non-storm water discharges with potential pollutant sources and (2) minimize, to the extent practicable, the flow or volume of non-storm water discharges.
d. The non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants.
e. The monitoring program includes quarterly visual observations of each non-storm water discharge and its source to ensure that BMPs are being implemented and are effective.
f. The non-storm water discharges are reported and described annually as part of the annual report.

2.1.5 Pollution Prevention Team

The Pollution Prevention Team consists of a Team Leader and team members that are responsible for implementing this SWPPP. Implementation of the SWPPP includes continuous assessment of potential contamination, BMPs, spill response, employee training, discharge monitoring, and annual SWPPP evaluation.

The Pollution Prevention Team for USA Waste is identified as follows:
Team Leader: Compliance Manager. The Compliance Manager's responsibilities are to ensure implementation of the SWPPP, including BMPs; to perform comprehensive site compliance evaluations; to submit Annual Reports to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board; communicate with other team members as to required operational changes or revisions to the SWPPP; and, alert Team Member No. 1 and No. 2 as to problems, changes, or spills or leaks, and address subsequent remediation.

Team Member No. 1: Operations Manager. The Operation Manager's responsibilities are to perform training of other team members, to coordinate monitoring, and to assist Team Leader as needed with environmental and regulatory questions or issues.

Team Member No. 2: Area Environmental Manager. Area Environmental Manager's responsibilities are to provide necessary management support and resources for implementation of BMPs, together with Team Leader and Team Members No. 1 and No. 3.

Team Member(s) No. 3: The Scalehouse Attendant(s) and/or Equipment Operator(s). Responsibilities are to alert Team Leader of observed spills, leaks, unpermitted or unusual discharges, and to ensure equipment is maintained and fueled according to proper procedures.

Responsible Official Authorization for USA of California, Inc. is included in Appendix C.

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Section 2.2 presents a description of the potential pollutant sources at the Site. This section includes a general description of the Site's drainage, an inventory of significant materials, potential pollutant sources, and BMPs.

2.2.1 Drainage

Drainage and erosion are controlled at the Site by utilizing an engineered and designed series of ditches, benches, down-drain pipes, and sediment basins. Typically, the ditches and benches collect runoff and convey it to down-drain pipes (or chutes). These pipes convey the storm water off the landfill surface. The majority of the Site either drains to the south into the South Runoff Control Channel and discharges at Outfall 001 or toward Sediment Basin 3 which discharges to Outfall 003, or drains to the northeast and exists via Outfall 005. Sediment Basin 2 collects storm water runoff in the northwest portion of the Site and discharges at Outfall 002. Refer to Figure 2 for the location of the outfalls.

Temporary sedimentation basins may be used to contain and hold storm water runoff during construction of expansion areas, placement of landfill cap/cover, and backfilling/grading projects. Water from these basins do not flow directly to storm water discharge locations but if needed, may be pumped to existing discharge locations after sediment has settled out.
Site storm water run off discharges to unnamed tributaries that flow to the Temescal Wash, which flows to the Santa Ana River.

2.2.2 List of Significant Materials

Potentially exposed materials at the Site include solid waste at the active face of the landfill (i.e., wastes that have not yet been covered), recyclable material storage, hazardous and prohibited waste storage (for materials discovered during load check), sediment from erosion of exposed slopes, leachate, subdrain, and gas condensate liquid handling systems, and storage of petroleum products necessary for vehicle maintenance, and vehicle re-fueling.

The petroleum products are stored in the Maintenance Shop, Fueling Station, Gas Plant, and Flare Station Areas (Figure 2). These materials include:

- Diesel fuel (10,000-gallon underground storage tank).
- Motor oil (aboveground tanks containing various grades of motor oil).
- Gear lubricant, antifreeze, parts cleaner (55-gallon drums).
- Used oil (aboveground tank).
- Other maintenance materials.
- Used batteries.

Diesel fuel is handled by the supplier and received at the Fueling Station Area approximately once every four days at an estimated rate of 7,000 gallons per delivery.

All other significant materials are handled by the supplier and received at the Maintenance Shop, Gas Plant, and Flare Station Areas at a variable rate as needed.

2.2.3 Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

Potential sources of storm water pollution are primarily located in the following areas of the Site:

1. Landfilling Operations.
2. Maintenance Shop.
3. Fueling Station and Underground Storage Tanks (USTs).
4. Gas Plant.
5. Flare Station.
6. Liquids Handling Tank Farm.

7. Recycle Reload Operations and Electronic Waste (EWaste/CRT) Collection and Storage.
8. Other Areas (e.g. Access Roads, Scales, Storm Water Drainage areas).
9. New Landfill Cell (Phase) Construction.
10. Earthmoving, soil conveyance, and soil backfilling activities.

Potential sources of storm water pollution that may occur at the areas listed above include the following:

- Sediment from erosion of bare surfaces and slopes.
- Contact water from active cells.
- Vehicle maintenance area spills (e.g., oil, cleaning agents, hydraulic fluid).
- Fueling spills or overfills.
- Vehicle leaks of oil, hydraulic fluid, or antifreeze due to broken hoses or cracked parts.
- Leachate from leachate seeps.
- Aboveground fuel tank leaks, or spills.
- Leachate, landfill gas condensate, or subdrain liquid leakage from collection piping and holding tanks.
- Contact water from recycled and EWaste materials.
- Spill and leakage from temporarily stored rejected hazardous or liquid wastes.

Waste materials include municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris, are accepted a rate of approximately 7,000 tons per day. Hazardous materials discovered in municipal waste loads are removed from the landfill during load check procedures and stored temporarily in a secure facility before being transported off site to a licensed hazardous waste facility. The rate of hazardous materials found in loads varies from day to day but is typically several batteries, gallons cans of paint and quarts of oil on a monthly basis.

Petroleum products are used to fuel and maintain landfill operating equipment and refuse hauling trucks and equipment. Products managed at the Site include diesel fuel, motor oil, hydraulic oil, transmission oil, used oil, antifreeze and other similar materials. These materials are received and stored in drums, or in aboveground tanks as described in Table 1.

Gas condensate is generated by the landfill gas collection system. The gas condensate is stored in a 6,000-gallon aboveground storage tank surrounded by a concrete secondary containment structure. Leachate generated from the landfill is collected and stored in two 12,000-gallon aboveground storage tanks, both surrounded by a concrete secondary containment structure. Leachate and condensate are commingled and utilized for dust control over lined areas of the landfill.

Hazardous wastes generated from load check procedures are stored in appropriate containers in the enclosed hazardous waste accumulation area for up to 90 days and are shipped off site to an

approved hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility. Electronic wastes are stored in totes or gondolas and shipped to a licensed electronic waste recycler on a bi-weekly basis.

2.2.4 Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

Table 1 summarizes the potential pollutant sources identified above, along with recognized BMPs for each one. Among the sources and pollutants listed, those most likely to contribute to releases of pollutants in storm water from the Site are those associated with dust and sediment generated from landfilling operations. These operations are the most industrial activity at the Site, and are more likely to be affected by major storm events than those associated with equipment fueling, equipment maintenance, and leachate/gas condensate liquids control. The relatively low volume of usage and structural controls such as secondary containment and enclosure of the potential release points limit potential releases of fuel, other petroleum products, and leachate/gas condensate liquids.

2.3 STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The storm water BMPs appropriate for the Site are based on the identified sources of potential pollutants. The measures and controls to be implemented for storm water runoff management fall into two basic categories: non-structural BMPs and structural BMPs. An assessment of key potential pollution sources and corresponding BMPs are provided in Table 1, and described below in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.

2.3.1 Non-Structural BMPs

The following subsections describe the non-structural BMPs for the Site.

2.3.1.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping procedures are to be followed at the Site to keep the facility clean and orderly, thereby minimizing the potential for pollutants to enter storm water runoff. This includes:

- Maintenance of storm water control structures and secondary containment berms around fuel tanks.
- Maintaining berms around the active disposal face when it is above grade.
- Avoiding spills of fuel or other vehicle fluids.
- Keeping heavy equipment in good operating condition to eliminate drips and leaks.
- Prompt and proper clean up of fuel or vehicle fluid spills.
- Regular clean up of the maintenance area.

- Using temporary ground covers (e.g., plastic sheeting or drip pans) when performing vehicle maintenance.
- Cleaning trucks and equipment to control tracking of MSW and sediment out of the working face.

Additional detail regarding other BMPs for minimizing the potential for pollutants to enter storm water runoff, include:

2.3.1.1.1 Maintaining Vehicles and Equipment

USEPA recommends the following BMPs to minimize storm water pollution from vehicle and equipment maintenance operations. The USEPA-recommended BMPs have been modified to reflect Site-specific conditions.

- Avoid using liquid cleaners and solvents such as trichloroethylene, 1,1,1- trichloroethane, or methylene chloride to clean parts. Substitute non-caustic detergents, or water- or citrus-based cleaners instead of organic solvents. If organic solvents are necessary, use non-chlorinated organic solvents like kerosene or mineral spirits. Perform liquid cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. Use drip pans to contain drips. Reuse the cleaning agents, whenever possible.

- Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use rags or damp mops for small spills and absorbent materials for larger spills. Avoid hosing down work areas.

- Place oil filters in a funnel over the used oil recycling or disposal collection tank(s) to drain excess oil before disposal.

- Inspect vehicles for oil or fluid leaks, particularly when parked. Place pans under leaks and designate a single area away from natural storm water drainage paths to drain and replace motor oil, coolant, and other fluids.

- Store batteries in enclosed or secondary containment areas.

- Recycle used oil, oil filters, antifreeze, hydraulic fluid, batteries and cleaning solutions, when practical.

2.3.1.1.2 Fueling

USEPA recommends the following BMPs to minimize storm water pollution from vehicle fueling activities. The USEPA-recommended BMPs have been modified to reflect Site-specific conditions.

- Closely observe fuel transfers to prevent overfills.

- Spill and overfill prevention equipment be installed on fuel tanks.

- Discourage "topping off" of fuel tanks by training employees.
- Use dry clean-up methods in the fueling area. Have absorbents and rags readily available to clean up spills.
- Do not hose down the area of petroleum spill or leak.
- Dry methods of cleaning equipment will be utilized in the working face area to prevent waste "track-out".
- Minimize storm water run-on by grading and/or berming the area around the fuel storage area.

2.3.1.1.3 Storage of Rejected Hazardous or Liquids Wastes

Store all rejected hazardous or liquid wastes discovered during the facility load check program in an enclosed or covered area and away from vehicle traffic and storm water flow paths. Store all rejected materials in area with secondary containment. During this brief storage period, the following precautionary measures will be followed to prevent pollution of storm water discharge.

- Ensure that the materials are appropriately containerized and labeled.
- Inspect the containers frequently to ensure that the containers are not damaged by the weather, vehicle traffic, etc.
- Promptly and properly clean up spills or leaks and properly dispose of the materials used in the clean up.

2.3.1.1.4 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance will include regular and routine review, inspection, and maintenance of storm water control structures or equipment, as well as other Site equipment that is exposed to storm water.

Below is a list of the equipment and structures on which preventive maintenance is to be performed.

- Hoses, fuel tanks, and fluid reservoirs on heavy equipment. Check for corrosion, cracks, holes, splitting seams, or damaged or worn connections. As part of their routine activities, drivers and mechanics periodically check for corrosion, cracks, holes, or other damage.
- Aboveground storage tanks. As part of their routine activities, Site personnel will check for corrosion, cracks, holes, splitting seams, or damaged or worn connections.

- Secondary containment around aboveground fuel tanks. As part of the Site inspection program, check for erosion, cracks, or other damage to the secondary containment structure.

- Cans, pails or other containers of vehicle fluids used for maintenance. As part of their routine activities, Site personnel will check for tipped containers, leaking containers, corrosion, and fluids in improper containers.

- Active disposal face (when above-grade). As part of their routine activities, Site personnel and the facility inspection program, will check for erosion or other damage.

2.3.1.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Spill prevention measures at the landfill include secondary containment for aboveground storage fuel tanks and other types of storage vessels/containers, proper fueling and vehicle maintenance procedures, and rejection of liquid and hazardous waste both through the special waste program and at the gate. Disposable absorbent booms and granular compounds (e.g., kitty litter) will be kept on site to clean up and control minor spills. Emergency procedures in the event of larger spills are discussed further in the Site's Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC Plan) and the Site's Contingency Plan.

2.3.1.3 Inspections

Site inspections will be conducted monthly during the wet season (October 1 through May 30) and documented in the Annual Report (See Sections 3.8 and 3.9). The inspection should focus on active land application areas, material/waste storage areas exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, liquid collection and containment systems, and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the Site. The inspection also should ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. As part of normal operating procedures, Site operator(s) will observe the active face and check for signs of leachate seepage. Deficiencies in the implementation of this SWPPP must be corrected and documented within 14 days of the Site inspection.

2.3.1.4 Employee Training

In accordance with USEPA requirements, employees will be trained annually in prevention of storm water pollutant discharge through familiarization with the procedures detailed in the SWPPP, as appropriate for each employee's position and function at the Site. The Team Leader or Team Member No. 1 will coordinate and conduct this training on a regular basis. The training should include a review of the purpose and goals of the SWPPP, identification and discussion of potential sources of storm water pollution at the Site, the BMPs to be implemented at the Site, and each employee's role in storm water pollution prevention. Records of employee training will be documented.

2.3.1.5 Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting

Records of employee training, site inspections, remediation of spills, changes to the SWPPP, and Annual Reports will be recorded and kept in the Site's operating record. Team Member No. 3 will report significant observations, areas or sources requiring attention, and spills or leaks to the Team Leader, who will in turn report these items to Team Member No. 1. Team Member No. 1 will coordinate training and inform the Team Leader of necessary changes to procedures, operations, or storm water control structures. The Team Leader will be responsible for implementing the SWPPP, and ensure that required changes are carried out in the field.

2.3.2 Structural BMPs

Structural BMPs are designed to address specific potential pollution sources or activities at a site. The storm water pollution prevention team (See Section 2.1.5) will periodically review structural BMPs to assess revisions or additions that need to be made to minimize storm water pollution. Structural BMP practices will be designed and implemented in general accordance with the California Stormwater Quality Association Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook, Construction or Industrial/Commercial dated January 2003 and Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Reference Manual dated March 2007.

2.3.2.1 Secondary Containment Structures for Aboveground Storage Tanks

Accidental releases of chemicals from aboveground storage tanks can contaminate storm water. Materials spilled, leaked, or lost from storage tanks may also accumulate in soils or on other surfaces and be carried away by runoff from a rainfall event. The USEPA-recommended BMPs have been modified to reflect Site-specific conditions.

- Evaluate the use of protective guards (e.g., bollards, earthen berms) to prevent damage from vehicles.

- Routinely inspection the secondary containment berm or system to evaluate condition and ensure that it is designed and constructed to contain the entire volume of the tank contents, with a freeboard allowance.

- Routinely inspect tank foundations, connections, tanks walls and piping for corrosion, leaks, straining, cracks, or other physical damage.

2.3.2.2 Sediment Detention Basins

Permanent or temporary sediment detention basins collect storm water runoff from around and off the landfill limits prior to discharge off the Site. Sediment detention basins are used to allow sediment to settle out of the water or reduce sediment-laden runoff prior to leaving the property limits.

2.3.2.3 Exposed Soil Areas

As existing disposal areas reach capacity, new landfill cells (or phases) are constructed. The construction of new phases is an ongoing activity at any active solid waste landfill. Phase I through X have already been excavated at the Site. A total of 17 phases are permitted at the Site.
During cell construction, soil is excavated and conveyed to the area west of the landfill and used to backfill a previously mined area known as SMP-107. Mining Permit SMP-107 includes 85 total acres of which the disturbed or mined area is approximately 64 acres. The approved reclamation plan allows the soil excavated from the landfill cell construction to be used as backfill according to the fill plan (Appendix D). The excavated soil will be delivered to the SMP-107 area using conveyors transporting soils approximately 2 miles. Heavy equipment will be used to place and compact the imported clean soils within SMP-107.

During the construction of a new phase and filling of area SMP-107, the following Site-specific BMPs may be followed to prevent pollution (including sediment and chemical types) of storm water discharge, if needed:

- Flow Diversion: Although the Site property receives very little run-on from topographically higher areas, flow diversion within the Site may be necessary to prevent storm water from entering vehicle maintenance areas and active waste disposal areas. Flow diversion is typically accomplished by the construction of earthen berms and channels.

- Energy Dissipation: Energy dissipation materials or structures may be needed to prevent erosion at culvert entrances and exits, steeply sloping channels, and other concentrated flow areas. These materials or structures include riprap, articulated concrete blocks, gabions, or stilling basins.

- Erosion Control: Erosion control materials or structures may be needed to prevent erosion in channels, on covered landfill slopes, or naturally steep slopes. Erosion control in these areas may be accomplished through armoring with cobbles, riprap, erosion control matting, vegetation, dozer tracking, or other suitable means.

- Sediment Control: Controls may be needed during some periods of the operation to prevent sediment from entering waterways. Potential sediment controls that may be employed at the Site include: silt fencing, straw bales, sediment traps or filters, rock check dams, and stabilization of haul roads with crushed rock or gravel. Suggested uses include use during construction of expansion areas and may be placed upstream of sediment detention ponds, upstream of the perimeter road drainage channels, and around soil stockpiles. Rock check dams can be placed after silt fences, if silt fences appear to not be sufficient for reducing sediment transport. Sediment traps can be used if both silt fences and rock check dams are deemed insufficient for control of sediment transport.

- Exposure Minimization: This category of BMP (as applicable to the Site during construction and the need for temporary equipment and vehicle staging areas) includes:

the use of containment berms around the fuel tanks; drip pans or tarps beneath vehicles being serviced or parts being cleaned; vehicle positioning to minimize the potential for vehicle impact to containers and tanks; the use of absorbents to mitigate spills; appropriate signage and labeling of designated areas and containers; and, proper security and Site access controls to prevent unauthorized discharges. When a fuel truck for re-fueling is required such as during expansion area construction activities, the BMPs listed in Section 2.3.1.1.2 will be used to minimize storm water pollution.

Since each new landfill phase is unique in regards to the area of disturbance and drainage flow patterns, specific BMP requirements will be prepared for each new phase. Prior to the construction of a new phase, grading and drainage plans will be prepared to ensure conformance with the Industrial Storm Water Permit and this Plan's BMPs. This practice will not be necessary for area SMP-107 since an approved grading and drainage plan has been developed and approved by Riverside County.

The construction contractor is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all necessary erosion/sediment and chemical control measures installed associated with expansion development activities.

The construction contractor will identify qualified personnel to inspect all constructed erosion and sediment control measures, such as the silt fences, check dams, inlet protection, culverts, sediment basins, etc. The inspections will be conducted after each runoff producing rainfall event, and/or once a month whether it has rained or not, for the entire construction period. Any necessary repairs or cleanup to maintain effectiveness of the erosion control devices will be made immediately. After each inspection, the inspector is required to prepare a brief report summarizing the scope of inspection, names(s) and qualifications of inspector(s), inspection date, major observations, and actions taken to rectify deficiencies or repair of damaged erosion and sediment control measures.

3.0 STORM WATER MONITORING PROGRAM

A Storm Water Monitoring Plan (SWMP) has been prepared for the El Sobrante Landfill (SCS Engineers, 2001). Refer to the SWMP for a more detailed explanation of the monitoring requirements.

The SWMP presents the objectives and requirements for monitoring and sampling storm water at the Site. The below discussion summarizes the key elements associated with monitoring and sampling of storm water associated with the El Sobrante Landfill. Refer to the SWMP for a more detailed explanation of the monitoring requirements.

3.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the SWMP, which is required as part of the NPDES General Permit, is to:

- Ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions and Receiving Water Limitations specified in the General Permit.

- Ensure practices at the facility to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.
- Aid in the implementation of the SWPPP.
- Measure the effectiveness of the BMPs in reducing or preventing pollutants in storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

3.2 STORM WATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Visual observations and samples of storm water discharges are to be taken at all drainage areas that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges during a storm event. The existing and future locations selected for storm water sampling are shown on Figure 2.

In the event that visual observation and sample collection locations are difficult to observe or sample, other locations that are representative of the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges should be observed and sampled.

3.3 VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Visual observations of non-storm water and storm water discharges are required by the General Permit. Visual observations are conducted to document the presence of any discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, etc., as well as the source of the discharge. Records of the visual observations must be kept and must include the following:

- Visual observation dates.
- Locations observed.
- Description of observations.
- Response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges.
- Response taken to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges.

3.3.1 Quarterly Non-Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

Visual observations of non-storm water discharges are to be conducted quarterly and are to include the following:

- All drainage areas within the facility are to be visually observed for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges.

- Authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources are to be visually observed.

Visual observations of non-storm water discharges should be performed during daylight hours, on days with no storm water discharges, and during scheduled facility operating hours. The

quarterly visual observations must occur within 6-18 weeks of each other and in each of the following periods: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December.

3.3.2 Monthly Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

During the wet season (October 1 through May 30), visual observations of storm water discharges from one storm event per month are to be performed. Visual observations should occur during the first hour of discharge and at all discharge locations.

3.4 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Storm water discharges from all storm water discharge locations at the Site should be sampled during the first hour of discharge from the first storm event of the wet season, and from at least one other storm event during the wet season. If discharges from the first storm event of the wet season are not sampled, discharges from two other storm events during the wet season should be sampled, and an explanation provided in the Annual Report as to why the first storm event was not sampled. If a sample is not collected during a wet season, an explanation should be provided in the Annual Report as to why a sample was not collected during any storm events.

Sampling of storm water discharges is only required when the discharge occurs during scheduled facility operating hours and is preceded by at least three working days without storm water discharge.

Storm water samples are to be analyzed for the following parameters:

- Total suspended solids (TSS).
- Total suspended solids (TSS).
- pH.
- Specific conductance.
- Total organic carbon (TOC) (oil and grease may be substituted for TOC).
- Iron (Fe).

3.5 VISUAL OBSERVATION AND SAMPLE COLLECTION EXCEPTIONS

Visual observations and storm water discharge sampling are not required when any of the following conditions occur:

- When storm water discharges occur during dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding, electrical storms, etc.
- When storm water discharges do not occur during daylight hours.

- When storm water discharges do not occur during scheduled facility operating hours.
- When storm water discharges are not preceded by at least three working days without storm water discharges.

If the required number of visual observations (one per month) or sampling (twice per year during the wet season) does not occur due to any of the above exceptions, an explanation of why the visual observations or sampling could not be conducted should be included in the Annual report.

Visual observations may be conducted more than one hour after discharge begins if the facility operator determines that this procedure better satisfies the objective of SWMP and includes an explanation of why the visual observations and sample collection should be conducted after the first hour of discharge.

3.6 MONITORING METHODS

Storm water sampling and analysis methods, including sampling and sampling preservation, instrument calibration, and laboratory analyses, will be conducted in accordance with the following requirements:

- Sampling and sample preservation will be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association).
- All monitoring instruments and equipment, including instruments for measuring pH and electrical conductivity, will be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications.
- All laboratory analyses should be conducted according to Federal and State approved test procedures, unless other test procedures have been specified in the General Permit or by the Regional Water Board.
- All metals will be reported as total metals.
- All laboratory analyses will be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services.

Table 2 summarizes the sampling bottles and required preservatives, if any, for the required the parameters.

Table 3 summarizes the laboratory analytical methods for the parameters. Also shown in Table 3 are the limits of detection corresponding to the analytical methods and justification why the detection limits are adequate to satisfy the objectives of the monitoring program.

3.7 STORM WATER EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES

Effective January 19, 2000, the USEPA promulgated new effluent limitations for wastewaters discharged from landfills to navigable waters. Wastewaters include landfill gas condensate, leachate, contaminated storm water (comes into contact with the active face of the landfill), and contact wash-water from equipment that comes into direct contact with solid waste. The complete rule can be found in 40 CFR Parts 136 and 445.

Any liquid meeting these requirements will be contained and not discharged from the Site, therefore no effluent limits are required. The contained water will be used as dust control in lined areas of the Site or transported off site to a licensed disposal/recycling facility according to current regulatory requirements.

3.8 ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

An Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (ACSCE) will be conducted by qualified personnel in each reporting period (July 1 through June 30). The ACSCE must be conducted within eight to sixteen months of each other.

The personnel performing the evaluation will visually inspect the Site for evidence of, or the potential for, pollution of storm water discharges. The measures in-place to prevent or reduce pollutants will be re-evaluated for effectiveness, adequacy, and implementation. Structural controls will be inspected for integrity. Other equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, will be inspected. A review of recordkeeping practices will also be performed.

The potential pollutant sources listed in Section 2.2, and the BMPs listed in Section 2.3 of the SWPPP, will be revised, as necessary, to reflect the findings of the ACSCE. Revisions to the SWPPP will be made within ninety (90) days of the evaluation.

An ACSCE Report is required to be submitted with the facility's Annual Report. The ACSCE Report will include the following:

a. Identification of personnel performing the evaluation.
b. Date(s) of the evaluation.
c. Necessary SWPPP revisions.
d. Schedule for implementing SWPPP revisions.
e. Any incidents of non-compliance and corrective actions taken.
f. Certification that the facility operator is in compliance with the General Permit.

3.9 ANNUAL REPORT

An Annual Report is required to be submitted to the local Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Regional Water Board) by July 1 of each year. The Annual Report will be completed on the Forms provided by the Water Board (www.waterboards.ca.gov).

The Annual Report will include the following:

- A summary of visual observations and sampling results.
- An evaluation of the visual observations and sampling and analysis results.
- Laboratory results.
- The Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation report.

Additional requirements are contained on the Regional Water Quality Control Board Annual Report form and in Section B, paragraph 14 of the General Permit.

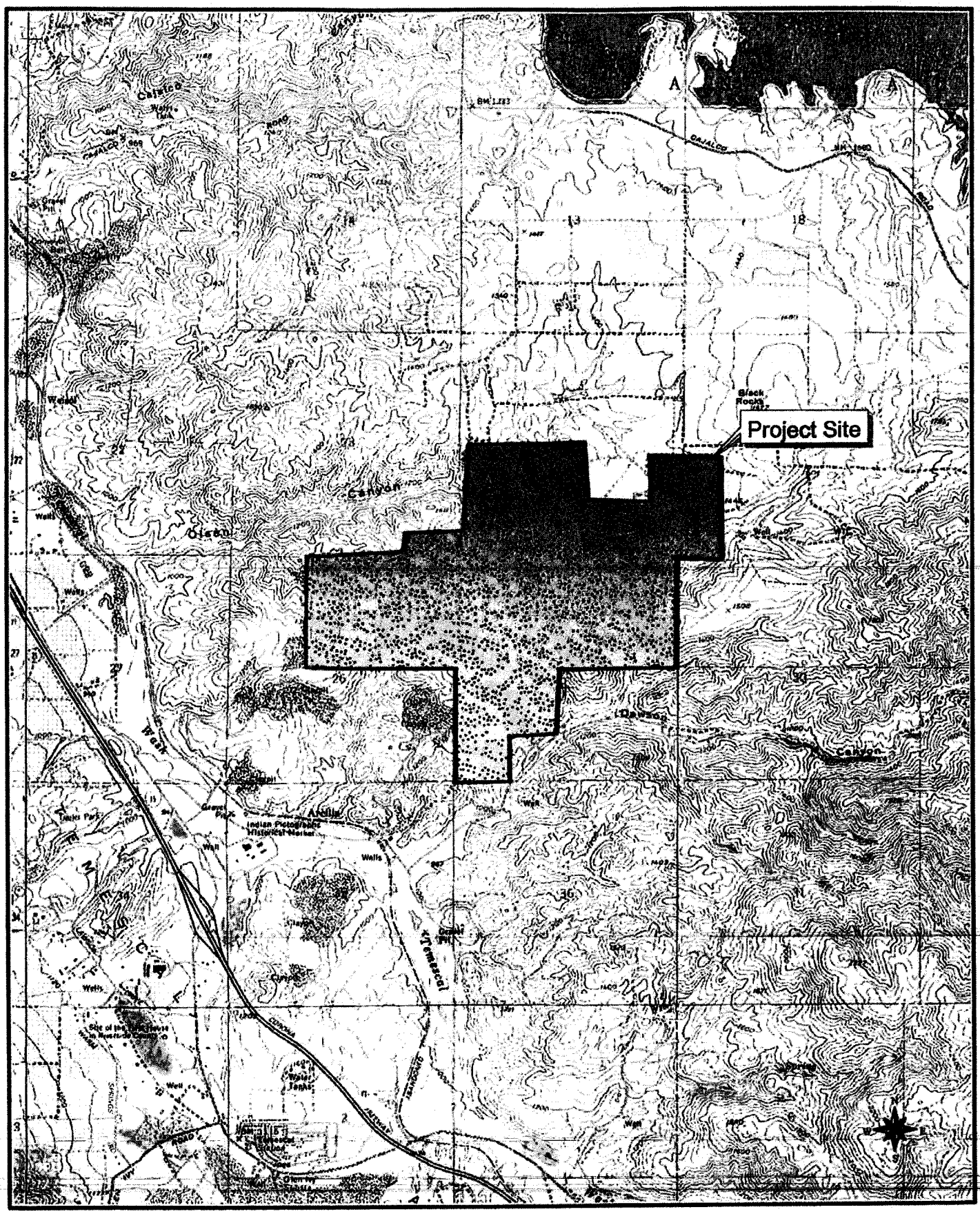

Figure 1. Map Showing Location of El Sobrante Landfill

1:36000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

Source: USGS Lake Mathews,
Santiago Peak, Alberhill and Corona South, California
1988-Lake Mathews, Alberhill and Santiago Peak 1962- Corona South

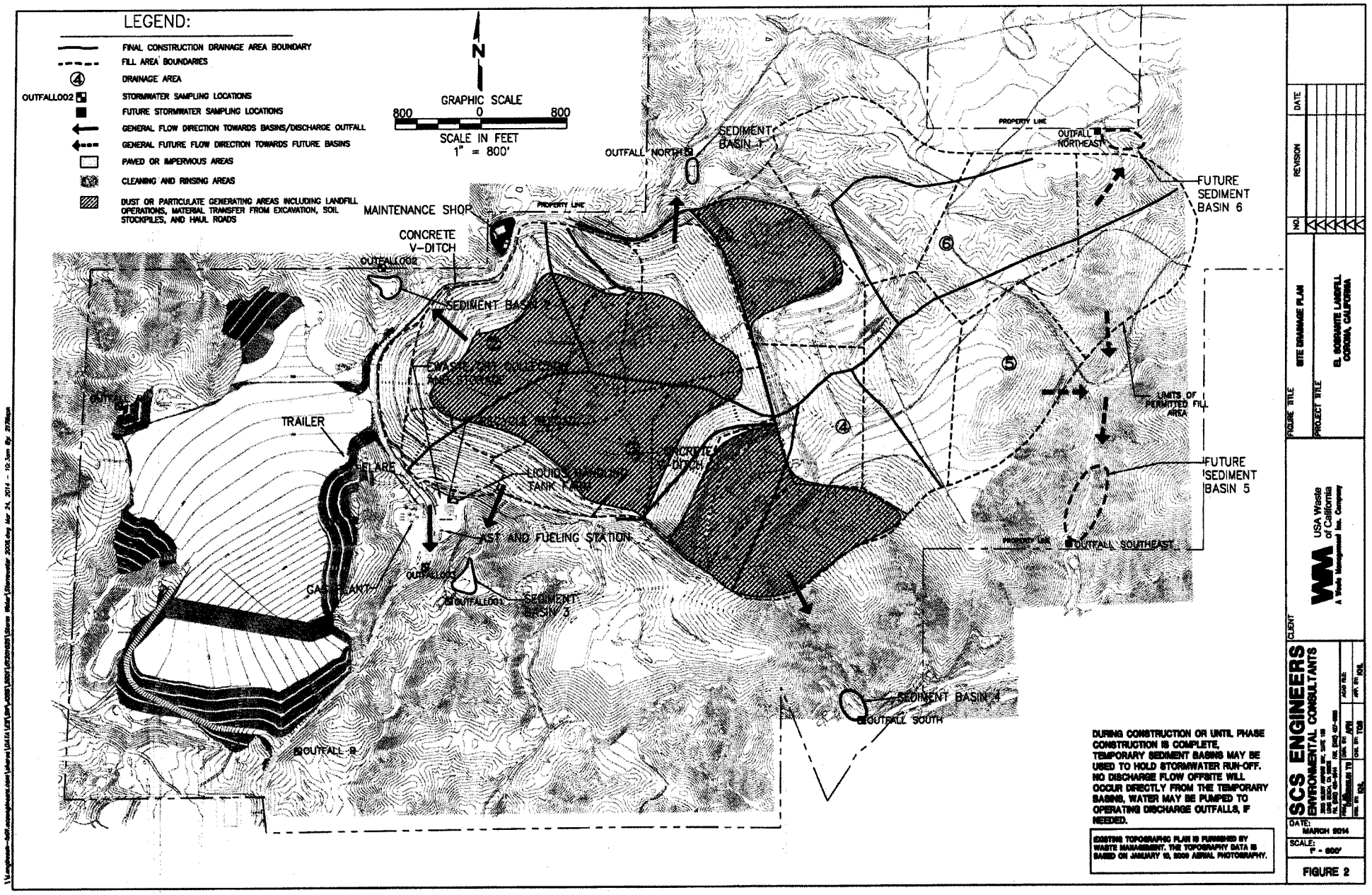
LEGEND:
FINAL CONSTRUCTION DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY
FILL AREA BOUNDARIES
DRAINAGE AREA
OUTFALL002
STORMWATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
FUTURE STORMWATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
GENERAL FLOW DIRECTION TOWARDS BASINS/DISCHARGE OUTFALL
GENERAL FUTURE FLOW DIRECTION TOWARDS FUTURE BASINS
PAVED OR IMPERVIOUS AREAS
CLEANING AND RINSING AREAS
DUST OR PARTICULATE GENERATING AREAS INCLUDING LANDFILL OPERATIONS, MATERIAL TRANSFER FROM EXCAVATION, SOIL STOCKPILES, AND HAUL ROADS
N
GRAPHIC SCALE
800 0 800
SCALE IN FEET
1" = 800'
OUTFALL NORTH
SEDIMENT BASIN 1
PROPERTY LINE
OUTFALL NORTHEAST
FUTURE SEDIMENT BASIN 6
MAINTENANCE SHOP
CONCRETE V-DITCH
OUTFALL002
SEDIMENT BASIN 2
TRAILER
FLARE
LIQUIDS STORAGE TANK FARM
CONCRETE V-DITCH
LIMITS OF PERMITTED FILL AREA
FUTURE SEDIMENT BASIN 5
AST AND FUELING STATION
OUTFALL003
OUTFALL004
SEDIMENT BASIN 3
OUTFALL SOUTHEAST
SEDIMENT BASIN 4
OUTFALL SOUTH
OUTFALL 8
DURING CONSTRUCTION OR UNTIL PHASE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE, TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASINS MAY BE USED TO HOLD STORMWATER RUN-OFF. NO DISCHARGE FLOW OFFSITE WILL OCCUR DIRECTLY FROM THE TEMPORARY BASINS, WATER MAY BE PUMPED TO OPERATING DISCHARGE OUTFALLS, IF NEEDED.
EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN IS FURNISHED BY WASTE MANAGEMENT. THE TOPOGRAPHY DATA IS BASED ON JANUARY 10, 2009 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.
NO.
REVISION
DATE
FIGURE TITLE
SITE DRAINAGE PLAN
PROJECT TITLE
EL SOBRANTE LANDFILL
CORONA, CALIFORNIA
CLIENT
USA Waste of California
A Waste Management Inc. Company
SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
DATE:
MARCH 2014
SCALE:
1" = 800'
FIGURE 2

TABLE 1.

ASSESSMENT OF KEY POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SUMMARY

AREA	ACTIVITY	POLLUTANT SOURCE	POLLUTANT	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)
Landfilling Operations	Refuse Handling, Cover, Erosion Control and Litter Control	Rainfall running off refuse area and rainfall running on and off refuse area.	Refuse Run-off, Sediment	· Using "area" method of landfilling. · Use of cover material. · Final grades with slopes greater than 3 percent to direct storm water away from working face and prevent ponding. · Construction of berm/ditches to collect and channel run-off from the landfill. · Removal of household hazardous waste from work face and placement in appropriate containers. · Litter is picked up on regular basis and kept out of drainage channels. · Permanent slopes are protected by vegetation. · Employee training. · Regular inspection of landfilling operations.

TABLE 1.

ASSESSMENT OF KEY POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SUMMARY

AREA	ACTIVITY	POLLUTANT SOURCE	POLLUTANT	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)
Maintenance Shop, Fueling Station, Underground Storage Tanks	Equipment Maintenance, Fueling, Material Storage	Spills and leaks during delivery, refueling, equipment maintenance, etc. Hosing or washing down the area Rainfall running off maintenance shop and fueling area and rainfall running on and off maintenance shop and fueling area. Leaking storage tanks.	Diesel Fuel, Antifreeze, Oils and Other Lubricating Fluids	· Complete maintenance in one area to control any incidental spills. · Proper storage of materials and waste. · Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area. · Materials are unloaded and waste is hauled offsite under the supervision of the site supervisor. · Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to prevent tank and line leaks. · Use spill and overflow protection and implement a spill prevention and control program. · Minimize run-on of storm water into the Maintenance Shop and Fueling Area. · Cover material and waste storage areas when possible. · Inspect Maintenance Shop and Fueling Area regularly to detect problems before they occur. · Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup and spill response techniques.

TABLE 1.

ASSESSMENT OF KEY POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SUMMARY

AREA	ACTIVITY	POLLUTANT SOURCE	POLLUTANT	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)
Flare Station and Gas Plant	Storage and transport of fuel and gas condensate via piping and drums	Spills and leaks fuel and condensate	Fuel and Gas Condensate	· Complete maintenance in one area to control any incidental spills. · Proper storage of materials and waste. · Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to prevent drum and line leaks. · Use spill and overflow protection and implement a spill prevention and control program.
Liquids Handling Tank Farm	Transport and storage of removed subdrain, leachate, and gas condensate liquids	Spills and leaks from piping and storage area	Impacted Subdrain Water, Leachate, and Gas Condensate	· Inspect piping and storage containers in the tank farm area on a regular basis. · Develop maintenance schedule for all apparatus related to the tank farm system. · Train employees on operation and maintenance of tank farm area piping and storage systems.
Recycling Reload Operations and Electronic Waste (Ewaste/CRT) Collection and Storage	Loading, collection, storage of recycled materials and electronic waste	Leaks or debris from damaged equipment or open containers	Recyclable and Electronic Waste Run-off.	· Enforce load regulations. · Screen incoming loads. · Maintain and clean storage and collection areas. · Employee training.

TABLE 1.

ASSESSMENT OF KEY POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SUMMARY

AREA	ACTIVITY	POLLUTANT SOURCE	POLLUTANT	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)
Other Areas (e.g., Access Road, Scales, Drainage Control, Hazardous Waste Handling)	Refuse Hauling, Weighing, and Checking Trucks	Trash from trucks and spills from hazard waste handling	Refuse and Miscellaneous Waste, Sediment	· Enforce load regulations. · Screen incoming loads. · Maintain and clean access roads and scales area. · Handle, store and dispose of hazardous waste in an appropriate manner. · Notify appropriate agencies when hazardous materials are encountered in loads and at the working face. · Employee training.
New Landfill Cell (Phase) Construction	Mass Excavation, Soil Stockpiling	Erosion of soil stockpiles, spills and leaks from construction equipment and re-fueling activities	Sediment, Petroleum products associated with construction equipment/vehicles	· Construction of detention basins to settle-out sediment. · Construction of berms/ditches to control run-on and runoff. · [For fueling BMPs, refer to Maintenance Shop and Fueling Area Section in this table].
Earthmoving, Soil Conveyance, and Soil Backfilling Activities	Mass Excavation, Mass Backfilling, Soil Stockpiling	Erosion of soil stockpiles, soil debris falling off conveyor system, spills and leaks from conveyor and heavy equipment and re-fueling activities	Sediment, Petroleum products associated with conveyor and heavy equipment/vehicles	· Construction of rip rap energy dissipators. · Construction of berms/benches/v-ditches to control run-on and runoff. · [For fueling BMPs, refer to Maintenance Shop and Fueling Area Section in this table].

Note: Additional details regarding BMPs are included in the text of this plan.

TABLE 2. STORM WATER SAMPLE BOTTLES

Parameter	Sample Volume	Preservative (1)	Maximum Hold Time
Total Suspended Solids	1-1 Liter poly	None	7 days
pH		None	2 days
Specific Conductance		None	28 days
Total Organic Carbon (2)	1-250 ml glass	H_2SO_4	28 days
Oil & Grease	2-1 Liter glass	H_2SO_4	28 days
Iron (total)	1-500 ml poly	HNO_3	180 days

Notes:

(1) All samples and tests require a preferred cooling of between 0 and 6 degrees Celsius

(2) Oil & Grease can be analyzed instead of Total Organic Carbon

TABLE 3. STORM WATER ANALYTICAL METHODS

Parameter	Analytical Method	Limits of Detection	Justification of Detection Limits
Total Suspended Solids	2540D / 160.2	4.0 mg/l	The detection limits shown are typical of a California state-certified laboratory and are adequate to: (1) ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with discharge prohibitions and receiving water limitations in the General Permit; and (2) measure the effectiveness of BMPs in reducing or preventing in storm water discharges.
pH	9040 / 4500 HB / 150.1	0.1	
Specific Conductance	9050A / 2510B / 120.1	2.0 µmhos/cm	
Total Organic Carbon (1)	5310B / 415.1	1.0 mg/l	
Oil & Grease	HEM 1664A	5.0 mg/l	
Iron (total)	200.7 / 6010B	100 µg/l	

Notes:

(1) Oil & Grease can be analyzed instead of Total Organic Carbon

mg/l - milligrams per liter

µg/l - micrograms per liter

µmhos/cm - micromhos per centimeter

SWMP may list different methods. This list includes some but not all acceptable analytical methods for each parameter.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL PERMIT

CalEPA
State Water Resources Control Board

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA
95812-0100

901 P Street
Sacramento, CA
95814
(916) 657-0919
FAX (916) 657-1011

MAY 1 1997

Pete Wilson
Governor

TO: Current Facility Operators

REISSUED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT

Enclosed are the Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit (General Permit) adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) on April 17, 1997 and a facility specific Notice of Intent (NOI) that must be reviewed, signed, and returned within 45 days of receipt. An addressed return envelope is also enclosed for your convenience. As a facility operator that had previously submitted an NOI for the now expired General Permit, you are not required to submit a fee or site map with this NOI.

The reissued General Permit contains many revisions as compared to the expired General Permit. The reverse side of this letter lists some of the important changes that may effect your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Monitoring Program. You are required to review, and revise, as necessary, your SWPPP and Monitoring Program by August 1, 1997 to ensure that they comply with the reissued General Permit.

Please note that the reissued General Permit requires you to complete all your remaining 1996-97 activities required by the expired General Permit. For example, you must submit an Annual Report to the local Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) by July 1, 1997.

You should discuss any questions or issues related to this reissued General Permit with the appropriate RWQCB staff. Attachment 2 of the General Permit lists the RWQCB addresses, telephone numbers, and staff contacts.

If you have any questions for SWRCB staff, please call our industrial activities message line at 916/657-0919.

Sincerely,

for Walt Pettit
Executive Director

Enclosures

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT REVISION

EXPIRED PERMIT	NEW PERMIT
<u>Non-Storm Water Discharges</u>	
Distinction between authorized and unauthorized non-storm water discharges unclear. Fact Sheet Guidance and Permit Language not entirely consistent.	Provides a specific list of non-storm water discharges that are authorized when certain conditions are met (see pages 5-6, D. Special Conditions).
<u>Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)</u>	
- Provided basic description of steps necessary to develop an effective SWPPP. - Authorized non-storm water discharges are not addressed. - No deadline to implement SWPPP revisions in response to violations.	- Provides a better description of the steps necessary to develop an effective SWPPP. - Requires BMPs for authorized non-storm water discharges. - Requires SWPPP revisions within 90 days after a violation is found. - Requires an Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (formerly called an annual site inspection that was included in the Monitoring Program).
<u>Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements</u>	
- Visual observation for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges twice/year during dry season. - No requirement to observe authorized non-storm water discharges. - Wet Season October 1-April 30. - Sampling required in first 1/2 hour. - Sampling of storms that produce 1 hour of discharge. - Analyze from basic parameters and toxic chemicals and other pollutants. - Sample two storm events/year.	- Visual observation for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges quarterly. - Visual observations of authorized non-storm water discharges quarterly. - Wet Season October 1-May 31. - Sampling required in first hour. - Sampling of a storm event that produces discharge. - In addition, analyze listed Table D parameters. - Sample two storm events/year. Facility operators who have sampled six storm events are eligible for reduced sampling.

* There are various revisions to the Group Monitoring requirements. Group monitoring participants should contact their group leaders for more details.

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WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 97-03-DWQ
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000001 (GENERAL PERMIT)

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

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FOR

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (STATE WATER BOARD)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 97-03-DWQ
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000001 (GENERAL PERMIT)

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

BACKGROUND

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p) which establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. On November 16, 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) published final regulations that establish application requirements for storm water permits. The regulations require that storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water) that discharges either directly to surface waters or indirectly through municipal separate storm sewers must be regulated by an NPDES permit.

U.S. EPA developed a four-tier permit issuance strategy for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as follows:

Tier I, Baseline Permitting--One or more general permits will be developed to initially cover the majority of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

Tier II, Watershed Permitting--Facilities within watersheds shown to be adversely impacted by storm water discharges associated with industrial activity will be targeted for individual or watershed-specific general permits.

Tier III, Industry-Specific Permitting--Specific industry categories will be targeted for individual or industry-specific general permits.

Tier IV, Facility-Specific Permitting--A variety of factors will be used to target specific facilities for individual permits.

The regulations allow authorized states to issue general permits or individual permits to regulate storm water discharges.

Consistent with Tier I, Baseline Permitting, of the U.S. EPA permitting strategy, the State Water Board issued a statewide General Permit on November 19, 1991 that applied to all storm water discharges requiring a permit except construction activity. The monitoring requirements of this General Permit were amended September 17, 1992. A separate statewide general permit has been issued for construction activity.

To obtain authorization for continued and future storm water discharge under this General Permit, each facility operator must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI). This approach is consistent with the four-tier permitting strategy described in Federal regulations, i.e., Tier 1, Baseline Permitting. Tier 1, Baseline Permitting, enables the State to begin reducing pollutants in industrial storm water in the most efficient manner possible.

This General Permit generally requires facility operators to:

1. Eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges;
2. Develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP); and
3. Perform monitoring of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

TYPES OF STORM WATER DISCHARGES COVERED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This General Permit is intended to cover all new or existing storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities required by Federal regulations to obtain a permit including those (1) facilities previously covered by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. 92-011 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), (2) facilities designated by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), (3) facilities whose operators seek coverage under this General Permit, (4) and facilities required by future U.S. EPA storm water regulations.

The General Permit is intended to cover all facilities described in Attachment 1, whether the facility is primary or is auxiliary to the facility operator's function. For example, even though a school district's primary function is education, a facility which it operates for vehicle maintenance of school buses is a transportation facility which is covered by this General Permit.

The definition of "storm water associated with industrial activity" is provided in Attachment 4, Definition 9, of this General Permit. Facilities that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity requiring a General Permit are listed by category in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 122.26(b)(14) (Federal Register, Volume 55 on

Pages 48065-66) and in Attachment 1 of this General Permit. The facilities can be publicly or privately owned. A general description of these categories are:

1. Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards (40 CFR Subchapter N);
2. Manufacturing facilities;
3. Mining/oil and gas facilities;
4. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities;
5. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive industrial waste;
6. Recycling facilities such as metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, automobile yards;
7. Steam electric generating facilities;
8. Transportation facilities that conduct any type of vehicle maintenance such as fueling, cleaning, repairing, etc.;
9. Sewage treatment plants;
10. Construction activity (covered by a separate general permit); and
11. Certain facilities (often referred to as "light industry") where industrial materials, equipment, or activities are exposed to storm water.

For the most part, these facilities are identified in the Federal regulations by a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Category 1 Dischargers

The following categories of facilities currently have storm water effluent limitation guidelines for at least one of their subcategories. They are cement manufacturing (40 CFR Part 411); feedlots (40 CFR Part 412); fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR Part 418); petroleum refining (40 CFR Part 419); phosphate manufacturing (40 CFR Part 422); steam electric power generation (40 CFR Part 423); coal mining (40 CFR Part 434); mineral mining and processing (40 CFR Part 436); ore mining and dressing (40 CFR Part 440); and asphalt emulsion (40 CFR Part 443). A facility operator whose facility falls into one of these general categories should examine the effluent guidelines to determine if the facility is categorized in one of the subcategories that have storm water effluent guidelines. If

a facility is classified as one of those subcategories, that facility is subject to the standards listed in the CFR for that category and is subject to this General Permit. This General Permit contains additional requirements (see Section B.6.) for facilities with storm water effluent limitations guidelines.

Category 5 Dischargers

Inactive or closed landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have received industrial wastes (Category 5) may be subject to this General Permit unless the storm water discharges from the sites are already regulated by an NPDES permit issued by the appropriate Regional Water Board. Facility operators of closed landfills that are regulated by waste discharge requirements (WDRs) may be required to comply with this General Permit. In some cases, it may be appropriate for closed landfills to be covered by the State Water Board's General Permit during closure activities. New landfill construction should be covered by the Construction Activities General Permit. Facility operators should contact their Regional Water Board to determine the appropriate permit coverage.

Category 11 Dischargers

Facility operators of Category 11 (light industry) facilities are not subject to this General Permit if they can certify that the following minimum conditions at their facilities are met:

1. All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted.

2. All areas of past exposure have been inspected and cleaned, as appropriate.

3. All materials related to industrial activity (including waste materials) are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.

4. All industrial activities and industrial equipment are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.

5. There is no exposure of materials associated with industrial activity through other direct or indirect pathways such as particulates from stacks and exhaust systems.

6. There is periodic re-evaluation of the facility to ensure Conditions 1, 3, 4, and 5 are continuously met.

Currently, facility operators that can certify that the above conditions are met are not required to notify the State Water

Board or Regional Water Board. These facility operators are advised to retain such certification documentation on site.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals invalidated the exemption granted by U.S. EPA for storm water discharges from facilities in Category 11 that do not have exposure and remanded the regulation to U.S. EPA for further action. The State Water Board, at this time, is not requiring storm water discharges from facilities in Category 11 that do not have exposure to be covered by this General Permit. Instead, the State Water Board will await future U.S. EPA or court action clarifying the types of storm water discharges that must be permitted. If necessary, the State Water Board will reopen the General Permit to accommodate such a clarification.

Section 1068 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991 exempts municipal agencies serving populations of less than 100,000 from Phase I permit requirements for most facilities they operate (uncontrolled sanitary landfills, power plants, and airports are still required to be permitted in Phase I). Phase II of the Permit Program scheduled to begin August 7, 2001 will cover the facilities that are exempt from Phase I permit requirements.

TYPES OF DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

1. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: Discharges from construction activity of five acres or more, including clearing, grading, and excavation. A separate general permit was adopted on August 20, 1992 for this industrial category.

2. FACILITIES WHICH HAVE NPDES PERMITS CONTAINING STORM WATER PROVISIONS: Some storm water discharges may be regulated by other individual or general NPDES permits issued by the State Water Board or the Regional Water Boards. These discharges shall not be regulated by this General Permit. When the individual or general NPDES permits for such discharges expire, the State Water Board or Regional Water Board may authorize coverage under this General Permit or another general NPDES permit, or may issue a new individual NPDES permit consistent with the Federal and State storm water regulations. Interested parties may petition the State Water Board or appropriate Regional Water Board to issue individual or General NPDES Permits. General Permits may be issued for a particular industrial group or watershed area.

3. FACILITIES DETERMINED INELIGIBLE BY REGIONAL WATER BOARDS: Regional Water Boards may determine that discharges from a facility or groups of facilities, otherwise eligible for coverage under this General Permit, have potential water quality impacts that may not be appropriately addressed by

this General Permit. In such cases, a Regional Water Board may require such discharges to be covered by an individual or general NPDES permit. Interested persons may petition the appropriate Regional Water Board to issue individual NPDES permits. The applicability of this General Permit to such discharges will be terminated upon adoption of an individual NPDES permit or a different general NPDES permit.

4. FACILITIES WHICH DO NOT DISCHARGE STORM WATER TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES: The discharges from the following facilities are not required to be permitted:

   a. FACILITIES THAT DISCHARGE STORM WATER TO MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS: Facilities that discharge storm water to municipal sanitary sewer systems or combined sewer systems are not required by Federal regulations to be covered by an NPDES storm water permit or to submit an NOI to comply with this General Permit. (It should be noted that many municipalities have sewer use ordinances that prohibit storm drain connections to their sanitary sewers.)

   b. FACILITIES THAT DO NOT DISCHARGE STORM WATER TO SURFACE WATERS OR SEPARATE STORM SEWERS: Storm water that is captured and treated and/or disposed of with the facility's NPDES permitted process wastewater and storm water that is disposed of to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or combined sewer systems are not required to obtain a storm water permit. To avoid liability, the facility operator should be certain that no discharge of storm water to surface waters will occur under any circumstances.

5. MOST SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Storm water discharges from most silvicultural activities such as thinning, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance are exempt from this permit. Log sorting or log storage facilities that fall within SIC 2411 are required to be permitted.

6. MINING AND OIL AND GAS FACILITIES: Oil and gas facilities that have not released storm water resulting in a discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 at any time after November 19, 1987 are not required to be permitted unless the industrial storm water discharge contributed to a violation of a water quality standard. Mining facilities that discharge storm water that does not come into contact with any overburden, raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste

product located at the facility are not required to be permitted. These facilities must be permitted if they have a new release of storm water resulting in a discharge of an RQ.

7. FACILITIES ON INDIAN LANDS: Discharges from facilities on Indian lands will be regulated by the U.S. EPA.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Storm water discharges from facilities described in the section titled "Types of Storm Water Discharges Covered by This General Permit" must be covered by an NPDES permit. An NOI must be submitted by the facility operator for each individual facility to obtain coverage. Certification of the NOI signifies that the facility operator intends to comply with the provisions of the General Permit. Facility operators who have filed NOIs for the State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-011 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) will be sent an abbreviated NOI soon after adopting this General Permit that must be completed and returned within 45 days of receipt. Where operations have discontinued and significant materials remain on site (such as at closed landfills), the landowner may be responsible for filing an NOI and complying with this General Permit. A landowner may also file an NOI for a facility if the landowner, rather than the facility operator(s), is responsible for compliance with this General Permit.

A facility operator that does not submit an NOI for a facility must submit an application for an individual NPDES permit. U.S. EPA's regulations [40 CFR 122.21 (a)] exclude facility operators covered by a general permit from requirements to submit an individual permit application unless required by the Regional Water Board. The NOI requirements of this General Permit are intended to establish a mechanism which can be used to establish a clear accounting of the number of facility operators complying with the General Permit, their identities, the nature of operations at the facilities, and location.

All facility operators filing an NOI after the adoption of this General Permit must comply with this General Permit. Existing facility operators who have filed NOIs prior to the adoption of this General Permit shall continue to complete the requirements of the previous General Permit through June 30, 1997 including submitting annual reports to the Regional Water Boards by July 1, 1997. Group Leaders are required to submit an 1996-97 Group Evaluation Report by August 1, 1997.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

Prohibitions

This General Permit authorizes storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities that are required to be covered by a storm water permit. This General Permit prohibits discharges of material other than storm water (non-storm water discharges) that are not authorized by the General Permit and discharges containing hazardous substances in storm water in excess of reportable quantities established at 40 CFR 117.3 and 40 CFR 302.4. Authorized non-storm water discharges are addressed in the Special Conditions of the General Permit.

Effluent Limitations

NPDES Permits for storm water discharges must meet all applicable provisions of Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require control of pollutant discharges using best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) to prevent and reduce pollutants and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

U.S. EPA regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) establish effluent limitation guidelines for storm water discharges from facilities in ten industrial categories. For these facilities, compliance with the effluent limitation guidelines constitutes compliance with BAT and BCT for the specified pollutants and must be met to comply with this General Permit.

For storm water discharges from facilities not among the ten industrial categories listed in 40 CFR Subchapter N, it is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations. The reasons why establishment of numeric effluent limitations is not feasible are discussed in detail in State Water Board Orders No. WQ 91-03 and WQ 91-04. Therefore, this General Permit allows the facility operator to implement best management practices (BMPs) to comply with the requirements of this General Permit. This approach is consistent with the U.S. EPA's August 1, 1996 "Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits".

Receiving Water Limitations

Storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard. The General Permit requires facility operators to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges through the development and implementation of BMPs which constitutes compliance with BAT and BCT and, in most cases, compliance with water quality standards. If receiving

water quality standards are exceeded, facility operators are required to submit a written report providing additional BMPs that will be implemented to achieve water quality standards.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)

All facility operators must prepare, retain on site, and implement an SWPPP. The SWPPP has two major objectives: (1) to help identify the sources of pollution that affect the quality of industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and (2) to describe and ensure the implementation of BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

This General Permit requires development and implementation of an SWPPP emphasizing BMPs. This approach provides the flexibility necessary to establish appropriate BMPs for different types of industrial activities and pollutant sources. As this General Permit covers vastly different types of facilities, the State Water Board recognizes that there is no single best way of developing or organizing an SWPPP. The SWPPP requirements contain the essential elements that all facility operators must consider and address in the SWPPP. This General Permit's SWPPP requirements are more detailed than the previous general permit's SWPPP requirements, and the suggested order of the SWPPP elements have been rearranged (1) to correspond more closely with other storm water permits in effect throughout the country, and (2) to generally follow a more logical path. Facility operators that have already developed and implemented SWPPPs under previous general permits are required to review the SWPPP's requirements contained in this General Permit and then review their existing SWPPP for adequacy. If the existing SWPPP adequately identifies and assesses all potential sources of pollutants and describes the appropriate BMPs necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants, the facility operator is not required to revise the existing SWPPP.

One of the major elements of the SWPPP is the elimination of unauthorized non-storm water discharges to the facility's storm drain system. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges can be generated from a wide variety of potential pollutant sources. They include waters from the rinsing or washing of vehicles, equipment, buildings, or pavement; materials that have been improperly disposed of or dumped, and spilled; or leaked materials. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges can contribute a significant pollutant load to receiving waters. Measures to control spills, leakage, and dumping can often be addressed through BMPs. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges may enter the storm drain system via conveyances such as floor drains. All conveyances should be evaluated to determine whether they convey unauthorized non-storm water discharges to the storm

drain system. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges (even when commingled with storm water) shall be eliminated or covered by a separate NPDES Permit.

There are many non-storm water discharges that, under certain conditions, should not contain pollutants associated with industrial activity (i.e., air conditioning condensate, potable water line testing, landscaping overflow, etc.). Item D, Special Conditions, provides the conditions where certain listed non-storm water discharges are authorized by this General Permit.

Monitoring Program

The General Permit requires development and implementation of a monitoring program. The objectives of the monitoring program are to (1) demonstrate compliance with the General Permit, (2) aid in the implementation of the SWPPP, and (3) measure the effectiveness of the BMPs in reducing or preventing pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

All facility operators (with the exception of inactive mining operations) are required to:

1. Perform visual observations of storm water discharges and authorized storm water discharges.

2. Collect and analyze samples of storm water discharges. Analysis must include pH, total suspended solids (TSS), total organic carbon (TOC), specific conductance, toxic chemicals, and other pollutants which are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities, and those parameters listed in Table D of this General Permit. The Table D parameters are those listed in the U.S. EPA Multi-Sector General Permit. Facility operators subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Subchapter N must also sample and analyze for any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N.

Facility operators are not required to collect samples or perform visual observations during adverse climatic conditions. Sample collection and visual observations are required only during scheduled facility operating hours. Visual observations are required only during daylight hours. Facility operators that are unable to collect any of the required samples or visual observations because of the above circumstances must provide documentation to the Regional Water Board in their annual report.

Facility operators may be exempt from performing sampling and analysis if they: (1) do not have areas of industrial activity exposed to storm water, (2) receive an exemption from a local agency which has jurisdiction over the storm sewer system, or (3) receive an exemption from the appropriate Regional Water

Board. Facility operators must always perform sampling and analysis for any pollutant specified in storm water effluent limitation guidelines.

This General Permit contains a new procedure where facility operators, if they meet certain minimum conditions, may certify compliance with the General Permit and reduce the number of sampling events required to be sampled for the remaining term of the General Permit. Each Regional Water Board may develop instructions, guidance, and checklists to assist facility operators to complete sampling reduction requests.

Local agencies that wish to provide sampling and analysis exemptions or reductions to facility operators within their jurisdiction shall develop a certification program that clearly indicates the certification procedures and criteria used by the local agency. At a minimum, these programs should include site inspections, a review of the facility operator's SWPPP, and a review of other records such as monitoring data, receiving water data, etc. The certification program shall be approved by the local Regional Water Board prior to implementation.

Alternative Monitoring

Facility operators are required to develop a facility-specific monitoring program that satisfies both the minimum monitoring program requirements and the objectives of the monitoring program. Some facility operators have indicated that cost-effective alternative monitoring programs can be developed that provide equivalent or more accurate indicators of pollutants and/or BMP performance than a monitoring program based upon the minimum monitoring program requirements. An example of such an alternative monitoring program would be one that identifies sample locations at or near pollutant sources rather than sampling an entire drainage area where the storm water discharge has been diluted with storm water from areas with little or no industrial activity.

The State Water Board does not want to preclude facility operators from developing better, and perhaps more cost-effective, monitoring programs. This General Permit allows facility operators to submit alternative monitoring programs for approval by the Regional Water Board. For individual facilities, these proposals must be facility specific and demonstrate how the alternative monitoring program will result in an equivalent or more accurate indicator of pollutants and/or BMP effectiveness. Facility operators with similar industrial activities may also propose alternative monitoring programs for approval by the Regional Water Boards. These proposals must demonstrate how the alternative monitoring program will result in an equivalent or more accurate indicator of pollutants and/or BMP effectiveness for all of the participating facilities.

Facility operators shall continue to comply with the existing monitoring program requirements until receiving approval by the Regional Water Board.

Group Monitoring

Each facility operator may either perform sampling and analysis individually or participate in a group monitoring program. A group monitoring program may be developed either by a group leader representing a group of similar facilities or by a local agency which holds a storm water permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system for industrial facilities within its jurisdiction. The group leader or local agency responsible for the group monitoring program must schedule all participating facilities to sample two storm events over the life of this General Permit. Facility operators subject to Federal effluent limitations guidelines in 40 CFR Subchapter N must individually sample and analyze for pollutants listed in the appropriate Federal regulations.

Participants within a group may be located within the jurisdiction of more than one Regional Water Board. Multi-Regional Water Board groups must receive the approval of the State Water Board Executive Director (with the concurrence of the appropriate Regional Water Boards).

Each group leader or local agency responsible for group sampling must: (1) provide guidance or training so that the monitoring is done correctly, (2) recommend appropriate BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from group participants, (3) evaluate and report the monitoring data to the State Water Board and/or the appropriate Regional Water Board(s), and (4) conduct two on-site inspections at each facility over the five year term of this General Permit to evaluate facility compliance and recommend BMPs to achieve compliance with this General Permit. The group leader or local agency may designate, hire, or train inspectors to conduct these inspections that are or are not directly affiliated with the group leader or local agency. It is the group leader's or local agency's responsibility to select inspectors that are capable of evaluating each facility's compliance with the General Permit and can recommend appropriate BMPs. All group monitoring plans are subject to State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board(s) review. Consistent with the four-tier permitting strategy described in the Federal regulations, the Regional Water Board(s) may evaluate the data and results from group monitoring to establish future permitting decisions. As appropriate, the State Water Board and/or the Regional Water Board(s) may terminate or require substantial amendment to the group monitoring plans. The State Water Board and/or the Regional Water Board(s) may terminate a facility's participation in group monitoring or require additional monitoring activities.

Retention of Records

The facility operator is required to retain records of all monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this General Permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI for a period of five years from the date of measurement, report, or monitoring activity. This period may be extended by the State and/or Regional Water Boards. All records are public documents and must be provided to the Regional Water Boards on request.

Watershed Management

The State and Regional Water Boards are undertaking a focussed effort in watershed management throughout the State. In reissuing this General Permit, the State Water Board recognizes both the evolving nature of watershed management and the long-term desirability of structuring monitoring programs to support the Watershed Management Initiative. Therefore, the amended monitoring and reporting provisions provide flexibility for individual facility operators or groups of facility operators to propose and participate in, subject to Regional Water Board approval, watershed monitoring programs in lieu of some or all of the monitoring requirements contained in this General Permit.

Facility Operator Compliance Responsibilities

This General Permit has been written to encourage individual facility operators to develop their own SWPPP and monitoring programs. Many facility operators, however, choose to obtain compliance assistance either by hiring a consultant on an individual basis or by participating in a group monitoring plan. Regardless of how a facility operator chooses to pursue compliance, it is the facility operator that is responsible for compliance with this General Permit.

The State Water Board recognizes that industrial activities and operating conditions at many facilities change over time. In addition, new and more effective BMPs are being developed by various facility operators and by industrial groups. The SWPPP and monitoring program requirements include various inspections, reviews, and observations all of which recognize, encourage, and mandate an iterative self-evaluation process that is necessary to consistently comply with this General Permit. In general, facility operators that develop and implement SWPPPs that comply with this General Permit should not be penalized when discovering minor violations through this iterative self-evaluation process. The General Permit provides facility operators up to 90 days to revise and implement the SWPPP to correct such violations.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (STATE WATER BOARD)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 97-03-DWQ
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000001 (GENERAL PERMIT)

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The State Water Board finds that:

1. Federal regulations for storm water discharges were issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) on November 16, 1990 (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require operators of specific categories of facilities where discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water) occur to obtain an NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm discharges.

2. This General Permit shall regulate storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in Attachment 1, storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities as designated by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), and storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from other facilities seeking General Permit coverage. This General Permit may also regulate storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities as required by U.S. EPA regulations. This General Permit shall regulate storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges previously regulated by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order, No.92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116). This General Permit excludes storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges that are regulated by other individual or general NPDES permits, storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges from construction activities, and storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges excluded by the Regional Water Boards for coverage by this General Permit. Attachment 2 contains the addresses and telephone numbers of each Regional Water Board office.

3. To obtain coverage for storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges pursuant to this General Permit,

operators of facilities (facility operators) must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI), in accordance with the Attachment 3 instructions, and appropriate annual fee to the State Water Board. This includes facility operators that have participated in U.S. EPA's group application process.

4. This General Permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges to storm drain systems or other water-courses within their jurisdictions as allowed by State and Federal law.

5. If an individual NPDES permit is issued to a facility operator otherwise subject to this General Permit or an alternative NPDES general permit is subsequently adopted which covers storm water discharges and/or authorized non-storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit, the applicability of this General Permit to such discharges is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the date of approval for coverage under the subsequent NPDES general permit.

6. Effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established in Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, are applicable to storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit.

7. This action to adopt an NPDES general permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

8. Federal regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) establish effluent limitations guidelines for storm water discharges from some facilities in ten industrial categories.

9. For facilities which do not have established effluent limitation guidelines for storm water discharges in 40 CFR Subchapter N, it is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations. This is due to the large number of discharges and the complex nature of storm water discharges. This is also consistent with the U.S. EPA's August 1, 1996 "Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits."

10. Facility operators are required to comply with the terms and conditions of this General Permit. Compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit constitutes compliance

with BAT/BCT requirements and with requirements to achieve water quality standards. This includes the development and implementation of an effective Storm Water

Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

11. Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges are appropriate where numeric effluent limitations are infeasible, and the implementation of BMPs is adequate to achieve compliance with BAT/BCT and with water quality standards.

12. The State Water Board has adopted a Watershed Management Initiative that encourages watershed management throughout the State. This General Permit recognizes the Watershed Management Initiative by supporting the development of watershed monitoring programs authorized by the Regional Water Boards.

13. Following adoption of this General Permit, the Regional Water Boards shall enforce its provisions.

14. Following public notice in accordance with State and Federal laws and regulations, the State Water Board held a public hearing on November 12, 1996 and heard and considered all comments pertaining to this General Permit. A response to all significant comments has been prepared and is available for public review.

15. This Order is an NPDES General Permit in compliance with Section 402 of the CWA and shall take effect upon adoption by the State Water Board.

16. All terms that are defined in the CWA, U.S. EPA storm water regulations and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act will have the same definition in this General Permit unless otherwise stated.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all facility operators required to be regulated by this General Permit shall comply with the following:

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS:

1. Except as allowed in Special Conditions (D.1.) of this General Permit, materials other than storm water (non-storm water discharges) that discharge either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States are prohibited. Prohibited non-storm water discharges must be either eliminated or permitted by a separate NPDES permit.

2. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:

1. Storm water discharges from facilities subject to storm water effluent limitation guidelines in Federal regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) shall not exceed the specified effluent limitations.

2. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.

3. Facility operators covered by this General Permit must reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges through implementation of BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants. Development and implementation of an SWPPP that complies with the requirements in Section A of the General Permit and that includes BMPs that achieve BAT/BCT constitutes compliance with this requirement.

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS:

1. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges to any surface or ground water shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.

2. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or the applicable Regional Water Board's Basin Plan.

3. A facility operator will not be in violation of Receiving Water Limitation C.2. as long as the facility operator has implemented BMPs that achieve BAT/BCT and the following procedure is followed:

   a. The facility operator shall submit a report to the appropriate Regional Water Board that describes the BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality

standards. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The Regional Water Board may require modifications to the report.

b. Following approval of the report described above by the Regional Water Board, the facility operator shall revise its SWPPP and monitoring program to incorporate the additional BMPs that have been and will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.

4. A facility operator shall be in violation of this General Permit if he/she fails to do any of the following:

a. Submit the report described above within 60 days after either the facility operator or the Regional Water Board determines that discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard;

b. Submit a report that is approved by the Regional Water Board; or

c. Revise its SWPPP and monitoring program as required by the approved report.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Non-Storm Water Discharges

a. The following non-storm water discharges are authorized by this General Permit provided that they satisfy the conditions specified in Paragraph b. below: fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources, including potable water related to the operation, maintenance, or testing of potable water systems; drinking fountain water; atmospheric condensates including refrigeration, air conditioning, and compressor condensate; irrigation drainage; landscape watering; springs; ground water; foundation or footing drainage; and sea water infiltration where the sea waters are discharged back into the sea water source.

b. The non-storm water discharges as provided in Paragraph a. above are authorized by this General Permit if all the following conditions are met:

i. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with Regional Water Board requirements.

ii. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with local agency ordinances and/or requirements.

iii. BMPs are specifically included in the SWPPP to (1) prevent or reduce the contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment and (2) minimize, to the extent practicable, the flow or volume of non-storm water discharges.

iv. The non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants.

v. The monitoring program includes quarterly visual observations of each non-storm water discharge and its sources to ensure that BMPs are being implemented and are effective.

vi. The non-storm water discharges are reported and described annually as part of the annual report.

c. The Regional Water Board or its designee may establish additional monitoring programs and reporting requirements for any non-storm water discharge authorized by this General Permit.

d. Discharges from firefighting activities are authorized by this General Permit and are not subject to the conditions of Paragraph b. above.

E. PROVISIONS

1. All facility operators seeking coverage by this General Permit must submit an NOI for each of the facilities they operate. Facility operators filing an NOI after the adoption of this General Permit shall use the NOI form and instructions (Attachment 3) attached to this General Permit. Existing facility operators who have filed an NOI pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) shall submit an abbreviated NOI form provided by the State Water Board. The abbreviated NOI form shall be submitted within 45 days of receipt.

2. Facility operators who have filed an NOI, pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and shall implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in accordance with Section A of this General Permit in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after

adoption of this General Permit must develop and implement an SWPPP in accordance with Section A of this General Permit when the industrial activities begin.

3. Facility operators who have filed an NOI, pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing Monitoring Program and shall implement any necessary revisions to their Monitoring Program in accordance with Section B of the General Permit in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after adoption of this General Permit must develop and implement a Monitoring Program in accordance with Section B of this General Permit when industrial activities begin.

4. Facility operators of feedlots as defined in 40 CFR Part 412 that are in full compliance with Section 2560 to Section 2565, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (Chapter 15) will be in compliance with all effluent limitations and prohibitions contained in this General Permit. Facility operators of feedlots that comply with Chapter 15, however, must perform monitoring in compliance with the requirements of Section B.4.d. and B.14. of this General Permit. Facility operators of feedlots must also comply with any Regional Water Board WDRs or NPDES general permit regulating their storm water discharges.

5. All facility operators must comply with lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges entering storm drain systems or other watercourses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Boards to local agencies.

6. All facility operators must comply with the standard provisions and reporting requirements for each facility covered by this General Permit contained in Section C, Standard Provisions.

7. Facility operators that operate facilities with co-located industrial activities (facilities that have industrial activities that meet more than one of the descriptions in Attachment 1) that are contiguous to one another are authorized to file a single NOI to comply with the General Permit. Storm water discharges

and authorized non-storm water discharges from the co-located industrial activities are authorized provided that the SWPPP and Monitoring Program addresses each co-located industrial activity.

8. Upon reissuance of a successor NPDES general permit by the State Water Board, the facility operators subject to this reissued General Permit may be required to file an NOI.

9. Facility operators may request to terminate their coverage under this General Permit by filing a Notice of Termination (NOT) with the Regional Water Board. The NOT shall provide all documentation requested by the Regional Water Board. The facility operator will be notified when the NOT has been approved. Should the NOT be denied, facility operators are responsible for continued compliance with the requirements of this General Permit.

10. Facility operators who have filed an NOI, pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) shall:

    a. Complete the 1996-97 activities required by those general permits. These include, but are not limited to, conducting any remaining visual observations, sample collection, annual site inspection, annual report submittal, and (for group monitoring leaders) Group Evaluation Reports; and

    b. Comply with the requirements of this General Permit no later than August 1, 1997.

11. If the Regional Water Board determines that a discharge may be causing or contributing to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or the applicable Regional Water Board's Basin Plan, the Regional Water Board may order the facility operator to comply with the requirements described in Receiving Water Limitation C.3. The facility operator shall comply with the requirements within the time schedule established by the Regional Water Board.

12. If the facility operator determines that its storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of any

applicable water quality standards, the facility operator shall comply with the requirements described in Receiving Water Limitation C.3.

13. State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 91-011 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) are hereby rescinded.

F. REGIONAL WATER BOARD AUTHORITIES

1. Following adoption of this General Permit, Regional Water Boards shall:

   a. Implement the provisions of this General Permit, including, but not limited to, reviewing SWPPPs, reviewing annual reports, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

   b. Issue other NPDES general permits or individual NPDES storm water permits as they deem appropriate to individual facility operators, facility operators of specific categories of industrial activities, or facility operators in a watershed or geographic area. Upon issuance of such NPDES permits by a Regional Water Board, the affected facility operator shall no longer be regulated by this General Permit. Any new NPDES permit issued by the Regional Water Board may contain different requirements than the requirements of this General Permit.

2. Regional Water Boards may provide guidance to facility operators on the SWPPP and the Monitoring Program and reporting implementation.

3. Regional Water Boards may require facility operators to conduct additional SWPPP and Monitoring Program and reporting activities necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit.

4. Regional Water Boards may approve requests from facility operators whose facilities include co-located industrial activities that are not contiguous within the facilities (e.g., some military bases) to comply with this General Permit under a single NOI. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the co-located industrial activities and from other sources within the facility that may generate significant quantities of pollutants are authorized provided the SWPPP and

Monitoring Program addresses each co-located industrial activity and other sources that may generate significant quantities of pollutants.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the State Water Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on April 17, 1997.

AYE: John P. Caffrey
John W. Brown
James M. Stubchaer
Marc Del Piero
Mary Jane Forster

NO: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Maureen Marché
Administrative Assistant to the Board

SECTION A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. *Implementation Schedule*

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for each facility covered by this General Permit in accordance with the following schedule.

a. Facility operators beginning industrial activities before October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP no later than October 1, 1992. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP when industrial activities begin.

b. Existing facility operators that submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI), pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and shall implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997.

2. *Objectives*

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

3. *Planning and Organization*

a. *Pollution Prevention Team*

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Section B of this General Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the General Permit related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

b. *Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans*

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this General Permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this General Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

4. *Site Map*

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

TABLE A
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

*Form Pollution Prevention Team
*Review other plans

↓

ASSESSMENT PHASE

*Develop a site map
*Identify potential pollutant sources
*Inventory of materials and chemicals
*List significant spills and leaks
*Identify non-storm water discharges
*Assess pollutant Risks

↓

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE

*Non-structural BMPs
*Structural BMPs
*Select activity and site-specific BMPs

↓

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

*Train employees
*Implement BMPs
*Conduct recordkeeping and reporting

↓

EVALUATION / MONITORING

*Conduct annual site evaluation
*Review monitoring information
*Evaluate BMPs

*Review and revise SWPPP

The following information shall be included on the site map:

a. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.

b. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

c. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.

d. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.

e. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

5. *List of Significant Materials*

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

6. *Description of Potential Pollutant Sources*

a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section A.4.e above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

i. Industrial Processes

Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

ii. Material Handling and Storage Areas

Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

iii. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

iv. Significant Spills and Leaks

Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR, Part 302)

that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 110, 117, and 302).

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this General Permit.

v. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

All non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

Non-storm water discharges that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D. are prohibited by this General Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D. are authorized by this General Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

vi. Soil Erosion

Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

b. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and

potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section A.8. below.

7. *Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources*

a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:

i. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and

ii. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.

b. Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 8 below.

8. *Storm Water Best Management Practices*

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections A.6. and 7. above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

TABLE B
EXAMPLE
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
SUMMARY

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery	fuel oil	- Use spill and overflow protection - Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area - Cover fueling area - Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area - Implement proper spill prevention control program - Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks - Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur - Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.
		Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks	fuel oil	
		Hosing or washing down fuel area	fuel oil	
		Leaking storage tanks	fuel oil	
		Rainfall running off fueling area, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area	fuel oil	

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

a. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see Section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

i. Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping generally consist of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

ii. Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

iii. Spill Response

This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.

iv. Material Handling and Storage

This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

v. Employee Training

This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.

vi. Waste Handling/Recycling

This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

vii. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting

This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.

viii. Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.

ix. Inspections

This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.

x. Quality Assurance

This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

b. Structural BMPs

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in Section A.8.a. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

i. Overhead Coverage

This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

ii. Retention Ponds

This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc., that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.

iii. Control Devices

This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.

iv. Secondary Containment Structures

This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.

v. Treatment

This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc., that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

9. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

a. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.

b. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

c. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.

d. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in Section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this General Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9. and 10. of Section C. of this General Permit.

10. *SWPPP General Requirements*

a. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.

b. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

c. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

d. Other than as provided in Provisions B.11, B.12, and E.2 of the General Permit, the SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this General Permit.

e. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement by the deadlines specified in Provision E.2 or Sections A.1, A.9, A.10.c, and A.10.d of this General Permit due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.

f. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

SECTION B. MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. *Implementation Schedule*

Each facility operator shall develop a written monitoring program for each facility covered by this General Permit in accordance with the following schedule:

a. Facility operators beginning industrial activities before October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement a monitoring program no later than October 1, 1992. Facility operators beginning operations after October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement a monitoring program when the industrial activities begin.

b. Facility operators that submitted a Notice Of Intent (NOI) pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing monitoring program and implement any necessary revisions to their monitoring program in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997. These facility operators may use the monitoring results conducted in accordance with those expired general permits to satisfy the pollutant/parameter reduction requirements in Section B.5.c., Sampling and Analysis Exemptions and Reduction certifications in Section B.12., and Group Monitoring Sampling credits in B.15.k. For facilities beginning industrial activities after the adoption of this General Permit, the monitoring program shall be developed and implemented when the facility begins the industrial activities.

2. *Objectives*

The objectives of the monitoring program are to:

a. Ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Receiving Water Limitations specified in this General Permit.

b. Ensure practices at the facility to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.

c. Aid in the implementation and revision of the SWPPP required by Section A of this General Permit.

d. Measure the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Much of the information necessary to develop the monitoring program, such as discharge locations, drainage areas, pollutant sources, etc., should be found in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The facility's monitoring program shall be a written, site-specific document that shall be revised whenever appropriate and be readily available for review by employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

3. *Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observations*

a. Facility operators shall visually observe all drainage areas within their facilities for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges;

b. Facility operators shall visually observe the facility's authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources;

c. The visual observations required above shall occur quarterly, during daylight hours, on days with no storm water discharges, and during scheduled facility operating hours[1]. Quarterly visual observations shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. Facility operators shall conduct quarterly visual observations within 6-18 weeks of each other.

d. Visual observations shall document the presence of any discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, etc., as well as the source of any discharge. Records shall be maintained of the visual observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Section A of this General Permit.

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[1] "Scheduled facility operating hours" are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, but excluding time periods where only routine maintenance, emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

4. *Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations*

a. With the exception of those facilities described in Section B.4.d. below, facility operators shall visually observe storm water discharges from one storm event per month during the wet season (October 1-May 30). These visual observations shall occur during the first hour of discharge and at all discharge locations. Visual observations of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time of release.

b. Visual observations are only required of storm water discharges that occur during daylight hours that are preceded by at least three (3) working days[2] without storm water discharges and that occur during scheduled facility operating hours.

c. Visual observations shall document the presence of any floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, and source of any pollutants. Records shall be maintained of observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Section A of this General Permit.

d. Feedlots (subject to Federal effluent limitations guidelines in 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 412) that are in compliance with Sections 2560 to 2565, Article 6, Chapter 15, Title 23, California Code of Regulations, and facility operators with storm water containment facilities shall conduct monthly inspections of their containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard. Records shall be maintained of the inspection dates, observations, and any response taken to eliminate leaks and to maintain adequate freeboard.

5. *Sampling and Analysis*

a. Facility operators shall collect storm water samples during the first hour of discharge from (1) the first storm event of the wet season, and (2) at least one other storm event in the wet season. All storm water discharge locations shall be sampled. Sampling of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time the stored

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[2] Three (3) working days may be separated by non-working days such as weekends and holidays provided that no storm water discharges occur during the three (3) working days and the non-working days.

or contained storm water is released. Facility operators that do not collect samples from the first storm event of the wet season are still required to collect samples from two other storm events of the wet season and shall explain in the Annual Report why the first storm event was not sampled.

b. Sample collection is only required of storm water discharges that occur during scheduled facility operating hours and that are preceded by at least (3) three working days without storm water discharge.

c. The samples shall be analyzed for:

i. Total suspended solids (TSS) pH, specific conductance, and total organic carbon (TOC). Oil and grease (O&G) may be substituted for TOC; and

ii. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the facility operator may eliminate the pollutant from future sample analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again; and

iii. Other analytical parameters as listed in Table D (located at the end of this Section). These parameters are dependent on the facility's standard industrial classification (SIC) code. Facility operators are not required to analyze a parameter listed in Table D when the parameter is not already required to be analyzed pursuant to Section B.5.c.i. and ii. or B.6 of this General Permit, and either of the two following conditions are met: (1) the parameter has not been detected in significant quantities from the last two consecutive sampling events, or (2) the parameter is not likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges in significant quantities based upon the facility operator's evaluation of the facilities industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and SWPPP. Facility operators that do not analyze for the applicable Table D parameters shall certify in the Annual Report that the above conditions have been satisfied.

iv. Other parameters as required by the Regional Water Board.

6. *Facilities Subject to Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guidelines*

Facility operators with facilities subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines, in addition to the requirements in Section B.5. above, must complete the following:

a. Collect and analyze two samples for any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N. The sampling and analysis exemptions and reductions described in Section B.12. of this General Permit do not apply to these pollutants.

b. Estimate or calculate the volume of storm water discharges from each drainage area;

c. Estimate or calculate the mass of each regulated pollutant as defined in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N; and

d. Identify the individual(s) performing the estimates or calculations in accordance with Subsections b. and c. above.

7. *Sample Storm Water Discharge Locations*

a. Facility operators shall visually observe and collect samples of storm water discharges from all drainage areas that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.

b. If the facility's storm water discharges are commingled with run-on from surrounding areas, the facility operator should identify other visual observation and sample collection locations that have not been commingled by run-on and that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.

c. If visual observation and sample collection locations are difficult to observe or sample (e.g., sheet flow, submerged outfalls), facility operators shall identify and collect samples from other locations that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.

d. Facility operators that determine that the industrial activities and BMPs within two or more drainage areas are substantially identical may either (i) collect samples from a reduced number of substantially identical

drainage areas, or (ii) collect samples from each substantially identical drainage area and analyze a combined sample from each substantially identical drainage area. Facility operators must document such a determination in the annual report.

8. *Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions*

Facility operators are required to be prepared to collect samples and conduct visual observations at the beginning of the wet season (October 1) and throughout the wet season until the minimum requirements of Sections B.4. and B.5. are completed with the following exceptions:

a. A facility operator is not required to collect a sample and conduct visual observations in accordance with Section B.4 and Section B.5 due to dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding, electrical storm, etc., when storm water discharges begin after scheduled facility operating hours or when storm water discharges are not preceded by three working days without discharge. Visual observations are only required during daylight hours. Facility operators that do not collect the required samples or visual observations during a wet season due to these exceptions shall include an explanation in the Annual Report why the sampling or visual observations could not be conducted.

b. A facility operator may conduct visual observations and sample collection more than one hour after discharge begins if the facility operator determines that the objectives of this Section will be better satisfied. The facility operator shall include an explanation in the Annual Report why the visual observations and sample collection should be conducted after the first hour of discharge.

9. *Alternative Monitoring Procedures*

Facility operators may propose an alternative monitoring program that meets Section B.2 monitoring program objectives for approval by the Regional Water Board. Facility operators shall continue to comply with the monitoring requirements of this Section and may not implement an alternative monitoring plan until the alternative monitoring plan is approved by the Regional Water Board. Alternative monitoring plans are subject to modification by the Regional Water Boards.

10. *Monitoring Methods*

a. Facility operators shall explain how the facility's monitoring program will satisfy the monitoring program objectives of Section B.2. This shall include:

i. Rationale and description of the visual observation methods, location, and frequency.

ii. Rationale and description of the sampling methods, location, and frequency; and

iii. Identification of the analytical methods and corresponding method detection limits used to detect pollutants in storm water discharges. This shall include justification that the method detection limits are adequate to satisfy the objectives of the monitoring program.

b. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment (including a facility operator's own field instruments for measuring pH and Electro Conductivity) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All laboratory analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this General Permit or by the Regional Water Board. All metals shall be reported as total metals. With the exception of analysis conducted by facility operators, all laboratory analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. Facility operators may conduct their own sample analyses if the facility operator has sufficient capability (qualified employees, laboratory equipment, etc.) to adequately perform the test procedures.

11. *Inactive Mining Operations*

Inactive mining operations are defined in Attachment 1 of this General Permit. Where comprehensive site compliance evaluations, non-storm water discharge visual observations, storm water discharge visual observations, and storm water sampling are impracticable, facility operators of inactive mining operations may instead obtain certification once every three years by a Registered Professional Engineer that an SWPPP has been prepared for the facility and is being implemented in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit. By means of these certifications, the

Registered Professional Engineer having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this General Permit shall attest that the SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Facility operators of mining operations who cannot obtain a certification because of noncompliance must notify the appropriate Regional Water Board and, upon request, the local agency which receives the storm water discharge.

12. *Sampling and Analysis* Exemptions and Reductions

A facility operator who qualifies for sampling and analysis exemptions, as described below in Section B.12.a.i., or who qualifies for reduced sampling and analysis, as described below in Section B.12.b., must submit the appropriate certifications and required documentation to the Regional Water Boards prior to the wet season (October 1) and recertify as part of the Annual Report submittal. A facility operator that qualifies for either the Regional Water Board or local agency certification programs, as described below in Section B.12.a.ii. and iii., shall submit certification and documentation in accordance with the requirements of those programs. Facility operators who provide certifications in accordance with this Section are still required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements. Facility operators shall prepare and submit their certifications using forms and instructions provided by the State Water Board, Regional Water Board, or local agency or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information. Facility operators whose facility no longer meets the certification conditions must notify the Regional Water Boards (and local agency) within 30 days and immediately comply with the Section B.5. sampling and analysis requirements. Should a Regional Water Board (or local agency) determine that a certification does not meet the conditions set forth below, facility operators must immediately comply with the Section B.5. sampling and analysis requirements.

a. Sampling and Analysis Exemptions

A facility operator is not required to collect and analyze samples in accordance with Section B.5. if the facility operator meets all of the conditions of one of the following certification programs:

i. No Exposure Certification (NEC)

This exemption is designed primarily for those facilities where all industrial activities are conducted inside buildings and where all materials stored and handled are not exposed to storm water.

To qualify for this exemption, facility operators must certify that their facilities meet all of the following conditions:

(1) All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted.

(2) All authorized non-storm water discharges have been identified and addressed in the SWPPP.

(3) All areas of past exposure have been inspected and cleaned, as appropriate.

(4) All significant materials related to industrial activity (including waste materials) are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.

(5) All industrial activities and industrial equipment are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.

(6) There is no exposure of storm water to significant materials associated with industrial activity through other direct or indirect pathways such as from industrial activities that generate dust and particulates.

(7) There is periodic re-evaluation of the facility to ensure conditions (1), (2), (4), (5), and (6) above are continuously met. At a minimum, re-evaluation shall be conducted once a year.

ii. Regional Water Board Certification Programs

The Regional Water Board may grant an exemption to the Section B.5. Sampling and Analysis Requirements if it determines a facility operator has met the conditions set forth in a Regional Water Board certification program. Regional Water Board certification programs may include conditions to (1) exempt facility operators whose facilities infrequently discharge storm water to waters of the United States, and (2) exempt facility operators that demonstrate compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit.

iii. Local Agency Certifications

A local agency may develop a local agency certification program. Such programs must be approved by the Regional Water Board. An approved local agency program may either grant an exemption

from the Section B.5. Sampling and Analysis Requirements or reduce the frequency of sampling if it determines that a facility operator has demonstrated compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit.

b. Sampling and Analysis Reduction

i. A facility operator may reduce the number of sampling events required to be sampled for the remaining term of this General Permit if the facility operator provides certification that the following conditions have been met:

(1) The facility operator has collected and analyzed samples from a minimum of six storm events from all required drainage areas;

(2) All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted;

(3) The facility operator demonstrates compliance with the terms and conditions of the General Permit for the previous two years (i.e., completed Annual Reports, performed visual observations, implemented appropriate BMPs, etc.);

(4) The facility operator demonstrates that the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants; and

(5) Conditions (2), (3), and (4) above are expected to remain in effect for a minimum of one year after filing the certification.

ii. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board, facility operators shall collect and analyze samples from two additional storm events (or one additional storm event when certification filed for the wet season beginning October 1, 2001) during the remaining term of this General Permit in accordance with Table C below. Facility operators shall collect samples of the first storm event of the wet season. Facility operators that do not collect samples from the first storm event of the wet season shall collect samples from another storm event during the same wet season. Facility operators that do not collect a sample in a required wet season shall collect the sample from another storm event in the next wet season. Facility operators shall explain in the

Annual Report why the first storm event of a wet season was not sampled or a sample was not taken from any storm event in accordance with the Table C schedule.

Table C
REDUCED MONITORING SAMPLING SCHEDULE

Facility Operator Filing Sampling Reduction Certification By	Samples Shall be Collected and Analyzed in These Wet Seasons	
	Sample 1	Sample 2
Oct. 1, 1997	Oct. 1, 1997-May 31, 1998	Oct. 1, 1999-May 31, 2000
Oct. 1, 1998	Oct. 1, 1998-May 31, 1999	Oct. 1, 2000-May 31, 2001
Oct. 1, 1999	Oct. 1, 1999-May 31, 2000	Oct. 1, 2001-May 31, 2002
Oct. 1, 2000	Oct. 1, 2000-May 31, 2001	Oct. 1, 2001-May 31, 2002
Oct. 1, 2001	Oct. 1, 2001-May 31, 2002	-

13. *Records*

Records of all storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports (including the Annual Reports) required by this General Permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years. These records shall include:

a. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;

b. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and or measurements;

c. Flow measurements or estimates (if required by Section B.6);

d. The date and approximate time of analyses;

e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

f. Analytical results, method detection limits, and the analytical techniques or methods used;

g. Quality assurance/quality control records and results;

h. Non-storm water discharge inspections and visual observations and storm water discharge visual observation records (see Sections B.3. and 4.);

i. Visual observation and sample collection exception records (see Section B.5.a, 7.d, 8, and 12.b.ii.);

j. All calibration and maintenance records of on-site instruments used;

k. All Sampling and Analysis Exemption and Reduction certifications and supporting documentation (see Section B.12);

l. The records of any corrective actions and follow-up activities that resulted from the visual observations.

14. *Annual Report*

All facility operators shall submit an Annual Report by July 1 of each year to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board responsible for the area in which the facility is located and to the local agency (if requested).

The report shall include a summary of visual observations and sampling results, an evaluation of the visual observation and sampling and analysis results, laboratory reports, the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report required in Section A.9., an explanation of why a facility did not implement any activities required by the General Permit (if not already included in the Evaluation Report), and records specified in Section B.13.i. The method detection limit of each analytical parameter shall be included. Analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be reported as "less than the method detection limit." The Annual Report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9. and 10. of Section C of this General Permit. Facility operators shall prepare and submit their Annual Reports using the annual report forms provided by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information.

15. *Group Monitoring*

Facility operators may participate in group monitoring as described below. A facility operator that participates in group monitoring shall develop and implement a written site-specific SWPPP and monitoring program in accordance with the General Permit and must satisfy any group monitoring requirements. Group monitoring shall be subject to the following requirements:

a. A group monitoring plan (GMP) shall be developed and implemented by a group leader representing a group of similar facility operators regulated by this General Permit or by a local agency which holds an NPDES permit (local agency permittee) for a municipal separate storm sewer system. GMPs with participants that discharge

storm water within the boundaries of a single Regional Water Board shall be approved by that Regional Water Board. GMPs with participants that discharge storm water within the boundaries of multiple Regional Water Boards shall be approved by the State Water Board. The State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board(s) may disapprove a facility's participation in a GMP or require a GMP participant to conduct additional monitoring activities.

b. Each GMP participant shall collect and analyze samples from at least two storm events in accordance with Section B.5. over the five-year period of this General Permit. The two storm event minimum applies to new and existing members. The group leader or local agency permittee shall schedule sampling to meet the following conditions: (i) to evenly distribute the sample collection over the five-year term of this General Permit, and (ii) to collect samples from the two storm events at each participant's facility in different and non-consecutive wet seasons. New participants who join in Years 4 and 5 of this General Permit are not subject to Condition (ii) above. Group leaders shall explain in the annual Group Evaluation Report why any scheduled samples were not collected and reschedule the sampling so that all required samples are collected during the term of this General Permit.

c. The group leader or local agency permittee must have the appropriate resources to develop and implement the GMP. The group leader or local agency permittee must also have the authority to terminate any participant who is not complying with this General Permit and the GMP.

d. The group leader or local agency permittee is responsible for:

   i. Developing, implementing, and revising the GMP;

   ii. Developing and submitting an annual Group Evaluation Report to the State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board by August 1 of each year that includes:

      (1) An evaluation and summary of all group monitoring data,

      (2) An evaluation of the overall performance of the GMP participants in complying with this General Permit and the GMP,

      (3) Recommended baseline and site-specific BMPs that should be considered by each participant based upon Items (1) and (2) above, and

(4) A copy of each evaluation report and recommended BMPs as required in Section B.15.d.v. below.

iii. Recommending appropriate BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges;

iv. Assisting each participant in completing their Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation and Annual Report;

v. Conducting a minimum of two on-site inspections of each participant's facility (it is recommended that these inspections be scheduled during the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation) during the term of this General Permit to evaluate the participant's compliance with this General Permit and the GMP, and to recommend any additional BMPs necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit. Participants that join in Years 4 and 5 shall be scheduled for one evaluation. A copy of the evaluation and recommended BMPs shall be provided to the participants;

vi. Submitting a GMP (or revisions, as necessary), to the appropriate Regional Water Board(s) and State Water Board no later than September 1, 1997 (or August 1 in subsequent years). Once approved, a group leader or local agency permittee shall submit a letter of intent by August 1 of each year to continue the approved GMP. The letter of intent must include a roster of participants, participant's Waste Discharge Identification number (WDID#), updated sampling schedules, and any other revisions to the GMP;

vii. Revising the GMP as instructed by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board; and

viii. Providing the State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board with quarterly updates of any new or deleted participants and corresponding changes in the sampling and inspection schedule.

e. The GMP shall:

i. Identify the participants of the GMP by name, location, and WDID number;

ii. Include a narrative description summarizing the industrial activities of participants of the GMP and

explain why the participants, as a whole, have sufficiently similar industrial activities and BMPs to be covered by a group monitoring plan;

iii. Include a list of typical potential pollutant sources associated with the group participant's facilities and recommended baseline BMPs to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with industrial activity in the storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges;

iv. Provide a five-year sampling and inspection schedule in accordance with Subsections b. and d.v. above.

v. Identify the pollutants associated with industrial activity that shall be analyzed at each participant's facility in accordance with Section B.5. The selection of these pollutants shall be based upon an assessment of each facility's potential pollutant sources and likelihood that pollutants associated with industrial activity will be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges in significant quantities.

f. Sampling and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements of this Section.

g. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board Executive Director, the GMPs shall be implemented at the beginning of the wet season (October 1).

h. All participants in an approved GMP that have not been selected to sample in a particular wet season are required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements of this Section including the submittal of an Annual Report by July 1 of each year to the appropriate Regional Water Board.

i. If any GMP includes participants which are subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines, each of those participants must perform the monitoring described in Section B.6. and submit the results of the monitoring to the appropriate Regional Water Board in the facility operator's Annual Report.

j. GMPs and Group Evaluation Reports should be prepared in accordance with State Water Board (or Regional Water Board) guidance.