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

ANNUAL REPORT

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	4dee616f96853eea55186bcc6d58a868b79791a2f6923f54349a0de2b2af	1/1

W-3
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Waste Management
El Sobrante Landfill Facility

Prepared For: El Sobrante Landfill
10910 Dawson Canyon Road
Corona, California 92883

Prepared By: Golder Associates Inc.
1000 Enterprise Drive, Suite 100
Roseville, CA 95678

December 2014

A world of capabilities delivered locally

Golder Associates

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
Project Information and Certification

September 2014
State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001
(Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities)

Project Information

Prepared for:	Waste Management - El Sobrante Landfill 10910 Dawson Canyon Road Corona, CA 92883
Contact:	David Harich, District Manager (951) 277-5103
WDID:	8 33I000559
SIC Code:	4953 Refuse Systems
Site Area	Approximately 1,407 acres
Impervious Area (%)	Impervious (99%) with the exception of paved access roads.
Receiving Water	Dawson Creek, Temescal Wash

Reviewing Agency

Jurisdiction:	Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region 3737 Main Street, Suite 500 Riverside, CA 92501-3348 Phone: (951) 782-4130 Fax: (951) 781-6288
Contacts:	Cody Cowgill (951) 415-4194

Project Engineer

Prepared by:	Golder Associates, Inc. 1000 Enterprise Way, Suite 100 Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 786-2424 (916) 786-2434 (fax)
Contact:	Ed Childers, P.E.
Project Number:	14-05406-20

Plan Certification

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 persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is, 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.

_____ _____

David Harich, District Manager Date
Waste Management. El Sobrante Landfill Facility

Record of Revisions

Revision Number	Prepared by	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
Rev 0	Original Issue Golder	All	December 2014

Future SWPPP addenda with Additional/Revised BMPs are included in Appendix A

Acronyms

ACSCE	Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BMP	Best Management Practice
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DI	Drain Inlet
ERA	Exceedance Response Actions
HMBP	Hazardous Material Business Plan
LRP	Legally Responsible Person
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSWD	Non-Stormwater Discharge
O&G	Total Oil and Grease
PPT	Pollution Prevention Team
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QISP	Qualified Industrial Stormwater Practitioner
QSE	Qualifying Storm Event
RP	Responsible Person
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SARWQCB	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SM	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
SMARTs	Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Golder Associates, Inc. (Golder) has prepared this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the El Sobrante Landfill Facility (the Facility). The Facility is located at 10910 Dawson Canyon Road, Corona, California 92883. The Facility is categorized under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 4953, Refuse Systems. This SWPPP provides site information and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to meet the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) General Permit for Industrial Stormwater Discharges; SWRCB WQO No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, WDRs for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (General Permit, Appendix A).

This SWPPP provides information regarding the pollution prevention team for the Facility and Facility details in Sections 2 and 3; provides a pollutant source assessment in Sections 4 and associated Best Management Practices (BMPs) in Sections 5 and 6; a discussion of Temporary Suspension of Industrial Activities in Section 7; and a Monitoring Implementation Plan (MIP) in Section 8. The content is consistent with the requirements of the General Permit. The purpose of the SWPPP is to protect surface water quality by reducing the amount of pollutants in stormwater runoff.

The SWPPP has two major objectives:

- To identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges from the facility; and
- To identify and describe minimum and site-specific advanced BMPs implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

This SWPPP is a public domain document and is required to be certified and submitted to the SWRCB Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS).

Preparation of this SWPPP does not guarantee compliance with the General Permit. It is the responsibility of El Sobrante Landfill to implement the BMPs, MIP, and recommendations set forth in this document and revise the SWPPP when conditions warrant. When the SWPPP contains significant revisions (i.e. new industrial activity or pollutant source), the General Permit requires that it be certified and re-submitted to SMARTS within 30 days. Less than significant revisions are required to be certified and submitted to SMARTS at least every three (3) months.

This SWPPP has been prepared by Golder for the exclusive use of Waste Management and El Sobrante Landfill. Golder prepared this SWPPP based upon information provided by Waste Management and El Sobrante Landfill and the site visit conducted by Golder on August 4, 2014.

2.0 STORMWATER PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

This section of the SWPPP identifies specific positions or individuals that comprise the El Sobrante Landfill Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) that are responsible for implementing the SWPPP and General Permit requirements.

The Facility's District Manager and Site Engineer oversee the implementation of this SWPPP and coordinate the activities of the PPT. The PPT assists the District Manager and Site Engineer implement the SWPPP, identify necessary SWPPP revisions, and conduct required monitoring activities. The El Sobrante Landfill PPT is further described in the following sections.

2.1.1 Responsible Person and Alternate

The District Manager is the Responsible Person (RP) for stormwater pollution prevention at his facility and is responsible for:

- Oversight of SWPPP development
- Oversight of implementation and revision of the SWPPP
- Oversight of implementation of the monitoring program activities required in the General Permit, Section B, and described in the MIP in this SWPPP
- Reviewing the Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation
- Reviewing and certifying submittals and Annual Reports
- Allocating adequate resources to SWPPP implementation
- Seeking adequate capital investment budget for BMP implementation consistent with technological availability and economic practicability and achievability as necessary

The Site Engineer will be the alternate RP in the absence of the District Manager.

2.1.2 PPT Composition and Responsibilities

The PPT is comprised of several key individuals as shown in Table 1. Each member is listed in the table as his/her job title and responsibilities. The PPT is responsible for:

- Implementing the SWPPP.
- Implementation of monitoring program activities described in the MIP in this SWPPP
- Conducting sampling, monthly and sample event visual observations, operations and maintenance, and responding to emergency situations
- Arranging for training of all team members and other personnel as necessary in General Permit requirements, operation, maintenance and inspections of BMPs, BMP effectiveness evaluations, and monitoring activities
- Conducting good housekeeping and preventative maintenance observations of the facility.
- Identifying and directing corrective action for any spills, leaks or other potential sources of pollutants

- Completing the Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation
- Completing submittals and Annual Reports
- Reviewing the SWPPP annually and revising the SWPPP as necessary

The RP will assign an alternate team member based on training, qualifications, and availability in the event of a temporary absence of a member of the PPT. A Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP) is not currently required for this Facility. However, in the event that the Facility enters a Level 1 Exceedance Response Actions (ERA) status, the RP will engage a QISP who has completed a SWRCB-sponsored or approved training course or a self-guided course for licensed professionals.

3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 Facility General Characteristics

The El Sobrante Landfill facility is located at 10910 Dawson Canyon Road in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California 92883. The Facility is a Class III landfill comprising approximately 1,407 acres of land. The receiving water for the Facility is Dawson Creek and Temescal Wash.

3.2 Site Layout

The figures in this SWPPP include information describing the relevant physical features, structures and impervious areas, stormwater collection and conveyance systems, and locations of structural control measures that affect industrial stormwater discharges. The figures also include information for identifying potential threats to stormwater quality. Figure 1 shows the regional setting of the Facility. Figure 2 shows the site vicinity and nearby water bodies. Figure 3 shows the facility boundaries, drainage areas, points of stormwater discharge, structural control measures, impervious areas, and areas of industrial activities.

The facility includes several trailers used for administrative activities and a maintenance building. The administrative trailers are located near the Facility entrance on the southern portion of the site. A guard building is located at the Facility entrance. The maintenance building is located on the northern portion of the Facility and is approximately 5,000 square feet. The northeastern portion of the Facility is permitted for future expansion phases, but is currently undeveloped with the exception of a limited area of new cell construction.

There is a closed mining area (USA Waste of CA Tile No. 6) pending agency response on reclamation of the southern portion of the property. Industrial activities do not occur in this area and therefore the area is not required to be covered in this SWPPP.

An area leased to Rentrac is located on the southwestern portion of the property. Rentrac is the operator of this area and is responsible for implementation of the BMPs included in this SWPPP. Additionally, Rentrac is the operator (various stockpiled materials) of the clay mine area on the west.

Properties to the north and east are undeveloped. Properties to the southeast are undeveloped followed by residences and Dawson Creek. Properties to the south and west are undeveloped followed by industrially developed properties. Dawson Creek is located approximately 400 feet south of the Facility and was dry at the time of the site visit.

Dawson Canyon Road located to the southwest of the site provides access to the Facility.

3.3 Site Drainage Areas, Flow, and Drain Inlet Locations

In general, storm water run-off is collected and conveyed in control ditches, sideslope benches, and down-drain pipes. Additionally, several sedimentation basins or traps are located at the Facility to reduce sediment-laden run-off.

Surface water flow patterns, drain inlet locations, site drainage areas, and the site stormwater discharge points are shown on Figure 3. Stormwater discharges off-site from seven outfall locations at the Facility. The outfall locations are designated as Outfall 001, 002, 003, North, South, Outfall A, and Outfall B.

Drainage and erosion are controlled at the El Sobrante Landfill by using an engineered and designed series of ditches, benches, down-drain pipes, and sediment basins. The ditches and benches generally collect runoff and convey it to down-drain pipes or chutes. These pipes convey the storm water off the landfill surface. Most of the Facility drains to the south, into the South Runoff Control Channel and flows to a sediment basin and ultimately to Outfall 001.

Outfall North is located on the northern side of the facility and discharges water from Sediment Basin 1. Stormwater from the bone yard and unpaved road on the northern portion of the Facility flows to Sediment Basin 1.

Outfall 002 is located on the northwestern portion of the Facility and collects the stormwater discharge from Sediment Basin 2. Sediment Basin 2 collects stormwater from the access road, maintenance shop and undeveloped slopes and landfill slopes. Stormwater from the maintenance area flows to Outfall 002 via an earthen and concrete berm.

Stormwater from the active landfill on the southeastern portion of the Facility discharges to Outfall South located to the southeast of the Facility. The stormwater flows to a detention basin which is connected to a culvert. If there is a significant amount of stormwater, the stormwater discharges to Dawson Creek located south of the culvert.

Outfall 001 is located on the southern portion of the facility. Stormwater from Sediment Basin 3 discharges to Outfall 1. Stormwater from the curbside recycling and landfill areas flows to Sediment Basin 3.

Outfall 003 is located on the southern portion of the Facility and collects stormwater from the main access road.

Stormwater from the Rentrac and clay mine deck area on the western portion of the facility flow to a sediment basin on the eastern portion of the Rentrac lease area and is the conveyed to a discharge point

located West of the main access road, which is Outfall A. Stormwater from the slopes adjacent to and the access road associated with the Rentrac lease area discharge to Outfall B.

3.4 Receiving Waters

The Facility discharges to unnamed tributaries and Dawson Creek which flow to Temscal Wash. Temescal Wash is located approximately 0.25 miles to the southwest of the Facility and discharges to the Santa Ana River.

4.0 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES AND POLLUTANTS

The Facility is a Class III Landfill facility operated by Waste Management and accepts solid wastes, source-separated recyclable materials (SSRM), and approved special wastes. The eastern portion of the Facility is the landfill area where waste is disposed and recyclables are stored. A portion of the western side of the Facility is a clay mine which is leased to an equipment rental business (Rentrac) who stores equipment and vehicles in the area and operates stockpiles of mining materials.

The operating hours of the facility are Monday to Saturday 6 AM to 6 PM, excluding holidays.

The primary potential sources of pollutants at the Facility include industrial processes and industrial materials. Additional potential sources include:

- Dust and Particulate Generating Activities;
- Significant Spills and Leaks; and
- Non-Stormwater Discharges.
- Maintenance Activities
- Fueling Activities
- Gas Plant
- Flare Station
- Liquids Handling Tank Farm

Table 2 lists industrial materials used on-site that could be potential stormwater pollutants. The table provides a description of quantities, characteristics, receiving, shipping, storage and handling areas, storage methods, and containment measures, and likelihood of contact with stormwater.

Table 3 describes industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. In addition, Table 3 describes the BMPs that are implemented to address the activities, sources, and pollutants. The locations of industrial materials that could potentially be exposed to stormwater at the Facility are shown on Figure 3.

Facility specific industrial processes and industrial materials are further described in the subsections below.

4.1 Material Handling and Storage Areas

The industrial materials stored, handled, or processed at the Facility consist of municipal solid waste, SSRM, construction and demolition debris, household hazardous waste, and petroleum products. Potential sources of pollutants also include leaks or drips from trucks/ equipment operating on-site, and petroleum products and other materials handled or stored on-site. A Hazardous Material Business Plan (HMBP) and a Spill Prevention, control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) exists for this facility.

4.1.1 Materials Inventory

A list of industrial materials that the El Sobrante Landfill handles and stores at the facility is included in Table 2. Table 2 includes the location where the industrial material is being received, stored, shipped, and handles, as well as the storage method, typical handling frequency, and the likelihood of exposure to stormwater.

4.1.2 Material Receiving

Public vehicles and trucks enter the facility on a paved access road from the southwestern portion of the El Sobrante Landfill. Municipal solid waste is accepted at the El Sobrante Landfill at approximately 7,000 tons per day. The following materials are received at El Sobrante Landfill.

- Municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris at the active face.
- Contaminated soils for beneficial use throughout the landfill that are subject to Order No. R8-2014-0006 Amending WDRs for Active Landfills in Santa Ana Region.
- SSRMs in the bays north of the administrative office area
- Oils, lubricants, and other maintenance related materials in the maintenance area

Received materials can potentially migrate from the trucks while loading/unloading due to wind or track-out. Paper, cardboard, aluminum, plastic and glass debris stored outside may expose these materials to stormwater. Leaks of residual liquids from recyclable containers may be exposed to stormwater. In addition, oil and fluid leaks from collection trucks during unloading operations could allow exposure of these materials to stormwater. The potential sources of stormwater pollutants related to material receiving in these areas include:

- Solid waste, SSRMs, and contaminated soils during unloading operations.
- Leaks of residual liquids from recyclable containers
- Leaking of oil and fluids from collection trucks during unloading operations.

4.1.3 Material Storage & Handling

El Sobrante Landfill stores SSRMs, recycled construction and demolition material, universal waste, used oil, , oils, lubricants, and other maintenance related materials, and household hazardous materials / waste in designated area of the facility.

With regards to hazardous materials, El Sobrante Landfill conducts waste load checks to remove any hazardous materials found during waste disposal activities. Hazardous materials discovered during waste load checks are stored temporarily in a secure facility before being transported off-site to a licensed hazardous waste facility. The approximate rate of hazardous materials found in load varies each day but is generally several batteries, gallons cans of paint, and quarts of oil on a monthly basis.

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

4.1.4 Material Shipping

El Sobrante Landfill uses wheel loaders to load SSRM materials onto truck trailers in the locations where the materials are stored. Hazardous wastes are off-hauled off-site within 90 days. E-wastes are segregated and off-hauled when holding containers reach capacity. Typically forklift trucks are used to load aggregated household hazardous wastes and E-wastes into trucks. Typically, the loading/unloading activities of household hazardous wastes and e-wastes are not conducted under cover and are potentially exposed to stormwater.

4.2 Industrial Processes

Industrial activities at the site include municipal waste disposal, on-site equipment fueling and repair, and activities relating to maintenance of certified closed portion of the landfill. The most likely sources of stormwater pollutants are industrial processes that result in the release of dust and particles, oil and grease, metals, and organics.

These industrial processes and potential pollutant sources are discussed further by area and process in the following subsections.

4.2.1 Equipment Maintenance and Fueling

Maintenance of equipment is conducted on the northwestern portion of the Facility. The repairing activities are conducted under a canopied building. Several drums and aboveground storage tank (ASTs) are located in the maintenance area. Portions of the ground under the maintenance building is paved; however, the area around the building is unpaved.

Fueling activities are conducted near the Site entrance and guard building and administrative trailers.

Oil and grease are the primary potential pollutants anticipated from these activities.

4.2.2 Gas Collection System

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

4.3 Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

Operating vehicles and machinery on the aggregate base access roads and pads associated with the Facility generate dust or particulates In the event that dust or particulate pollutants are be picked up by stormwater, they would follow drainage patterns as shown in Figure 2. The Facility has a set protocol for dust mitigation during dry weather periods, including visual inspections for the condition of the roads and spraying the roads and nearby vegetation with water. The facility uses a formulated dust suppressant containing magnesium chloride.

4.4 Significant Spills and Leaks

According to facility records and personnel, no significant spills or leaks that discharged or had the potential to discharge from the Facility's stormwater conveyance system have occurred at this facility in the past five (5) years, including industrial materials handled or stored at the Facility, toxic chemicals listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 (40 CFR), Part 302 or oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302.

Spills and leaks could potentially occur at the locations within the Facility where industrial materials are handled or stored. These locations are shown on Figure 3.

Spills or leaks are to be addressed immediately in the manner discussed in the BMPs section. A description of spills and the response are to be documented in the Annual Report. The PPT routinely inspects the facility and records of these inspections are maintained. Appendix E includes a form for describing significant spills and leaks and recording response procedures. Reporting is required for spills of oil or hazardous substances greater than the reportable quantities described in 40 CFR Parts 302.4 and 117 and as described in the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) for the facility.

4.5 Non-Stormwater Discharges

The facility has the following authorized non-stormwater discharges:

A water truck is operated daily during dry weather at the Facility to reduce dust and particulate generation; the applied water typically evaporates or infiltrates into the aggregate base of the unpaved roads.

Early morning dew and condensate does create run-off from the building roofs, the small quantity of clear run-off typically evaporates.

Air conditioning units are located on the administrative trailer and discharge condensate to the surrounding paved and unpaved parking areas. The small quantity of condensate continuously

evaporates or infiltrates and is generally not present during the wet season since the air conditioning units are not operational.

Irrigation sprinklers are located in the planters near the office to water the landscaped areas. The moderate quantity of irrigation water continuously infiltrates and is generally not present during rainy days.

4.6 Erodible Surfaces

The unpaved areas (i.e., sideslopes, undeveloped areas, closed landfill areas, sedimentation basins, etc.) and unpaved access roads and associated v-ditches have the potential to be eroded. However, BMPs have been implemented at the site to reduce and eliminate erosion during wet weather periods. The majority of the closed portions of the landfill have well established vegetation that lessens the erodible potential.

4.7 Pollutant Source Assessment

A potential pollutant source assessment was performed to identify those industrial activities potentially contributing pollutants to stormwater discharge and the BMPs implemented, or to be implemented, to reduce the potential for those pollutants into stormwater discharges. This assessment included review of sampling, visual observation, and inspection records as part of the assessment; however, historic records are not included as part of this SWPPP.

Industrial activities are identified in Sections 4.1 through 4.7 and BMPs are included in Sections 5 and 6. The following information is summarized in Tables 2 and 3 and relevant elements of this information are also shown on Figure 3, 4, and 5.

- Areas of the Facility with likely sources of pollutants
- Pollutants likely to be present in industrial stormwater discharges and authorized NSWDs
- Approximate quantity, physical characteristics, and locations of each industrial material handled, produced, stored, recycled, or disposed
- Degree to which the pollutants associated with those materials may be exposed to and mobilized by contact with stormwater.
- Direct and indirect pathways by which pollutants may be exposed to stormwater or authorized NSWDs

There are no known industrial pollutants related to the receiving waters with 303(d) listed impairments. Based on this initial desktop assessment, there are no additional parameters required to be included in the MIP (Section 8) at this time to indicate the presence of listed impairments in industrial stormwater discharges from the Facility.

5.0 MINIMUM BMPS

Minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs) generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that reduce potential for exposure of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges. The minimum BMPs described in this section are required by the General Permit.

5.1 Good Housekeeping

The Facility implements the good housekeeping BMPs describe below in order to reduce the impact of potential pollutants. The Minimum BMPs described in the General Permit are italicized, with Facility-specific implementation following.

i. *Observe all outdoor areas associated with industrial activities including stormwater discharge locations, drainage areas, conveyance systems, waste handling/disposal areas, and perimeter areas impacted by off-facility materials or stormwater run-on to determine housekeeping needs. Any identified debris, waste, spills, tracked materials, or leaked materials shall be cleaned and disposed of properly.*

El Sobrante Landfill observes parking lots, driveways, and storage areas and removes trash and debris on a regular basis.

ii. *Minimize or prevent material tracking*

Facility personnel keep litter and debris picked up so that it is not tracked off-site. El Sobrante Landfill sweeps the paved access road for the facility two times a week.

iii. *Minimize dust generated from industrial materials or activities*

The facility utilizes a water spray truck to minimize dust generation.

iv. *Ensure that all facility areas impacted by rinse/wash waters are cleaned as soon as possible*

Vehicles and equipment are cleaned in a wash bay connected to a clarifier at the maintenance area.

v. *Cover all stored industrial materials that can be readily mobilized by contact with stormwater*

Petroleum products and aqueous landfill liquids are stored in ASTs with secondary containment. Exposed metal equipment and supplies stored near the maintenance area are removed/ recycled in a timely manner or are covered and stored on pallets.

vi. *Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed via wind or contact with stormwater*

El Sobrante Landfill stores waste oils/liquids in the waste oil AST located on the northwestern portion of the site near the maintenance area. El Sobrante Landfill maintains suitable spill kits

near the hazardous material storage area and promptly implements established spill cleanup procedures for leaks and spills.

vii. Prevent disposal of any rinse/wash waters or industrial materials into the stormwater system

Vehicles and equipment are cleaned in a wash bay connected to a clarifier at the maintenance area. Industrial materials are not disposed of in the stormwater conveyance system. Dry cleanup methods are utilized in the event of spills or leaks

viii. Minimize stormwater discharges from non-industrial areas (e.g., stormwater flows from employee parking area) that contact industrial areas of the facility

Where practicable, the site drainage pattern is such that stormwater discharges from non-industrial areas such as the landscaped area do not contact the industrial areas of the facility.

ix. Minimize authorized NSWDs from non-industrials areas (e.g., potable water, irrigation water, fire hydrant testing, etc.) that contact industrial areas of the facility

Where practicable, the site drainage pattern is such authorized NSWDs from non-industrial areas such as the landscaped area do not contact the industrial areas of the facility.

5.2 Preventative Maintenance

The Facility implements the preventative maintenance procedures described below.

- Identify equipment and systems used outdoors that may spill or leak potential stormwater pollutants
- Observe the identified equipment and systems to detect leaks, or identify conditions that may result in the development of leaks
- Establish an appropriate schedule for maintenance of identified equipment and systems
- Establish procedure for prompt maintenance and repair of equipment, and maintenance of systems when conditions exist that may result in the development of spills or leaks

A member of the PPT performs weekly visual inspections using an established checklist that includes checking for signs of deterioration of equipment, containers, and metal accessories that are stored outside. The inspection identifies corrosion, structural failure, spills, leaks, etc. and equipment is repaired/ replaced as needed.

5.3 Spill and Leak, Prevention and Response

The Facility implements the spill prevention procedures described below, and in accordance with the Facility's SPCC Plan.

- Establish procedure and/or controls to minimize spills and leaks

- Develop and implement spill and leak response procedures to prevent industrial materials from discharging through the stormwater conveyance system. Spilled or leaked industrial material shall be cleaned and disposed of properly.
- Identify and describe all necessary and appropriate spill and leak response equipment, location(s) of spill and leak response equipment, and spill or leak response equipment maintenance procedures
- Identify and train appropriate spill and leak response personnel

El Sobrante Landfill properly labels and uses lids to seal cans and drums storing liquids and uses spigots, pumps, and funnels to dispense and transfer liquids to reduce the possibility of spills. El Sobrante Landfill uses drip pans or other protective devices for liquid transfer operations to catch incidental spillage and drips from dispensing products from tanks, drums, barrels, or dispenser pumps. El Sobrante Landfill stores used waste oil/liquids in an AST under cover and with secondary containment pending removal by a hazardous waste disposal contractor. El Sobrante Landfill maintains spill cleanup kits near the material storage areas.

Significant spills must be immediately reported to proper authorities. Reporting is required for spills of oil or hazardous substances greater than the reportable quantities described in CFR Title 40, Parts 302.4 and 117. A form for describing significant spills and leaks and recording response procedures is included in Appendix E. The Facility also follows response procedures as outlined in its SPCC.

5.4 Material Handling and Waste Management

The Facility implements the material handling and site-generated waste management procedures described below.

- Prevent or minimize handling of industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with stormwater during a storm event
- Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes that can be transported or dispersed via wind erosion or contact with stormwater during handling
- Cover industrial waste disposal containers and industrial materials storage containers that contain industrial materials when not in use
- Divert run-on and stormwater generated from within the facility away from all stockpiled materials
- Clean all spills of industrial materials/wastes that occur during handling in accordance with the spill response procedures
- Observe and clean as appropriate, any other material/waste handling equipment or containers that can be contaminated by contact with industrial materials or wastes.

Equipment leak prevention and spill cleanup procedures are discussed in Sections 5.2 and 5.3.

5.5 Erosion and Sediment Control

Erosion of non-vegetated areas can cause sediment mobilization and increase sediment loading in stormwater discharges. The following BMPs for erosion control will be implemented, if industrial activities spread to erodible surfaces.

- Implement effective wind erosion controls
- Provide effective stabilization for erodible areas prior to a forecasted storm events
- Maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all site entrances and exits to sufficiently control discharges of erodible materials from discharging or being tracked off the site
- Divert run-on and stormwater generated from within the facility away from all erodible materials
- Maintain drainage and erosion control systems and all-weather working surfaces at the site
- Maintain vegetation on inactive earth surfaces prior to October 1 of each year. Advanced erosion and sediment control, structural controls, and specific implementation details are also discussed in Section 6.
- Sediment basins are implemented. Design storm standards described in Section X.H.6 of the General Permit will be implemented for sediment basins that are consructed or upgraded after July 1, 2015.

5.6 Employee Training Program

The Facility implements the employee training program procedures described below.

- Team members implementing the various compliance activities in the SWPPP are properly trained to implement the requirements of the General Permit, including but not limited to: BMP implementation, BMP effectiveness evaluations, visual observations, and monitoring activities. If this facility enters Level 1 status, appropriate team members shall be trained by a QISP.
- Appropriate training manuals or training materials are prepared or acquired.
- Personnel need to be trained, their responsibilities, and the type of training they shall receive have been identified.
- A training schedule has been developed and is described below.
- Documentation of all completed training classes and the personnel that received training is maintained in the SWPPP

The Facility has established a training program. The PPT trains annually or provides annual training for current and future employees. The Facility provides training for new employees within 30 days of involvement with the SWPPP program. This training includes BMP implementation, BMP effectiveness evaluations, visual observations, and monitoring activities. Two employees are trained on sampling procedures and methodologies.

The Facility employees that have direct responsibilities in areas of the facility that have the potential to impact stormwater receive SWPPP training annually. More frequent training will be conducted as

necessary to address employee turnover. All PPT and employee training is documented and the records are stored with the SWPPP. Records of employee training are kept for at least 5 years. Employee training records may be kept on the form provided in Appendix D.

5.7 Quality Assurance and Record Keeping

The Facility implements the quality assurance and record keeping procedures described below.

- Develop and implement management procedures to ensure that appropriate staff implements all elements of the SWPPP, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan (MIP).
- Develop a method of tracking and recording the implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP
- Maintain the BMP implementation records, training records, and records related to any spills and clean-up related response activities for a minimum of five (5) years

The PPT or facility manager is responsible for ensuring that all elements of the SWPPP, including the MIP and BMPs, are implemented, that BMP implementation is tracked and recorded, and that all records required by the General Permit and SWPPP are maintained for a minimum of 5 years. Requirements are tracked through the facility's CYCLE database. Quality assurance activities undertaken are documented and entered into the SWPPP records.

5.8 Minimum BMP Exceptions

The facility implements all minimum BMPs in the General Permit as described above. If the described minimum BMPS are not fully implemented because they have been determined to either not reflect a best industry practice, are not economically practicable, or are not economically achievable; those exceptions are described in future revisions in the SWPPP and are included in Appendix A.

6.0 ADVANCED BMPS

Advanced BMPs reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in stormwater discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and availability. Examples include:

- Overhead coverage
- Retention ponds, basins or surface impoundments
- Berms or other run-on/run-off channeling devices
- Secondary containment structures
- Treatment through inlet controls, filtration, or vegetative swales that reduce the pollutants in surface waters discharged from the site.

The Facility implements advanced BMPs as necessary, described below.

6.1 Exposure Minimization

El Sobrante Landfill stores petroleum products, oil filters, batteries, and other hazardous waste materials in covered locations. This overhead coverage reduces or prevents the potential for stormwater pollutants associated with these activities from contacting or entering stormwater. These potential targeted pollutants include TSS and O&G.

6.2 Stormwater Containment and Discharge Reduction BMPs

6.2.1 Contaminated Soil Acceptance BMPs

ESL accepts contaminated soils for beneficial use that are subject to Order No. R8-2014-0006 Amending WDRs for Active Landfills in Santa Ana Region. ESL ensures that waste constituents are not mobilized in a way that would adversely affect beneficial uses of waters of the State through implementation of the following BMPs.

- The use of contaminated soils is limited by administrative procedures, but contaminated soils may be accepted at any time, but will not be deployed for beneficial use during wet weather events.
- Drainage diversion structures to control surface water run-on and run-off to limit interaction with the wastes exposed in the landfill working area are implemented
- Drainage retention facilities to capture or control surface waters to minimize stormwater run-off from the site

6.2.2 Sedimentation Basins

The Facility maintains four (4) sedimentation basins to detain stormwater at the facility. The locations of the sedimentation basins are:

- Sedimentation Basin 1 is located on the northern portion of the Facility near Outfall North
- Sedimentation Basin 2 is located on the northwestern portion of the Facility near Outfall 002

- Sedimentation Basin 3 is located on the southern portion of the Facility near Outfall 001
- Sedimentation Basin 4 is located on the southern portion of the Facility near Outfall South

Temporary sedimentation basins may be used to contain and hold stormwater runoff during construction of expansion areas, placement of landfill cap/cover, and backfilling/grading projects. The Facility maintains one large retention basin to retain stormwater from the central portion of the facility. Water from the basins do not flow directly to stormwater discharge locations but if needed, may be pumped to existing discharge locations after sediment has settled out.

6.2.3 Down Drain Maintenance

Down drain inlets are cleaned prior to the wet season and before major storm events, if partially full with sediments.

6.3 Treatment Control BMPs

There is an oil/water separator (clarifier) located at the maintenance shop area. Generalized operation and preventative maintenance procedures are as follows.

- Depending on site usage of wash bay, content of oil/water separator is pumped dry using WM approved third party transporter and hauled to and disposed at permitted Class II landfill facility.
- Content is removed at a minimum of once per quarter
- Content is tested and analyzed annually to assure chemical composition of waste remains the same
- Any needed repairs of separator are done on an as needed basis

Additional advanced treatment control BMPs may be considered consistent with the exceedance Response Action (ERA) process if stormwater Numeric Action Levels (NALs) are not met.

6.4 Other Advanced BMPs

6.4.1 Secondary Containment

All fuel and waste oil storage tanks and containers at the Facility have secondary containment equipment to prevent or reduce the potential for stored liquids to contact stormwater. The secondary containment reduces or prevents the potential for O&G impact to stormwater.

6.4.2 Hydrojetting

Stormdrain pipes are inspected prior to the start of the wet season; if sediment buildup is observed those pipes are hydro jetted so as to remove sediment buildup.

6.4.3 Track-out Prevention

Stabilized entrances/exits or rumble strips are placed at the defined access points to selected industrial activities.

6.4.4 Erosion Control

Naturally occurring vegetation at the Facility filters sediment from stormwater before discharge. Vegetation can also provide a slight pH buffering effect. The stormwater drainage systems in place have been designed to divert stormwater away from operational areas and toward the sedimentation basin and vegetated areas where practicable.

The facility will implement selected sediment control measures that may include silt fence, geocomposites, or 18 inch Filtrexx Soxx.

Specific narrative descriptions of BMPs that are implemented, to the extent practicable, at the Facility are listed by category in each of the following sections. Additionally, copies of California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) BMP Handbook fact sheets for erosion and sediment control BMPs are included for implementation guidance and reference in Appendix G.

More generally, erosion control, also referred to as soil stabilization, consists of source control measures that are designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in storm water runoff. Erosion control BMPs protects the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles. The Facility will incorporate erosion control measures that are effective and result in the reduction of sediment related pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. The Facility will implement the following practices as-needed for effective temporary and longer-term erosion control:

- Preserve existing vegetation where practicable and when feasible.
- Implement focused erosion control measures prior to the wet season.
- Apply hydroseed for vegetation development on sparse vegetated areas.
- Focus on controlling erosion in concentrated flow paths.
- Sufficient erosion control materials will be maintained on-site to allow implementation in conformance with the SWPPP.

The BMPs that are considered, and where appropriate implemented at the Facility to prevent erosion following soil disturbing areas include:

6.4.4.1 Scheduling

- Operating activities are scheduled with the incorporation of both soil stabilization and sediment control measure BMPs to reduce the discharge of pollutants. The schedule limits exposure of disturbed soil to wind, rain, and stormwater run-on and run-off where practicable.

6.4.4.2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation

- Existing vegetation is maintained to the extent practicable.

6.4.4.3 Seeding

- Seeding or other erosion control BMPs are applied in areas to protect disturbed soil areas from soil erosion. The seed or other erosion control BMPs are applied after any grading operations.

6.4.4.4 Geotextile and Mats

- Geotextile or erosion control matting will be installed in v-ditches where the erosive potential exceeds the resistance of the native compacted soil; the application of erosion control matting is performed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Erosion Control Mats (ECMs) should not include any synthetic netting component because of this material's potential adverse impact to Wildlife.

6.4.4.5 Slope Protection

- Slope drains consist of a pipe used to intercept and direct surface runoff into a stabilized watercourse, trapping device, or stabilized area. Slope drains are used with earth dikes and drainage ditches to intercept and direct surface flow away from slope areas to protect recently cut or fill slopes.

6.4.4.6 Non-vegetative stabilization

- Non-vegetative stabilization methods may be used for permanent stabilization of areas prone to erosion. These methods will be used only where vegetative options are not feasible such as areas of vehicular traffic (access roads) or areas with rocky substrate, infertile or droughty soils where vegetation would be difficult to establish.

6.4.4.7 Soil Binders

- Soil binding consists of application and maintenance of a soil stabilizer to exposed soil surfaces and may be used in select areas of the Facility. Soil binders are materials applied to the soil surface to temporarily prevent water and wind induced erosion of exposed soils. Example of soil binders that are recommended are:
  - Earthguard is a useful soil stabilizing emulsion specifically formulated to reduce erosion and sediment runoff. Earthguard can be applied by water truck or by spray application.
  - Gorilla-Snot is useful as a biodegradable liquid copolymer to stabilize and solidify any soil or aggregate as well as provide erosion control and dust suppression.

6.4.5 Sediment Control

Sediment controls are structural measures that are intended to complement and enhance the selected erosion control measures and reduce sediment discharges. Sediment controls are designed to intercept and remove or settle out or filter soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water. The Facility implements sediment control measures that are effective and result in the reduction of sediment related pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

Sufficient quantities of temporary sediment control materials will be maintained on-site to allow implementation of temporary sediment controls in the event of predicted rain and for rapid response. This includes implementation requirements of BMPs in active areas and non-active areas that require deployment before the onset of rain. The BMPs considered for implementation to prevent sediment migration from disturbed soil areas include:

6.4.5.1 Fiber Rolls (straw wattles or Filtrexx Soxx®)

- Fiber rolls or Filtrexx Soxx® are installed at strategic locations at the facility. Fiber rolls are typically placed along the perimeter of the facility. Fiber Rolls should not include any synthetic component. Heavy sediment laden run-on that flows onto the access road should be controlled.

6.4.5.2 Sweeping

- Paved areas are swept with a regenerative sweeper daily, prior to an anticipated storm event, or as needed to control of excessive dirt and dust. Sweeping focuses in areas where noticeable tracking of materials occurs.

6.4.5.3 Storm Drain Inlet Protection (within hardscape areas)

- Drain inlets (DIs) within the hardscaped areas of the facility have drain inlet protection. The Drain inlet protection is intended to filter out any sediment and pollutants. DI protection is installed in a manner that will not cause ponding or pose a threat to traffic safety. If ponding does cause an issue the source of the ponding will be identified and corrective actions taken if necessary. During critical operations where potential exists of non-stormwater entering the storm drain inlet, the inlet should be sealed off with urethane sheets, plastic covers, or an equivalent product. Once the critical operation is completed the DIs should be opened up again.

7.0 TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

If the facility plans to temporarily suspend industrial activities for ten or more consecutive calendar days during a reporting year, the facility may also suspend monitoring if it is infeasible to conduct monitoring while industrial activities are suspended (e.g., the facility is not staffed, or the facility is remote or inaccessible) and the facility has been stabilized.

The facility will implement appropriate stabilization BMPs (such as complete coverage) to achieve compliance with this General Permit during the temporary suspension of the industrial activity by avoiding any exposure of industrial materials and industrial activities to stormwater.

Once all necessary BMPs have been implemented to stabilize, the facility is not required to:

- Perform monthly visual observations; or,
- Perform sampling and analysis; if it is infeasible to do so (e.g. facility is remotely located).

The facility shall upload via SMARTS seven calendar days prior to the planned temporary suspension of industrial activities:

- Revised and updated SWPPP (if above listed stabilization BMPs are not deemed adequate at the time) specifically addressing the facility stabilization BMPs;
- The justification for why monitoring is infeasible at the facility during the period of temporary suspension of industrial activities;
- The date the facility is fully stabilized for temporary suspension of industrial activities; and,
- The projected date that industrial activities will resume at the facility.

Upon resumption of industrial activities the facility shall, via SMARTS, confirm and/or update the date the facility's industrial activities have resumed. At this time, the Discharger is required to resume all compliance activities.

The Regional Water Board may review the submitted information pertaining to the temporary suspension of industrial activities. Upon review, the Regional Water Board may request revisions or reject the the facility's request to temporarily suspend monitoring.

8.0 MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (MIP)

The MIP in this section describes a facility-specific monitoring program to provide indicator monitoring information for assessing the levels of pollutants in stormwater discharges, the effectiveness of BMPs to prevent or reduce pollutants, and the need for corrective action. The objectives of the MIP are to:

- Assess whether BMPs addressing pollutants in industrial stormwater discharges and authorized NSWDs are effective for compliance with the effluent and receiving water limitations of the General Permit.
- Measure the presence of pollutants in industrial stormwater discharges and authorized NSWDs relative to their respective Numeric Action Levels (NALs), and determine whether an Exceedance Response Action process is required.
- Assess whether the suite of BMPs implemented at the facility are effective in reducing or preventing pollutants in industrial stormwater discharges and authorized NSWDs.

The MIP includes a description of the following:

- Discharge locations
- Visual monitoring procedures
- Sampling requirements and sample handling procedures
- A list of analytical methods and related detection limits
- Justifications for alternative discharge locations, representative sampling reduction and/or qualified combined samples (if needed)
- Visual and sample event observation response procedures
- PPT member assignments

8.1 Discharge Locations

There are a total of seven (7) industrial stormwater discharge locations. The stormwater discharge locations at the Facility are described as follows and are shown on Figure 3:

- Outfall 001 (Sediment Basin 3 located on the southern portion of the facility)
- Outfall 002 (Sediment Basin 2 located on the northwester portion of the facility)
- Outfall 003 (along the Facility access road located on the southern portion of the facility)
- Outfall North (Sediment Basin 1 located on the northern portion of the facility)
- Outfall South (Sediment Basin 4 located on the southeastern portion of the facility)
- Outfall A (near the former clay mine located on the northwestern portion of the facility)
- Outfall B (located along the access road on the southwestern portion of the facility)

8.2 Visual Observations

The General Permit requires two basic types of visual observations designed to identify sources of pollutants.

Monthly Visual Observations- conducted on a day with no precipitation during daylight hours to observe authorized and unauthorized NSWDs and potential pollutant sources.

Sampling Event Visual Observations- conducted at the same time that sampling occurs to observe the quality of discharges and sources of observed pollutants.

8.2.1 Monthly Visual Observations

A member of the PPT visually observes at least monthly at each drainage area. The scope of the visual observation includes the following elements:

- The presence or indications of prior, current, or potential unauthorized NSWDs and their sources
- Authorized NSWDs and associated BMPs
- Implemented BMPs
- Potential pollutant sources including industrial activity areas, outdoor equipment, and other potential industrial pollutant sources
- Each area of industrial activity

The inspections are to be conducted during daylight hours, during scheduled facility operating hours, and on days without precipitation. Inspectors are to document the presence or indication of any non-stormwater discharge, pollutant characteristic (i.e., floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.), and the source. The facility's authorized non-stormwater discharges (if any) and associated BMPs are also observed.

Visual observations are to be documented on the applicable form located in Appendix F.

8.2.2 Sampling Event Visual Observations

A member of the PPT visually observes stormwater discharge at the time of sampling. Sampling is required four times per year, twice during the first half of the year (July 1 through December 31) and twice during the second half of the year (January 1 through June 30). Sampling and corresponding visual observations are only required of stormwater discharges that meet the sampling criteria in Section 8.3. Observations are not required when dangerous weather conditions exist, discharge occurs outside scheduled facility operating hours, and events not sampled are explained in the Annual Report. Observations are also not required for drainage areas that have no exposure to industrial activities and materials.

The inspections include visual observations of stormwater runoff to evaluate the presence of floating or suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, or other signs of pollutant impact to stormwater runoff. Observations are made to assess the proper performance of stormwater collection and diversion structures, e.g., surface drains. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, if visual

observations indicate that the document is inaccurate or additional BMPs are needed to control or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges.

A member of the PPT is assigned to perform visual stormwater observations during the sample collection. A back-up member of the team shall be assigned when the primary PPT member is absent or unavailable. Visual observations are to be documented on the applicable form located in Appendix F.

8.2.3 Visual Observation Records and Response Procedures

Appendix F includes templates for the required visual observations.

Records of the observations include the name of the observer, date, time, locations observed, observations, and response action(s) taken.

In the event that a visual observation indicates a condition that may inadequately reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial stormwater, corrective action will be taken. Examples of observations that may require a corrective action include but are not limited to the following.

- Unauthorized NSWD
- Presence of floating or suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, or other signs of pollutants in a discharge
- Inadequately implemented BMP
- Inadequate BMP maintenance
- New pollutant source or a change in character of an existing pollutant source

Examples of corrective action that may be appropriate to an observation may include the following.

- Eliminate unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and/or to improve BMP implementation
- Investigate the source of observed pollutants
- Direct Facility personnel to implement a housekeeping task
- Eliminate or implement new BMP(s) or improve existing BMP(s) to address the source of pollutants;
- Maintain BMP(s)
- Develop New BMP(s)

The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, if visual observations indicate that the document is inaccurate or additional or revised BMPs are needed address the observations or to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial stormwater discharges.

8.3 Sampling and Analysis

The General Permit requires collection of stormwater discharges for laboratory analysis from a Qualifying Storm Event (QSE). The General Permit describes a QSE as when stormwater discharge occurs from at least one drainage area when the discharge is preceded by at least 48 hours with no discharges from any of the drainage areas. Samples are to be collected from two QSEs occurring within the first half of the year (January 1 through June 30) and two QSEs occurring within the second half of the year (July 1 through December 31).

Samples are to be collected from each drainage area at all discharge locations with two exceptions: (1) when the facility qualifies for Representative Sampling Reduction, and (2) when stormwater is stored or contained. Following the criteria for Representative Sample Reduction, the facility's number of sampling locations may be reduced if discharge locations are substantially similar, the reduction is justified in the MIP, and the Discharger certifies it in the Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS). When stormwater is stored or contained, sampling occurs at the time the stored water is released. A PPT member or designee is to collect stormwater samples under the following conditions:

- Within 4 hours of the start of discharge or at the start of facility operations if the QSE occurs within the previous 12-hour period.
- During regularly scheduled facility operating hours.
- During daylight hours.
- When weather and site conditions are safe.

Surface water (stormwater runoff) monitoring is performed as part of the NPDES program. There are a total of seven (7) stormwater runoff monitoring locations. The stormwater discharge monitoring locations at the Facility are as follows and as shown on Figure 3:

- Outfall 001
- Outfall 002
- Outfall 003
- Outfall North
- Outfall South
- Outfall A
- Outfall B

The General Permit requires justifications for any of the following monitoring options that could be applicable to the facility:

- Alternative discharge locations
- Representative Sampling Reduction
- Qualified Combined Samples

Since the facility is not using any of the above monitoring options, no justifications are required.

8.4 Parameters for Analysis, Methods, Detection Limits, and USEPA Benchmark values

The minimum parameters for sampling and analysis include pH, TSS, and O&G.

Pursuant to requirements of the General Permit, individual samples of stormwater from this site are to be field tested with a calibrated portable instrument for pH. Collected samples are analyzed at the laboratory or in the field for the parameters listed in Table 5 using the associated method, holding time, and USEPA Benchmark values for the discharge locations as shown in Table 4.

8.4.1 Sector Required Analysis

Based on the standard industrial classification (SIC) codes for specific industrial activities conducted at the Facility, the following sector- required analyses are specified in the General Permit monitoring program.

8.4.1.1 SIC Code 4953

- Total Iron by USEPA 200.7/200.8.

Table 4 displays an overview of the sampling procedures.

8.5 Sample Collection and Handling Procedure

Samples are to be collected in bottles that are either unpreserved (pH and TSS) or preserved (O&G and iron). If the sample analytical method requires an unpreserved bottle, the bottle may be placed directly in the flow of water to collect the sample. If a preserved bottle is required, the sample must be collected in an unpreserved bottle then transferred to the bottle containing preservative in order to avoid washing the preservative out of the bottle. Obtain guidance on sample collection, analytical methods, sample preservation, and sample handling from the Stormwater Sample Collection and Handling Instructions attached to the General Permit and from the analytical laboratory. An example of the chain of custody is included in Appendix F.

The following procedure is to be followed to, first, determine when to sample and, second, ensure sample integrity:

- Obtain appropriate sample bottles from the laboratory to have on hand prior to the wet season.
- Track weather forecasts to determine the expected arrival date and time of the storm event and quantity of rainfall.
- Review weather data to determine if the requisite 48 hours of dry weather has elapsed prior to the anticipated storm event.
- After rain has begun falling, check if the storm event is creating discharge and it is safe to collect stormwater.

- If stormwater is discharging from the site into the drains, collect samples within the first four hours and label for submittal to the analytical laboratory.
- Store the samples in a cooler with ice or frozen ice packs, complete the chain of custody form, and submit the samples to the lab or have them picked up by a courier prior to the close of business on the same day that they are collected.

8.5.1 Field Calibration Procedures

pH will be monitored using:

- wide range litmus pH paper or other equivalent pH test kits, or
- a calibrated portable instrument for pH, or
- methods in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations 136 for testing storm water.

If a calibrated portable instrument for pH is used, the PPT member shall ensure that all field measurements are conducted in accordance with the portable instrument accompanying manufacturer's instructions. It is recommended that an equipment calibration is performed 24 hours prior an announced rain event with a 50% greater probability of precipitation on the NOAA website.

8.6 Monitoring Methods and Exceptions

The stormwater discharges observed and collected are representative of the stormwater discharge in each drainage area of the facility. If discharges are impacted by run-on from an adjacent facility, an alternate visual monitoring and sample collection location shall be identified. If visual observation and sample collection locations are difficult to inspect and sample, an alternate location representative of the facility's stormwater discharges may be identified.

Sample collection or inspections are not required during dangerous weather conditions (i.e., flooding, high winds, or electrical storms) or outside scheduled operating hours. Documentation of dangerous conditions preventing sampling or inspections shall be entered into the site record.

8.7 NALs and NAL Exceedances

The Facility compares the results to the two types of NAL values in Table 4 to determine whether either type of NAL has been exceeded for each applicable parameter. The two types of potential NAL exceedances are:

8.7.1 Annual NAL exceedance

The Facility determines the average concentration for each parameter using the results of all the sampling and analytical results for the entire Facility for the reporting year (i.e., all "effluent" data). The Facility compares the average concentration for each parameter to the corresponding annual NAL values in Table 4. An annual NAL exceedance occurs when the average of all the analytical results for a parameter

from samples taken within a reporting year exceeds the annual NAL value for that parameter listed in Table 4.

8.7.2 Instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance

The Facility compares all sampling and analytical results from each distinct sample (individual or combined) to the corresponding instantaneous maximum NAL values in Table 4. An instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs when two (2) or more analytical results from samples taken for any single parameter within a reporting year exceed the instantaneous maximum NAL value (for TSS and O&G) or are outside of the instantaneous maximum NAL range for pH.

8.8 Exceedance Response Actions

8.8.1 Baseline Status

At the beginning of NOI Coverage, the Facility has baseline status for all parameters.

8.8.2 Level 1 Status

Baseline status changes for any given parameter to Level 1 status if sampling results indicate an NAL exceedance for that same parameter. Level 1 status commences on July 1 following the reporting year during which the exceedance(s) occurred.

8.8.2.1 Level 1 ERA Evaluation

By October 1 following commencement of Level 1 status for any parameter with sampling results indicating an NAL exceedance, the facility shall:

1. Complete an evaluation, with the assistance of a QISP, of the industrial pollutant sources at the Facility that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s); and,
2. Identify in the evaluation the corresponding BMPs in the SWPPP and any additional BMPs and SWPPP revisions necessary to prevent future NAL exceedances and to comply with the requirements of this General Permit. Although the evaluation may focus on the drainage areas where the NAL exceedance(s) occurred, all drainage areas shall be evaluated.

8.8.2.2 Level 1 ERA Report

Based upon the above evaluation, the Facility shall, as soon as practicable but no later than January 1 following commencement of Level 1 status:

3. Revise the SWPPP as necessary and implement any additional BMPs identified in the evaluation;
4. Certify and submit via SMARTS a Level 1 ERA Report prepared by a QISP that includes the following:
   - A summary of the Level 1 ERA Evaluation required in Section 8.8.2.1 above; and,

- A detailed description of the SWPPP revisions and any additional BMPs for each parameter that exceeded a NAL.

5. Certify and submit via SMARTS the QISP's identification number, name, and contact information (telephone number, e-mail address).

The Facility Level 1 status for a parameter will return to Baseline status once a Level 1 ERA report has been completed, all identified additional BMPs have been implemented, and results from four (4) consecutive QSEs that were sampled subsequent to BMP implementation indicate no additional NAL exceedances for that parameter.

8.8.2.3 NAL Exceedances Prior to Implementation of Level 1 Status BMPs.

Prior to the implementation of an additional BMP identified in the Level 1 ERA Evaluation or October 1, whichever comes first, sampling results for any parameter(s) being addressed by that additional BMP will not be included in the calculations of annual average or instantaneous NAL exceedances in SMARTS.

8.8.3 Level 2 Status

Level 1 status for any given parameter changes to Level 2 status if sampling results indicate an NAL exceedance for that same parameter while the facility is in Level 1. Level 2 statuses will commence on July 1 following the reporting year during which the NAL exceedance(s) occurred.

8.8.3.1 Level 2 ERA Action Plan

Level 2 ERA Action Plan prepared by a QISP that addresses each new Level 2 NAL exceedance by January 1 following the reporting year during which the NAL exceedance(s) occurred. For each new Level 2 NAL exceedance, the Level 2 Action Plan will identify which of the demonstrations in Section 8.8.3.2 the Facility has selected to perform. A new Level 2 NAL exceedance is any Level 2 NAL exceedance for 1) a new parameter in any drainage area, or 2) the same parameter that is being addressed in an existing Level 2 ERA Action Plan in a different drainage area.

The Facility shall certify and submit via SMARTS the QISP's identification number, name, and contact information (telephone number, e-mail address) if this information has changed since previous certifications.

The Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall at a minimum address the drainage areas with corresponding Level 2 NAL exceedances.

All elements of the Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall be implemented as soon as practicable and completed no later than 1 year after submitting the Level 2 ERA Action Plan.

The Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall include a schedule and a detailed description of the tasks required to complete the Discharger's selected demonstration(s) as described below in Section 8.8.3.2.

8.8.3.2 Level 2 ERA Technical Report

On January 1 of the reporting year following the submittal of the Level 2 ERA Action Plan, the Facility with Level 2 status certifies and submits a Level 2 ERA Technical Report prepared by a QISP that includes one or more of the following demonstrations:

8.8.3.2.1 Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration

This includes the following requirements, as applicable:

6. Includes a description of the industrial pollutant sources and corresponding industrial pollutants that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s);
7. Includes an evaluation of all pollutant sources associated with industrial activity that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s);
8. Where all of the Facility's' implemented BMPs, including additional BMPs identified in the Level 2 ERA Action Plan, achieve compliance with the effluent limitations of this General Permit and are expected to eliminate future NAL exceedance(s), the Facility shall provide a description and analysis of all implemented BMPs;
9. In cases where all of the Facility's implemented BMPs, including additional BMPs identified in the Level 2 ERA Action Plan, achieve compliance with the effluent limitations of this General Permit but are not expected to eliminate future NAL exceedance(s), the Discharger shall provide, in addition to a description and analysis of all implemented BMPs:
    - An evaluation of any additional BMPs that would reduce or prevent NAL exceedances;
    - Estimated costs of the additional BMPs evaluated; and,
    - An analysis describing the basis for the selection of BMPs implemented in lieu of the additional BMPs evaluated but not implemented.
10. The description and analysis of BMPs required above shall specifically address the drainage areas where the NAL exceedance(s) responsible for the Discharger's Level 2 status occurred, although any additional Level 2 ERA Action Plan BMPs may be implemented for all drainage areas; and,
11. If an alternative design storm standard for treatment control BMPs (in lieu of the design storm standard for treatment control BMPs Described in Section X.H.6 in this General Permit) will achieve compliance with the effluent limitations of this General Permit, the Discharger shall provide an analysis describing the basis for the selection of the alternative design storm standard.

8.8.3.2.2 Non-Industrial Pollutant Source Demonstration

12. A statement that the Facility has determined that the exceedance of the NAL is attributable solely to the presence of non-industrial pollutant sources. (The pollutant may also be present due to industrial activities, in which case the Facility must demonstrate that the pollutant contribution from the industrial activities by itself does not result in an NAL exceedance.) The sources shall be identified as either run-on from adjacent

properties, aerial deposition from man-made sources, or as generated by on-site non-industrial sources;

13. A statement that the Facility has identified and evaluated all potential pollutant sources that may have commingled with stormwater associated with the Facility's industrial activity and may be contributing to the NAL exceedance;
14. A description of any on-site industrial pollutant sources and corresponding industrial pollutants that are contributing to the NAL exceedance;
15. An assessment of the relative contributions of the pollutant from (1) stormwater run-on to the Facility from adjacent properties or non-industrial portions of the Discharger's property or from aerial deposition and (2) the stormwater associated with the Discharger's industrial activity;
16. A summary of all existing BMPs for that parameter; and,
17. An evaluation of all on-site/off-site analytical monitoring data demonstrating that the NAL exceedances are caused by pollutants in stormwater run-on to the facility from adjacent properties or non-industrial portions of the Facility property or from aerial deposition.

8.8.3.2.3 Natural Background Pollutant Source Demonstration

18. A statement that the Facility has determined that the NAL exceedance is attributable solely to the presence of the pollutant in the natural background that has not been disturbed by industrial activities. (The pollutant may also be present due to industrial activities, in which case the Facility must demonstrate that the pollutant contribution from the industrial activities by itself does not result in an NAL exceedance);
19. A summary of all data previously collected by the Facility, or other identified data collectors, that describes the levels of natural background pollutants in the stormwater discharge;
20. A summary of any research and published literature that relates the pollutants evaluated at the facility as part of the Natural Background Source Demonstration;
21. Map showing the reference site location in relation to the Facility along with available land cover information;
22. Reference site and test site elevation;
23. Available geology and soil information for reference and test sites;
24. Photographs showing site vegetation;
25. Site reconnaissance survey data regarding presence of roads, outfalls, or other human-made structures; and,
26. Records from relevant state or federal agencies indicating no known mining, forestry, or other human activities upstream of the proposed reference site.

8.8.3.3 Level 2 ERA Technical Report Submittal

27. The Facility shall certify and submit via SMARTS the Level 2 ERA Technical Report described in Section 8.8.3.2 above.
28. The State Water Board and Regional Boards (Water Boards) may review the submitted Level 2 ERA Technical Reports. Upon review of a Level 2 ERA Technical Report, the Water Boards may reject the Level 2 ERA Technical Report and direct the Facility to take further action(s) to comply with the General Permit.
29. The Facility with Level 2 status who have submitted the Level 2 ERA Technical Report are only required to annually update the Level 2 ERA Technical Report based upon

additional NAL exceedances of the same parameter and same drainage area (if the original Level 2 ERA Technical Report contained an Industrial Activity BMP Demonstration and the implemented BMPs were expected to eliminate future NAL exceedances in accordance with Section XII.D.2.a.ii), Facility operational changes, pollutant source(s) changes, and/or information that becomes available via compliance activities (monthly visual observations, sampling results, annual evaluation, etc.). The Level 2 ERA Technical Report shall be prepared by a QISP and be certified and submitted via SMARTS by the Facility with each Annual Report. If there are no changes prompting an update of the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, as specified above, the Facility will provide this certification in the Annual Report that there have been no changes warranting re-submittal of the Level 2 ERA Technical Report.

30. Facilities are not precluded from submitting a Level 2 ERA Action Plan or ERA Technical Report prior to entering Level 2 status if information is available to adequately prepare the report and perform the demonstrations described above. A facility who chooses to submit a Level 2 ERA Action Plan or ERA Technical Report prior to entering Level 2 status will automatically be placed in Level 2 in accordance to the Level 2 ERA schedule.

8.8.3.4 Eligibility for Returning to Baseline Status

Facilities with Level 2 status who submit an Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration in accordance with Section 8.8.3.2.1 above and have implemented BMPs to prevent future NAL exceedance(s) for the Level 2 parameter(s) shall return to baseline status for that parameter, if results from four (4) subsequent consecutive QSEs sampled indicate no additional NAL exceedance(s) for that parameter(s). If future NAL exceedances occur for the same parameter(s), the Facility's Baseline status will return to Level 2 status on July 1 in the subsequent reporting year during which the NAL exceedance(s) occurred. The Facility shall update the Level 2 ERA Technical Report as required above in Section 8.8.3.2.

The Facility is ineligible to return to baseline status if they submit any of the following:

- A industrial activity BMP demonstration in accordance with Section 8.8.3.2.1 above;
- An non-industrial pollutant source demonstration; or,
- A natural background pollutant source demonstration.

8.8.3.5 Level 2 ERA Implementation Extension

31. If additional time is required to submit the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, the Facility shall be automatically granted a single time extension for up to six (6) months upon submitting the following items into SMARTS, as applicable:
    - Reasons for the time extension;
    - A revised Level 2 ERA Action Plan including a schedule and a detailed description of the necessary tasks still to be performed to complete the Level 2 ERA Technical Report; and
    - A description of any additional temporary BMPs that will be implemented while permanent BMPs are being constructed.
32. The Regional Water Board will review Level 2 ERA Implementation Extensions for completeness and adequacy. Requests for extensions that total more than six (6) months are not granted unless approved in writing by the Water Boards. The Water Boards may:

1. Reject or revise the time allowed to complete Level 2 ERA Implementation Extensions,
2. Identify additional tasks necessary to complete the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, and/or
3. Require the Discharger to implement additional temporary BMPs.

8.9 Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation)

The RP for the site performs one comprehensive site evaluation or ACSCE during each report period (July 1 – June 30). The evaluation is conducted a minimum of eight months and a maximum of sixteen months from the previous Annual Evaluation. At a minimum, the Annual Evaluation consists of:

- A review of all sampling, visual observations, and inspection records conducted during the previous reporting year
- An inspection of all areas of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the storm water conveyance system
- An inspection of all drainage areas previously identified as having no exposure to industrial activities and materials in accordance with the definitions ins Section XVII of the General Permit
- An inspection of equipment needed to implement the BMPs
- An inspection of any BMPs
- A review and effectiveness assessment of all BMPs for each area of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources to determine if the BMPs are properly designed, implemented, and are effective in reducing and preventing pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs
- An assessment of any other factors needed to comply with the requirements in Section XVI.B of the General Permit

The Facility implements SWPPP revisions resulting from the ACSCE within 90 days of the evaluation.

8.10 PPT Member Assignments

Monthly visual observations are carried out by the Site Engineer. Sampling and related visual observations are also performed by the Site Engineer.

9.0 MONITORING RECORDS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Records of all monitoring and training are to be kept with this SWPPP and reports are submitted as required in the General Permit.

9.1 Record Keeping

All monitoring are properly documented on the appropriate example forms in this SWPPP (Appendix F provides example templates of the below records) and maintained in Appendix H for a minimum of five (5) years. Minimum records to be maintained are as follows:

- SWPPP
- Monthly Visual Observations – Non-Stormwater Discharge
- Sampling Event Visual Observations – Stormwater Discharges
- Annual Visual Observations – ACSCE
- ACSCE Summary Report
- Personnel Training
- Significant Spills and Leaks
- Documentation of Dangerous Weather Preventing Inspection or Sampling

9.2 Reporting Requirements

The General Permit requires an annual report to be certified and submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) on the SMARTs website no later than July 15th following each reporting year using the standardized format and checklists in SMARTS. The Annual Report, to be completed on SMARTs website, includes:

- A Compliance Checklist that indicates whether a Discharger complies with, and has addressed all applicable requirements of the General Permit;
- An explanation for any non-compliance of requirements within the reporting year, as indicated in the Compliance Checklist;
- An identification, including page numbers and/or sections, of all revisions made to the SWPPP within the reporting year; and,
- The date(s) of the Annual Evaluation.

10.0 REFERENCES

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan, prepared by WM (current version).

Hazardous Material Business Plan, prepared by WM (current version)

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDIX A
FUTURE SWPPP ADDENDA WITH ADDITIONAL/REVISED BMPS

APPENDIX B
SWRCB WQO NO. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000001, WDRS FOR DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES (INCLUSIVE OF SUBMITTED PRD/NOI)

APPENDIX C
CALIFORNIA 2010 INTEGRATED REPORT(303(D) LIST/305(B) REPORT FOR LOMA ALTA CREEK

APPENDIX D
EMPLOYEE TRAINING RECORDS AND TRAINING DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX E
SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES, SPILL GUIDE, LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS

APPENDIX F
EXAMPLE STORMWATER MONITORING AND REPORTING FORMS

APPENDIX G
CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION (CASQA) BMP HANDBOOK FACT SHEETS

APPENDIX H
INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER MONITORING AND SAMPLING GUIDE (EPA 832-B-09-003)

APPENDIX I
PROGRAM COMPLIANCE DOCUMENTATION
(BOUND SEPARATELY)

At Golder Associates we strive to be the most respected global group of companies specializing in ground engineering and environmental services. Employee owned since our formation in 1960, we have created a unique culture with pride in ownership, resulting in long-term organizational stability. Golder professionals take the time to build an understanding of client needs and of the specific environments in which they operate. We continue to expand our technical capabilities and have experienced steady growth with employees now operating from offices located throughout Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America.

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Golder Associates

Engineering Earth's Development, Preserving Earth's Integrity

W-9

LFG Collection and Control System (GCCS) Exhibit

EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN IS FURNISHED BY WASTE MANAGEMENT. THE TOPOGRAPHY DATA IS BASED ON JANUARY 15, 2015 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

TRANSITION POINT-CROSSOVER

GP-1R

GP-2A-R

CONDENSATE SUMP CS-5

PHASE 7 NORTH LEACHATE SUMP

PHASE 7 CENTER LEACHATE SUMP

CONDENSATE SUMP CS-1 TOP OF LID ELEV. 1322.0

GP-3R

GP-4TP

GP-4T

GP-5TP

GP-6TP

GP-23

GP-24

GP-13

GP-12R

GP-11R

GP-10RR

GP-10R3

GP-8RR

GP-9R

DRAINAGE V-DITCH

PHASE 3 LEACHATE RISER BOTTOM OF FLANGE ELEV. 1304.9

PHASE 8 LEACHATE RISER BOTTOM OF FLANGE ELEV. 1261.0

30" FLANGE CONN. T.O.P ELEV 1304.35

PHASE 9 LEACHATE RISER BOTTOM OF FLANGE ELEV. 1378.7

12" VERTICAL TEE

30" BLIND FLANGE T.O.P ELEV. 1392.44

18" PVC CAP

TANK FARM

FLARE 3

POWER PLANT

T-101 TANK

PHASE 1

PHASE 2

PHASE 3 STAGE 1

PHASE 3 STAGE 2A

PHASE 3 STAGE 2B

PHASE 3 STAGE 3A

PHASE 3 STAGE 3B & PHASE 4 STAGE 1

PHASE 4 STAGE 2A

PHASE 4 STAGE 2B

PHASE 6

PHASE 7A

PHASE 7B

PHASE 8

PHASE 9A

PHASE 9B

PHASE 10

PHASE 11A

SYMBOL LEGEND

- ACTIVE WELLS
- WELL WITH TEMP VARIANCE
- WELL OFFLINE
- HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR WELLHEAD
- SITE SHALLOW WELL
- REMOTE WELLHEAD
- H2S TREATMENT VESSEL
- MONITORING PROBE
- VALVE
- REDUCER
- ROAD CROSSING
- CONDENSATE SUMP
- PP GAS COLLECTION FOR POWER PLANT
- 30" HEADER AG
- 30" HEADER BG
- 24" HEADER AG
- 24" HEADER BG
- 18" HEADER AG
- 18" HEADER BG
- 12" HEADER AG
- 12" HEADER BG
- 10" HEADER AG
- 10" HEADER BG
- 8" LATERAL AG
- 8" LATERAL BG
- 6" LATERAL AG
- 6" LATERAL BG
- 3 OR 4" LATERAL AG
- 3 OR 4" LATERAL BG
- HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR - SOLID (EXISTING)
- HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR - PERFORATED (EXISTING)
- HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR - SOLID
- HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR - PERFORATED
- REMOTE WELLHEAD MANIFOLD
- COMPRESSED AIR
- CONDENSATE FORCE MAIN

N

GRAPHIC SCALE

0 400 800

SCALE IN FEET

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

1 in

0

Paths: --- | File Name: ANSI_B_BASIC_LANDSCAPE_MXD.dwg

CLIENT
WASTE MANAGEMENT INC.

CONSULTANT
Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2015-02-13
PREPARED	KJK
DESIGN	AW
REVIEW	RH
APPROVED	AW

PROJECT
5-YEAR CONCEPTUAL GCCS PLANS
EL SOBRANTE LANDFILL

TITLE
EXISTING GCCS LAYOUT
(YEAR 2015)

PROJECT No. 1401287

Rev. 0

FIGURE 1