

APPENDIX N

CONSTRUCTION SWPPP

NPDES

**Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for
Stormwater Discharges Associated with
Construction Activity**

**Canyon Power Plant – CPP Project
Anaheim, California**

**3071 East Miraloma Avenue
Anaheim, Ca 92806**

WDID NO.: To Be Determined

Prepared for:

City of Anaheim

Prepared by:

URS Corporation
2020 East First Street, Suite 400
Santa Ana, CA 92705

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STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

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- ATTACHMENT B- NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION
- ATTACHMENT C- EXCERPTS FROM CALIFORNIA STORM WATER BEST
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- ATTACHMENT D- SWPPP INSPECTION CHECKLIST

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Canyon Power Plant (CPP) is consistent with the City of Anaheim stormwater compliance program which requires the preparation and implementation of a project-specific SWPPP and Monitoring Program. The City's stormwater compliance program is governed by the requirements of the Orange County National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit Order No. R8-2002-0010 CAS618030 and the Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP). The Orange County MS4 permit requires preparation of a SWPPP for municipal construction projects and activities. The SWPPP must comply with the State's Construction Activities Stormwater General Permit Order No. 99-08-DWQ (Construction Stormwater Permit). In addition, per Section 8.0 of the Orange County DAMP, the City of Anaheim must notify the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) of the proposed construction activity with an informal Notice of Construction Activity. The SWPPP must be prepared before the start of any construction activities. During construction activities the City must inspect and enforce contract documents, including the SWPPP and Monitoring Program, and notify the RWQCB of any non-compliance with the General Permit.

A Notice of Construction (NOC) will be filed with the RWQCB for coverage of the construction stormwater discharges under the MS4 Permit. See Attachment A for the Construction Activities Stormwater General Permit and Attachment B for the NOC

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The CPP and associated construction laydown areas will be located on approximately 10 acres of disturbed land located at 3071 East Miraloma Avenue (2.1-1). The existing CPP site is approximately 90 percent paved with concrete and asphalt. Principal land use for the site was food catering for a fleet of approximately 75 to 100 trucks, formerly operated by Orange County Food Service. Onsite structures include a kitchen/warehouse building, maintenance garage (9 service bays), truck wash facility (5 bays), two ice manufacturing buildings, several storage sheds, and an outdoor truck repair shop which includes storage lockers and petroleum products, all of which will be demolished as a part of the CPP project. The surrounding area is commercial and light industrial. There are no housing developments in proximity to this site. A fast-food restaurant is located at the northwest corner of Kraemer Boulevard and East Miraloma Avenue.

The site elevation is about 210 feet above mean sea level (msl) and is essentially flat with a slight grade to East Miraloma Avenue on the south. A geotechnical investigation study was performed for the site. Fill soils consisting of silty sand in the range of approximately 1 to 2 feet thick were encountered in the soil borings. The native soils consist of medium dense to very dense silty sand and poorly graded sand with some isolated layers of sandy silt. Water was not encountered within the 50-foot depth explored. The site topography is shown on Figure 2.1-2, Site Grading and Drainage Plan.

Based on the Phase II Investigations¹, the following findings regarding the environmental status of the site were made:

- Shallow, exposed soil on the former trucking maintenance area located in the northwest corner of the site appears to have been impacted by petroleum hydrocarbon (VOC) use in past operations.
- Shallow, exposed soil on the former residential properties located on the southwest corner of the site appears to have been impacted by past use of lead based paint on the residential homes.
- Soil surrounding the hydraulic hoists located in the automotive garage in the northeast corner of the site appears to have been impacted with past use of petroleum related products to depths beyond the site assessment scope. The area of petroleum hydrocarbon and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC) impacts appear to be limited to the new automotive garage footprint.
- Groundwater beneath the site is impacted with Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) at concentrations exceeding levels protective of groundwater.

¹ URS Technical Memorandum: Impacted Soil – City of Anaheim Public Utilities Proposed Power Plant Site, October 26, 2007

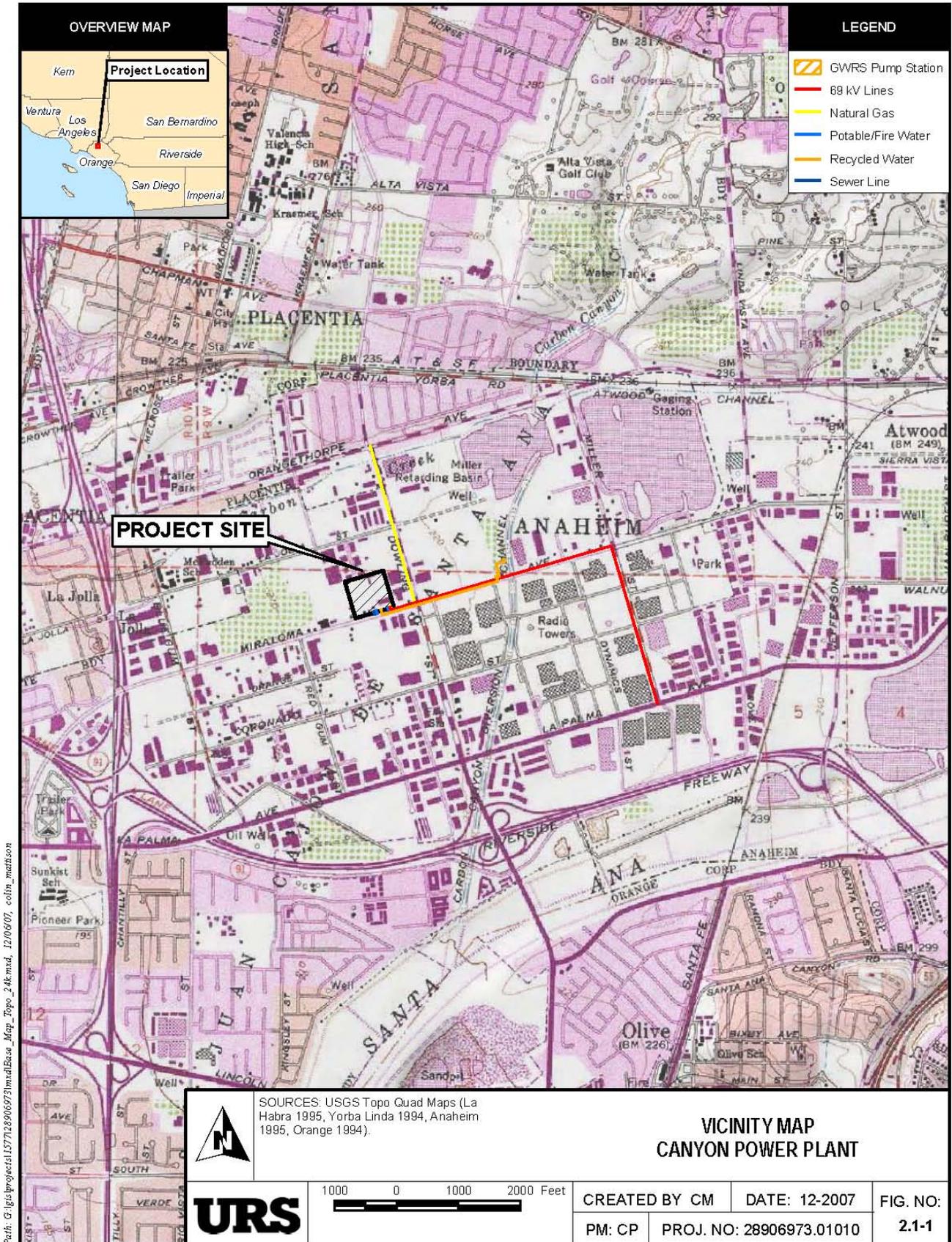
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

VOC and SVOC concentrations were below U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) for soil at an industrial site and will not need to be removed. Disposal of TPH and lead-contaminated soils will be completed prior to construction and will not be part of the CPP project. The City of Anaheim, as owner of the property, has determined that it will conduct soil remediation activities to limit its environmental liability for future use of the site regardless of whether the CPP project obtains a California Energy Commission (CEC) license.

Main access to the CPP site during construction will be at the southeast corner of the project site from East Miraloma Avenue.

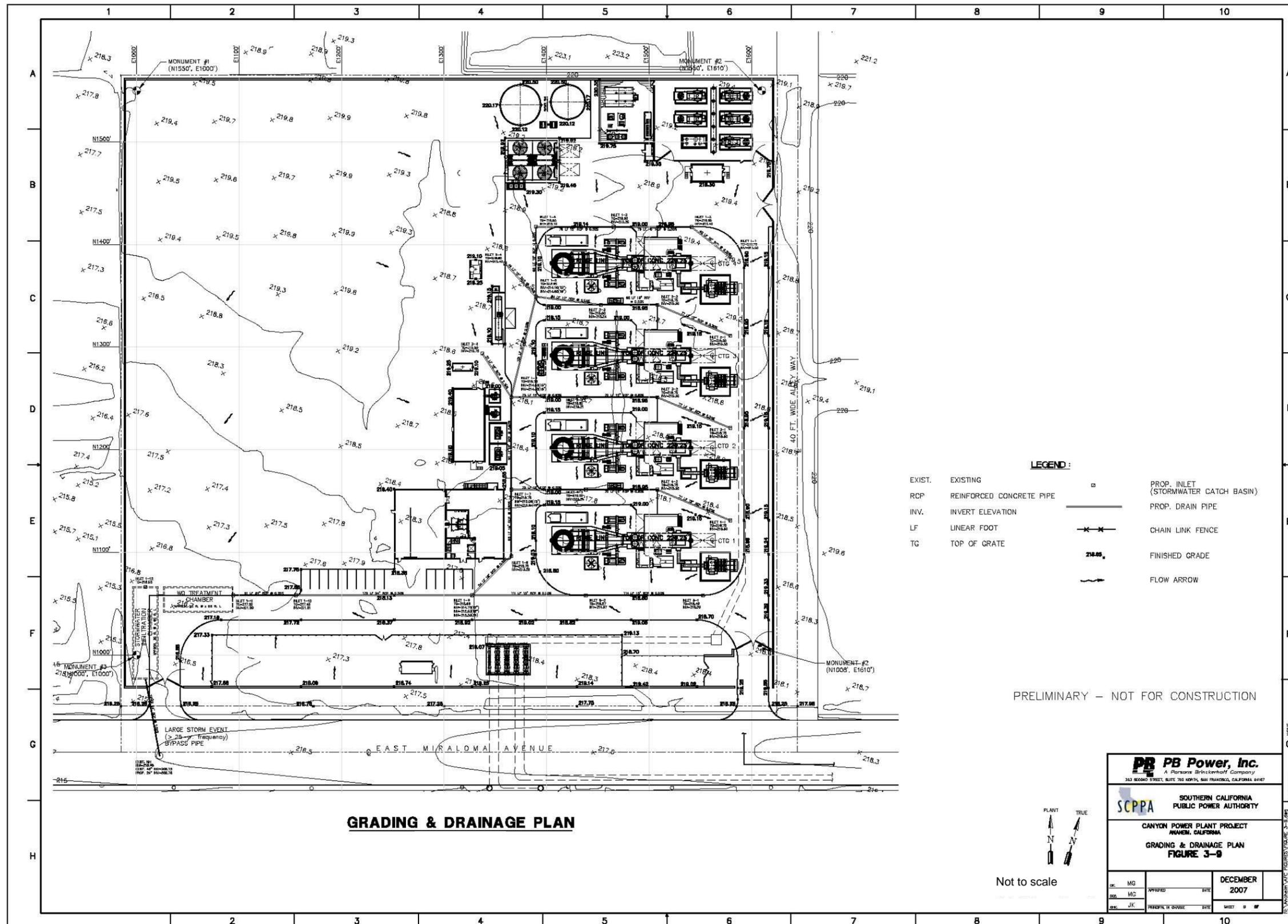
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Figure 2.1-1. Vicinity Map



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Figure 2.1-2. Site Grading and Drainage Plan



2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.2.1 Project Elements

The CPP, which will be owned by Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA) and operated by the City of Anaheim, will consist of a nominal 200-megawatt (MW) simple-cycle plant, using four natural gas-fired General Electric LM 6000PC Sprint combustion turbines and associated infrastructure. Total onsite land disturbance will be approximately 10 acres, including an approximately 3-acre paved area on the west side of the site, which will be used for construction laydown.

The project will include demolition of all structures and associated pavement currently onsite, as well as offsite installation of power cables, natural gas lines, communications cable lines, electrical interconnection line, and process water lines.

Onsite Facility Construction

Onsite structures to be constructed at the CPP site will include:

- Four natural gas-fired GE LM 6000PC Sprint gas turbines;
- Four generator step-up transformers (GSUs);
- A 69 kilovolt (kV) switchyard;
- Five onsite fuel gas compressors;
- A gas pressure control and metering station;
- Fuel gas filters;
- A packaged chilled water system for combustion turbine engine (CTG) power augmentation with associated heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC)-type four-cell cooling tower;
- Four selective catalytic reduction system (SCR) emission control systems;
- An aqueous ammonia storage tank;
- Two auxiliary transformers;
- Two station service transformers;
- Two electrical equipment enclosure buildings;
- A compressed air skid;
- Deionized water treatment equipment;
- Two water tanks;
- A plant operations building;
- A stormwater vault;
- Internal roadways; and
- A 20 foot perimeter security/sound wall.

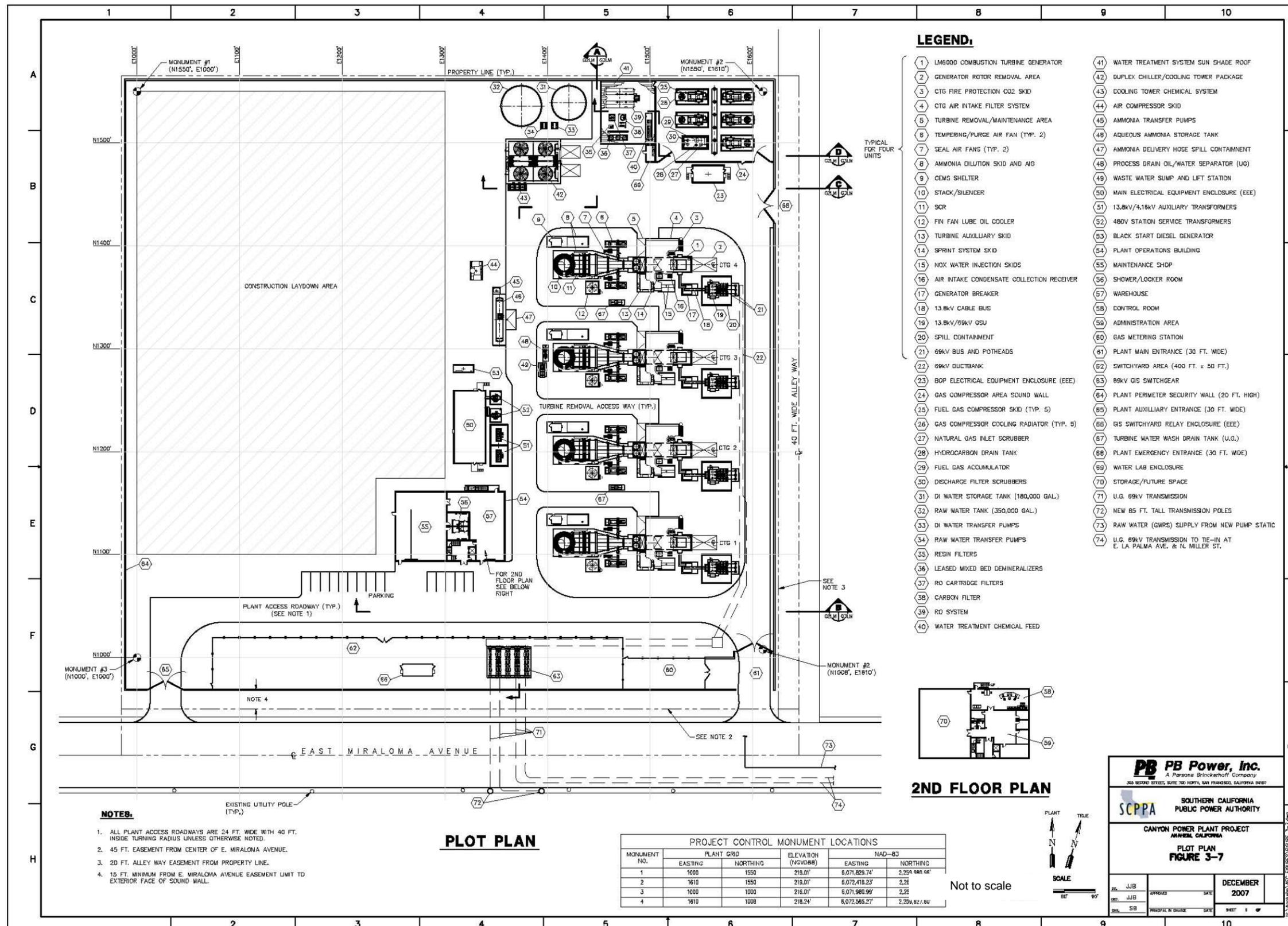
Post-construction stormwater from areas of the CPP not containing industrial activities (employee parking areas, switchyards, administration buildings, landscape areas, open space) will infiltrate or flow offsite to East Miraloma Avenue as sheet flow. Stormwater from those portions of the CPP site that do contain industrial activities (generating equipment, chilling system cooling towers, materials and equipment storage, and laydown areas) will be collected in catch basins, treated with catch basin inserts, and flow through an underground piping system. This system will discharge to an underground vault-type multi-chamber pretreatment device that will remove sediment, coarse materials, and oil from the runoff. The soils underlying the CPP are suitable for infiltration of stormwater. Therefore, following pretreatment for sediment and oil removal, the stormwater will flow to an onsite underground vault to allow for infiltration. This chamber will be filled with rock and have an open bottom for discharging runoff directly to the

ground. The infiltration vault will prevent discharges of runoff from the industrial areas of the site. The infiltration vault will include an overflow outlet to allow for runoff in excess of the 25-year storm event to flow to the existing MS4 facility in East Miraloma Avenue.

The site layout is depicted on Figure 2.2-1 and site elevation views are depicted on Figure 2.2-2.

The plant facilities have been arranged for optimum use of property and cost as well as to ensure ease of operation and maintenance. Investigations and evaluations have been conducted to define the specific facility equipment requirements and the suitability of the proposed project site to accommodate these facilities.

Figure 2.2-1. Plot Plan



Natural Gas Line

Natural gas will be provided via a new 3,240-foot-long, 12-inch, 350 pound per square inch gauge (psig) gas line owned and maintained by the Southern California Gas Company (SCGC), which will be connected to new onsite fuel gas compressors that will be part of the CPP facility. From the CPP site, this new pipeline will run approximately 580 feet east in East Miraloma Avenue to Kraemer Boulevard, then north 2,660 feet in Kraemer Boulevard to East Orangethorpe Avenue where it will connect into SCGC’s transmission line L-1218 in East Orangethorpe Avenue (see Figure 2.2-3). The natural gas line will cross the Carbon Canyon Diversion Channel about 200 feet south of East Orangethorpe Avenue.

To get the natural gas line under Carbon Canyon Diversion Channel, jack and bore construction techniques will be employed in this portion of Kraemer Boulevard. The launching pit will be approximately 15 feet wide by 50 feet long and the receiving pit will be approximately 15 feet wide by 20 feet long. Both pits will be approximately 26.5 feet deep to place the casing 5 feet below the invert of the Carbon Canyon Diversion Channel. This crossing is expected to be on the

Figure 2.2-3. Natural Gas Line



east side of Kraemer Boulevard (see Figure 2.2-4). Open trench construction will be employed for the remainder of the route and will be 3 feet wide by 5 feet deep. (Total land disturbance will be 0.219 acre.)

Figure 2.2-4. Natural Gas Carbon Creek Diversion Channel Crossing



Process Water Line

Process water for the CPP will be recycled water supplied from the Orange County groundwater replenishment system (GWRS) via a new 2,185-foot-long, 14-inch pipeline utilizing a new offsite booster pump station. The water pipeline will run east of the site on the north side of East Miraloma Avenue for 1,850 feet to the new pumping station located north of the curb in the City of Anaheim-owned easement of East Miraloma Avenue, then north 210 feet in new easement from the Orange County Water District (OCWD), then 125 feet easterly in new easement to the GWRS line on the western side of the Carbon Creek Diversion Channel. (See Figure 2.2-5) There, it will connect to the 60-inch-diameter GWRS line at an existing 36-inch stub up. (Total land disturbance for both line and pumping station will be 0.246 acre.)

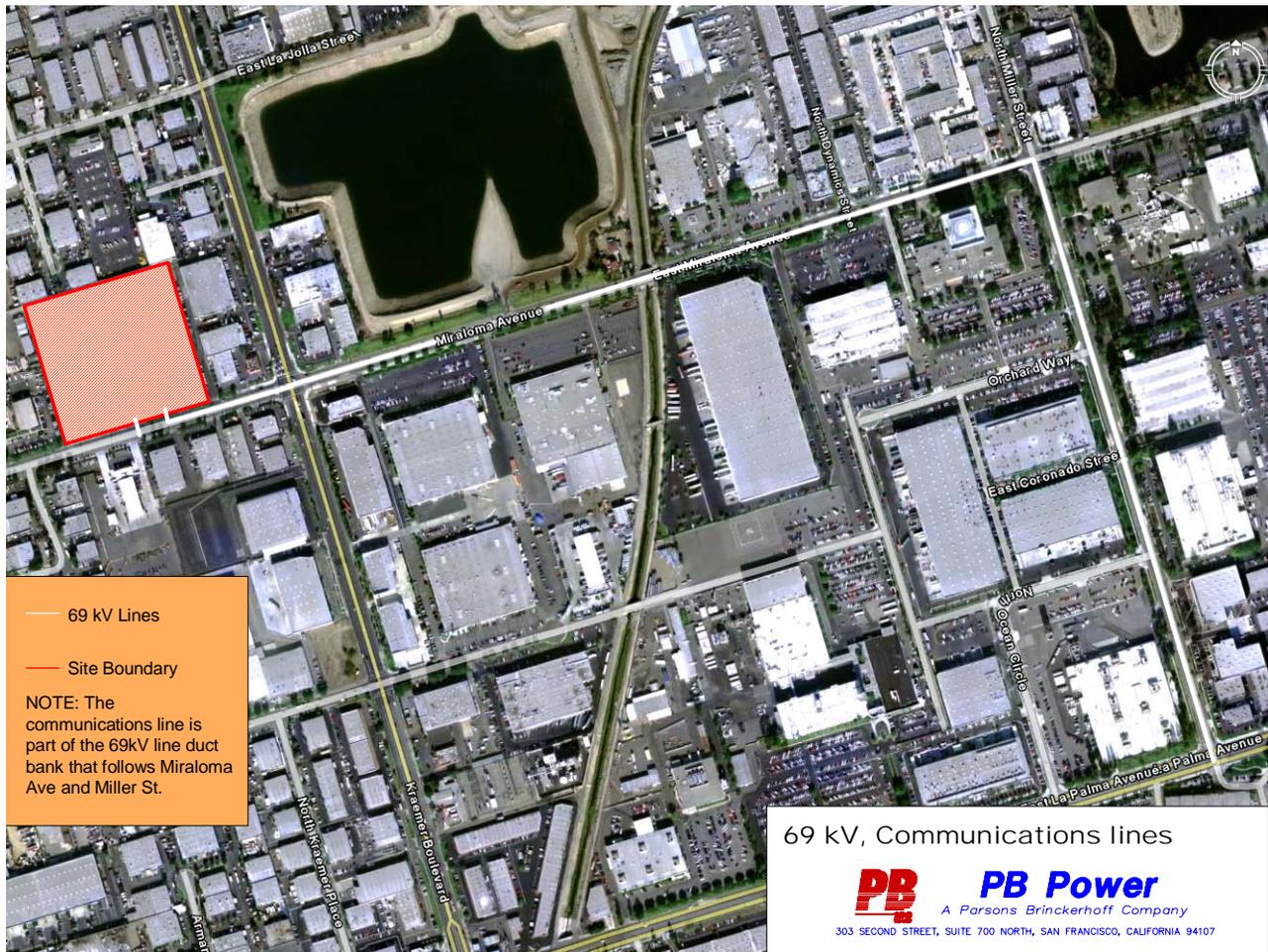
Figure 2.2-5. Sewer and Water Lines



Electrical Interconnection

Underground 69 kV cables will connect from GSUs to the onsite switchyard, which will use gas-insulated switchgear (GIS). There will be four new underground 69 kV circuits leaving the site. Two will proceed underneath and to the south side of East Miraloma Avenue approximately 100 feet to rise up and connect to the existing 69 kV overhead Vermont-Yorba lines via two new transition structures. The second two 69 kV underground circuits will proceed eastward approximately 4,000 feet in East Miraloma Avenue, turn south on Miller, then proceed approximately 3,000 feet to connect to the Dowling-Yorba 69 kV line at East La Palma Avenue (see Figure 2.2-6). (Total land disturbance for both sets of cables will be 0.489 acre.)

Figure 2.2-6. 69 kV Cables



Communications

Fiber optic cable will run in a common trench with the approximately 7,000-foot 69 kV electric cables, where it will tie into existing underground fiber optic cable for the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.

2.2.2 Site Area, Runoff Coefficient, and Percent Impervious

As indicated in Section 1.3, the plant area is 10 acres. The site will be considered 100 percent impervious with a developed runoff coefficient of 0.90.

2.2.3 Construction Activity Schedule

The power plant will be constructed generally following the sequence indicated below.

Phase 1: The main project files of the CPP have a detailed construction schedule.

- Install sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) on perimeter of construction area(s), where necessary.
- Demolish shallow foundations and remove existing pavement from power block area.
- Excavate power block to depths required and haul excavated earthen material to stockpile offsite.
- Treat or dispose of contaminated materials according to applicable regulations.
- Construct major foundations and circulation water piping.
- Backfill with imported fill material to surface and remodel stormwater drainage system and underground utilities.

Phase 2:

- Install internal sediment control BMPs.
- Provide temporary stabilization of site area.
- Erect major equipment and buildings.
- Install offsite power, natural gas, and water utilities electrical interconnection and communications lines.
- Finish road surfaces.
- Final site grading.
- Complete stabilization of site.
- Submit Notice of Termination to the RWQCB.
- Remove temporary stabilization structural BMPs.

A more detailed construction schedule is included as a separate document. This schedule anticipates all excavation to be completed by **month, year (To be determined)**. Construction scheduling for the CPP is the responsibility of the Contractor. All construction schedules are maintained by the Contractor and are located in the main construction files of the site.

3.0 POLLUTANT SOURCE AND BMP IDENTIFICATION

3.1 PLANT SITE

The plant site is currently fully developed and predominantly paved. Existing drainage patterns within the industrial areas of the project site will be altered significantly. Runoff from the site currently drains as sheet flow to East Miraloma Avenue.

Potential pollutant sources during construction are sediment from areas of soil disturbance, construction and start-up waste streams, fresh concrete and cement-related mortars, spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment, paving operations, painting, and material delivery and storage. BMPs for sediment and construction and start-up waste streams are identified in the referenced sections. BMPs identified as ECxx, NSxx SExx, TCxx or WMxx refer to specific BMPs in Chapter 3 (Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs) and Chapter 4 (Non-Stormwater Management and Material Management BMPs) of the *California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook for Construction Activity* (see Attachment C). Refer to WM-08 for concrete waste management; WM-04 for spill prevention and control; NS-10, 30, and 31 for vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling, and maintenance; NS-3 for paving operations; and WM-01 for material delivery and storage.

Information regarding whether contaminated and non-contaminated soils or backfill material will be stockpiled onsite has yet to be determined.

Construction activity pollutant sources and the associated BMPs that will be implemented during the construction of this project are described in Table 3.1-1. Once construction is completed permanent BMPs will include catch basin inserts, and an underground vault-type multi-chamber pretreatment device that will remove sediment, coarse materials, and oil from stormwater before it is percolated into the ground. Runoff from industrial areas of the CPP will not leave the site.

Table 3.1-1. Assessment of Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding Best Management Practice Table

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	BMPs
Equipment/ concrete washing area	Equipment/ concrete washing	Wash water	Oil, concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Berm area with railroad ties. Slope area approximately 2 percent. Flow wash water over visqueen lined pond and filter wash water through straw bales - Inspect wash out area regularly to detect problems before they occur - Maintain area and replace BMPs as needed
Areas of contaminated soil	Excavation of contaminated soil	Rainfall running off of soil area	TPH-cc, lead	To Be Determined
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during fuel delivery	Fuel oil, hydraulic fluid, gear oil, transmission oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use spill and overflow protection - Minimize run-on of stormwater into the fueling area - Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area - Implement spill prevention control program - Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to prevent tank and line leaks - Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur - Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response procedure
		Leaking storage tanks	Fuel oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel tank will be double-walled to prevent leaks
Vehicle maintenance areas	Rainfall running on and off maintenance area	Fuel oil from vehicles	Fuel oil, hydraulic fluid, gear oil, transmission oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance area is concrete lined/To be confirmed - Maintenance area is covered/To be confirmed - Use dry clean up methods rather than hosing area down - Maintain area and replace BMP's as needed
Equipment Storage Areas	Rainfall running on and off equipment storage area	Fuel oil leaks	Fuel oil, hydraulic fluid, gear oil, transmission oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All onsite equipment storage areas are paved - Equipment will be regularly maintained - Drip pans will be placed under leaking equipment
Excavation Areas	Earth moving activities	Stormwater runoff	Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-hazardous excavated material will be either placed in a truck and disposed of offsite or temporarily stockpiled onsite - Backfill material stockpiled will be placed on a sloped (2 percent) asphalt surface/To be confirmed - Sand bag barriers will be placed on the down slope of the stockpile to minimize sediments within any potential stormwater

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Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	BMPs
Hazardous Materials Storage Area/Waste Handling/Disposal	Rainfall running on and off hazardous materials storage areas after materials have leaked from container	Rainfall running on and off hazardous materials storage areas after materials have leaked from container	Waste paint, used oil, spent solvents and adhesives, oily rags, oil absorbents, used oil, used oil filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous material storage area will be a concrete slab/To be confirmed - Two layers of sand bags will be placed along perimeter of area - Dry clean up methods will be employed - Hazardous material waste will be disposed of at a facility approved site unless other arrangements have been approved by the Environmental Health and Safety Coordinator - Environmental Health and Safety Coordinator will handle all waste appropriately as described in the Construction Waste Management Plan
Construction Areas	Earth moving	Wind erosion	Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Onsite storage areas will be prepared with gravel and/or paved/To be confirmed - Gravel areas and unpaved areas will be watered sufficiently to control dust - Trucks leaving the site loaded with soil or sand will be covered with tarpaulins
Construction Areas	Earth moving	Track out	Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trucks will travel over 500' of stabilized surface before exiting the site via the East Miraloma Avenue gate - Street sweeping will be implemented where necessary
Service and Control Building Construction	Construction activity	Rainfall running off construction area	Drywall, plaster, stucco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All drywall, plaster and stucco wastes will be removed at the end of each work day - Minimize run on of stormwater onto construction areas containing drywall, plaster or stucco
Portable Toilet Areas	Construction activity and toilet maintenance	Spills or leaks	Biological and/or chemical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper maintenance of toilets - Locating toilets in areas with minimal equipment interference
Construction Areas	Rainfall running onto concrete	Concrete	PH changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All concrete wastes will be removed at the end of each work day - Minimize run on of stormwater onto construction areas containing concrete - Schedule major concrete pours for non-rain days

3.2 OFFSITE FACILITIES

3.2.1 Employee Parking Area

Construction parking areas will be onsite for a limited number of staff and will be within approximately one half mile east from the site on an existing parking lot leased for the duration of the project. Potential pollutants that may occur at the existing offsite parking facility should be addressed by BMPs already implemented at the site.

3.2.2 Offsite Utilities

Potential pollutants associated with construction of natural gas, electrical transmission, and water supply lines are sediment from areas of soil disturbance, concrete and cement-related mortars, spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment, as well as paving operations. BMPs to control these sources include WM-08 for concrete waste management, WM-04 for spill prevention and control, and NS-3 for paving operations.

Construction activity pollutant sources and the associated BMPs that will be implemented during the construction of this project are described in Table 3.1-1.

3.3 MATERIAL INVENTORY

Table 3.3-1 summarizes the anticipated materials having the potential to contribute to the discharge of pollutants other than sediment in stormwater during construction and start-up.

Table 3.3-1. Summary of Construction and Start-Up Waste Streams and Management Methods

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Estimated Amount	BMPs
Scrap wood, steel, glass, plastic, paper, calcium, silicate insulation, mineral wool insulation, asphalt and concrete	Non-hazardous	20-40 cu yd/wk	Limit amount stored onsite. Cover waste piles when storms of 0.10 inch rainfall or greater are forecast. Waste disposal facility or recycle
Empty hazardous material containers – drums	Recyclable Hazardous	1 cu yd/wk	Limit amount stored onsite. Store in covered, fenced area with secondary containment Recondition or recycle
Used and waste lube oil during CT and ST Lube Oil Flushes	Recyclable Hazardous	<55 gallons per flush period approximately 3 week duration	Limit amount stored onsite Recycle
Oil absorbent mats from CT and ST lube oil flushes and normal construction	Non-hazardous	Mats per month, as needed	Limit amount stored onsite. Store in covered, fenced area with secondary containment. Waste disposal facility or laundry (permitted to wash rags)
Oily rags generated during normal construction activities lube oil flushes	Non-hazardous	3-4 55-gallon drums a month	Limit amount stored onsite. Store in covered area with secondary containment. Waste disposal facility or laundry (permitted to wash rags)
Spent batteries; alkaline type, Sizes AAA, AA, C and D	Hazardous Recyclable	60 batteries/month	Limit amount stored onsite. Store indoors in designated spent battery storage bins. Recycle
Sanitary Waste-Portable Chemical Toilets and Construction Office Holding Tanks	Sanitary	600 gpd	Limit amount stored onsite. Pumped 2 or 3 times a week by licensed contractors and transported to sanitary water treatment plant.
Soil	Recyclable Non-hazardous, Hazardous	To be determined during construction.	Recyclable, non-hazardous stockpiled at staging area. Hazardous hauled directly to Class I or III facility

4.0 EROSION CONTROL

4.1 VEGETATED SOIL COVER DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION

All existing vegetation at the CPP site will be removed during construction.

4.1.1 CPP LANDSCAPING

To be determined

4.2 AREAS OF SOIL DISTURBANCE DURING RAINY SEASON

Of the 10-acre site, 3 acres along the site's western boundary will be used for laydown. The remainder of the site will be disturbed during construction.

4.2.1 Areas of Soil Disturbance Which Will Be Stabilized

Power Plant Site. Following the foundation construction phase of the work the power block area will be backfilled to the proposed pavement subgrade elevation and the drop inlets and storm drain pipe adjusted. It is anticipated that aggregate base surfacing will be used to stabilize the area while heavy construction equipment is active. Final paving will be done once the cranes and other heavy equipment have been removed from the project site.

Offsite Utilities. No soil disturbing activities for construction of offsite utilities will be conducted during rain events. Trenches will be backfilled daily after the day's construction activities are complete. No soil stockpiles or equipment used for utility installations will be stored onsite. Final paving will be done once the length of the utility has been installed.

4.2.2 Areas of Soil Disturbance Which Will Be Left Exposed

During the foundation construction phases of the work, the power block excavation will be left exposed and all runoff will percolate into the bottom of the excavation.

4.3 BMPs FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL

To the extent possible, excavation activities will be scheduled during the dry season and phased to minimize the amount of exposed soil at any one time. Slopes do not exist on the site. Upon completion of each phase, the completed area will be either paved with asphalt or permanently stabilized with vegetation.

4.4 BMPs FOR WIND EROSION

Gravel roads and other unpaved areas will be wetted, but not saturated, by spraying with water to control dust. Trucks leaving the site loaded with earth or sand will be covered with tarpaulins. Trucks will travel over a distance of approximately 500 feet of stabilized surface before exiting the site via the East Miraloma Avenue gate. In addition, soil stockpiles will be wetted by spraying with water to control dust or covered with tarps.

4.5 FINAL STABILIZATION MEASURES

4.5.1 Power Plant Site

All areas of the site will be completely stabilized with landscaping or asphalt pavement. Industrial areas within the power block will be sloped to an underground vault and allowed to infiltrate.

4.5.2 Offsite Utilities

Most offsite utilities will be installed within the roadway and therefore, completely stabilized with asphalt pavement. For offsite utilities that are not within the roadway, disturbed areas will be permanently stabilized with vegetation.

5.0 SEDIMENT CONTROL

5.1 PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROLS

5.1.1 CPP Site

Prior to commencement of construction activities, silt fence or sand bag barriers will be installed along the perimeter of the project site.

5.1.2 Offsite Utilities

Trenches will be backfilled daily. Final paving or permanent stabilization with vegetation will be done once the length of the utility has been installed. Prior to final paving, rainfall is anticipated to remain within the depressed footprint of the trench. However, sand bag barriers will be placed around storm drains to prevent the entry of unfiltered water into the drain system during heavy storm events.

5.2 PLAN FOR REESTABLISHMENT OF PERIMETER CONTROLS IF SUSPENDED DURING CONSTRUCTION

Perimeter controls suspended at the end of the rainy season will be reinstalled, if still necessary, prior to the start of the following rainy season. To determine the location and type of controls that need to be reinstalled, the planned construction activities and the condition of the erodible surfaces will be evaluated.

5.3 AVAILABILITY OF SEDIMENT CONTROL MATERIALS DURING DRY SEASON

An inventory of sediment control materials will be maintained onsite during the dry season, so controls can be deployed rapidly in case of unexpected precipitation.

5.4 DRAINAGE OUTLET PROTECTION

5.4.1 Power Plant Site

Currently, no storm drains exist on the project site. Runoff discharges to East Miraloma Avenue via sheet flow. Sand bag barriers will be placed around the perimeter of the project site. Therefore, the need for drainage outlet protection for the project site is not anticipated.

5.4.2 Offsite Utilities

Prior to final paving, sand bag barriers will be placed around storm drains to prevent the entry of unfiltered water into the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

5.5 BMPs TO REDUCE SEDIMENT TRACKING ONTO ROADWAYS

To reduce sediment tracking onto roadways in unpaved temporary storage areas, stabilized entrances will be installed at each location where vehicles can enter areas where the stabilized surface has been disturbed. The East Miraloma Avenue gate is the proposed egress and ingress location for construction vehicles. In addition, if needed, vehicle washdown areas will be established. Further, as a regular part of the daily construction site maintenance, haul roads and roads adjacent to disturbed surfaces that have not been stabilized will be swept. See Attachment C for typical BMPs for sedimentation control.

6.0 NON-STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

6.1 NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

6.1.1 Waters Used to Wash Vehicles or Control Dust

Waters used to wash vehicles will be free from detergents and will be filtered before being discharged to the drainage system. The quantity of water used to control dust will be limited to prevent runoff from the sprayed surfaces. Refer to CA30 for vehicle washing and ESC21 for dust control.

6.1.2 Pavement Wash Waters

Pavement wash waters not containing toxic or hazardous substances will be limited to quantities sufficient for cleaning and will be filtered prior to entering the storm drain system. Refer to ESC54 for storm drain inlet protection.

6.1.3 Vegetation Watering

To be determined.

6.1.4 Potable Water Discharges

Potable water discharges are not anticipated in quantities sufficient to cause runoff. However, the source of fire fighting water is the potable water system. In the event of a fire, all runoff will be retained onsite.

6.1.5 Pipe and Tank Hydrostatic Testing Water

Construction wastewater discharged to the MS4 will drain to infiltration basins in the Santa Ana River located northeast of the project site adjacent to Kraemer Boulevard. Flow to the MS4 is estimated to be 650,000 gallons annually. Peak discharge is anticipated to be between 300 and 400 gallons per minute (gpm) which will occur when draining hydrostatically tested tanks.

Pipe and tank hydrostatic testing water is covered by SARWQCB Order No. 98-67, General NPDES Permit No. CAG998001; General National Pollutant Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges to Surface Waters Which Pose an Insignificant (De Minimus) Threat to Water Quality and is incorporated by reference.

6.2 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR NON-STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Name: To be determined

Title:

Telephone Number:

7.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

7.1 EXISTING NPDES PERMIT

There are no existing NPDES permits for this site.

7.2 POST-CONSTRUCTION BMPs

The Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for Orange County, the Cities of Orange County, and the Orange County Flood Control District states that post-construction structural or treatment control BMPs shall be designed for the volume of runoff produced from a 24-hour 85th percentile rainfall event as determined from the local historical rainfall record. Therefore, the site's post-construction percolation chamber is sized to capture 85 percent of the annual stormwater runoff from the industrial areas of the site. The percolation chamber will also serve to manage peak stormwater runoff during the 100-year 24-hour storm event. The peak runoff for the developed conditions will not exceed the peak runoff rate of the existing conditions.

Permanent stabilization of disturbed areas will be effected as soon as practicable. Following permanent stabilization, responsibility for prevention of stormwater pollution will again fall under the existing NPDES permit. All post construction BMPs will be maintained by the City of Anaheim.

8.0 MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION, AND REPAIR

8.1 PROGRAM TO INSPECT, MAINTAIN, AND REPAIR BMPs

BMPs will be inspected weekly during the rainy season, before and after storm events, and at least once each 24-hour period during extended storm events. Any deterioration of the BMPs will require repair and/or replacement. All storm drain inserts will be cleaned regularly. During the rainy season storm drain inserts will be cleaned and repaired before and after each major storm event. The team will evaluate the effectiveness of the BMPs and make changes necessary to secure the intended performance. Inspections will be carried out and recorded on inspection checklists prescribed by the RWQCB. The inspection reports are maintained by the Construction Mitigation Manager and kept in the environmental monitoring and compliance files.

8.2 BMP INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Table 8.2-1 summarizes the inspection and maintenance schedule for specific areas and activities on the project site.

Table 8.2-1. BMP Maintenance Schedule

Area	BMP Maintenance Schedule
Vehicle Storage and Maintenance Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Areas will be checked daily for significant leaks -Weekly checks of the areas during rainy season for maintenance clean up -Areas will be checked before and after storm events
Hazardous Material Storage Areas/ Waste Handling and Disposal Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Areas will be checked daily for container leaks -Weekly container inspection checks and reports for Waste Management Plan -Monthly facility inspection checks and reports for Waste Management Plan -Container inspection checks before and after storm events
Excavation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stockpiles will be checked throughout the work day for moisture content -Stockpiles will be covered with tarpaulins if wind conditions warrant -Straw bales and fabric filters will be checked weekly during rainy season -Straw bales and fabric filters will be checked before and after storm events
Construction Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gravel areas and unpaved areas will be checked daily for dust and track out -Street sweeping will be implemented when and where necessary to mitigate track out
Building Construction Areas and Foundation Construction Areas	All drywall, plaster, concrete and stucco wastes will be removed at the end of each day
Equipment Washing Areas	Inspection of wash out area weekly
Areas of Contaminated Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roll off bins will be available onsite during rainy season -Areas of contaminated soil will be inspected prior to and following storm events
Portable Toilet Areas	Portable toilets will be pumped 2 times a week by a licensed contractor and transported to the sanitary water treatment plant

8.3 QUALIFIED PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE, IMPLEMENTATION AND INSPECTIONS

8.3.1 Person(s) Responsible for Compliance and Implementation

Name: To be determined

Title:

Area of Responsibility:

Telephone Number:

8.3.2 Person(s) Responsible for Inspections

Name: To be determined

Title:

Area of Responsibility:

Telephone Number:

8.4 RAPID RESPONSE TEAM

A rapid response team will be formed to effect emergency maintenance and repair of structural BMPs to eliminate or reduce the adverse impact of failures caused by accidents or extraordinary events. The team will receive special training to better carry out their mission.

Name: To be determined

Title:

Telephone Number:

8.5 INSPECTION CHECKLISTS

Inspection checklists include all pertinent information for the general maintenance of SWPPP compliance. A SWPPP Inspection Checklist is provided in Attachment D.

9.0 TRAINING

9.1 TRAINING DOCUMENTATION FOR ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

The City of Anaheim and/or their designated representative will be responsible for implementation of this SWPPP and will implement a training program for contractors, subcontractors, and other individuals responsible for the implementation of the SWPPP. Training will also be provided for all onsite workers in the practices and objectives of the SWPPP in order to familiarize workers with applicable BMPs. As new conditions arise, additional specific training sessions will be conducted to augment the knowledge and skills necessary for continued successful implementation of the SWPPP.

Records of all training sessions are maintained in the environmental monitoring and compliance files under the direction of the Construction Mitigation Manager.

10.0 LIST OF CONTRACTORS/SUBCONTRACTORS

The list of contractors and subcontractors for the CPP site is maintained in the environmental compliance and monitoring file under the direction of the Construction Mitigation Manager.

10.1 CONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTORS, AND INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR SWPPP IMPLEMENTATION

Prior to the start of construction, names, phone numbers, addresses, and areas of responsibilities for all contractors, subcontractors, or other individuals responsible for the implementation of the SWPPP will be provided.

10.2 INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR REVISION OF SWPPP

It will be the responsibility of the Project Construction Manager to revise the SWPPP and associated drawings as construction progresses or if the location or types of control measures are changed in the field.

11.0 OTHER PLANS

11.1 NPDES INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE PERMIT

There are no current NPDES permits for this site.

11.2 NPDES HYDROSTATIC TEST WATER PERMIT

RWQCB Order No. 98-67, General NPDES Permit No. CAG998001; General National Pollutant Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges to Surface Waters Which Pose an Insignificant (De Minimus) Threat to Water Quality.

12.0 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN

12.1 SAMPLING OVERVIEW AND DESCRIPTION

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) requires a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) as part of the Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements of the General Construction Stormwater Permit. The purpose of this requirement is to determine if the BMPs implemented on the construction site are effective for preventing sediment/silt/ turbidity and other non-visible construction-related pollutants from impacting water quality objectives. The requirements are delineated into two categories: 1) sediment/siltation/ turbidity, and 2) non-visible pollutants. The two categories are subject to different sampling and analysis requirements. This SAP describes the strategy that will be implemented for identifying, sampling, and analyzing non-visible pollutants on the project.

12.2 SCOPE OF MONITORING ACTIVITIES.

Since the stormwater discharge from this project is to Reach 2 of the Santa Ana River, which is not a 303(d) listed impaired water body for sediment; the sampling and analysis plan will only address non-visible pollutants. The project has the potential to discharge non-visible pollutants from the construction site due to the presence of potential non-visible pollutants related to construction materials, wastes and activities, as identified in Section 2.1 that may not be stored at all times under watertight conditions.

This SAP describes the sampling and analysis strategy and schedule for non-visible pollutants in accordance with the General Construction Stormwater Permit and the applicable requirements of the Caltrans *Guidance Manual: Stormwater Monitoring Protocols* (Second Edition, July 2000).

12.3 MONITORING STRATEGY

12.3.1 Sampling Schedule

A baseline sample shall be collected of a storm event that has not come in contact with disturbed soil or potential pollutants for comparison with samples analyzed for pollutants. If sampling is required, the sample shall be collected during the first two hours of discharge from a rain event which results in a sufficient discharge for sample collection. Samples will be collected during daylight hours and shall be collected regardless of the time of year or status of the construction site.

The USEPA defines a representative rain event as one that is preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather. This definition will be used in this SAP to distinguish between separate rain events.

Sampling and analysis for non-visible pollutants is required when construction materials that could pollute runoff are exposed to rain, runoff, and spills. The routine inspections of the appropriate BMPs will include these concerns. Collection of discharge samples for non-visible pollutant monitoring will be triggered when any of the following conditions are observed during the required inspections conducted before or during rain events:

- Construction and start-up waste streams or other materials containing potential non-visible pollutants are being stored under other than watertight conditions and may be present in the stormwater.
- There is the potential for discharge of pollutants from construction and start-up materials containing potential non-visible pollutants that are stored under watertight conditions, but because of 1) a breach, leakage, malfunction, or spill is observed, or 2) a leak or spill has not been cleaned up prior to the rain event.
- A construction activity with the potential to contribute non-visible pollutants was occurring just prior to the rain event and the applicable BMP was observed to be breached, malfunctioning, or improperly implemented, resulting in the potential for discharge of pollutants.
- Disturbed soil or soil treatment with the potential to alter potential of hydrogen (pH) levels or contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff have been applied, and there is the potential for discharge of pollutants. Certain soil treatments or soil stabilizers, when sprayed on straw or mulch are considered *visible* pollutants and are not subject to water quality monitoring requirements but should be controlled by other BMPs.
- Stormwater runoff from an area contaminated by existing operation of the facility has been observed to combine with stormwater, and there is the potential for discharge of pollutants to surface waters or a storm sewer system.

12.3.2 Sampling Locations

Samples of discharge will be collected from the areas which drain all locations of observed breaches, malfunctions, leakages, spills, operational areas, soil amendment application areas, and existing operations that triggered the sampling event.

Planned sampling locations are shown on Figure 2.1-2, Site Grading and Drainage Plan. Sampling locations were identified based on their proximity to planned non-visible pollutant storage, occurrence or use, accessibility for sampling, and personnel safety.

The following sampling locations have been identified:

To follow

If a stormwater inspection before or during a rain event identifies the presence of a material storage area, waste storage area, or other area with the potential for the discharge of non-visible pollutants, which is an unplanned location and has not been identified in the SAP, sampling locations will be selected using the same rationale as that used to identify planned locations.

12.3.3 Monitoring Preparation

Run-off samples will be collected by sampling personnel who have been trained in water quality sampling procedures. An adequate stock of monitoring supplies and equipment for monitoring will be available on the project site prior to a sampling event. Monitoring supplies and equipment

will be stored in a cool-temperature environment that will not come into contact with rain or direct sunlight. This equipment will be stored onsite for sampling.

Supplies maintained at the project site will include, gloves, sample collection equipment (bailers, etc.), coolers, sample bottles, identification labels, Ziploc[®]-type storage bags, paper towels, Sample Log forms, Field Tracking forms, and Chain of Custody (COC) forms.

If applicable, field testing instruments will be obtained and maintained at the project site for samples to be analyzed in the field by sampling personnel. XXXX will be used for sampling analysis. (Analytical Laboratory to be determined)

The individual responsible for sampling within the CPP site is XXXX. (To be determined)

12.3.4 Identification of Non-Visible Pollutants

Table 12.3-1 lists the sources of and types of potential non-visible pollutants and the applicable water quality indicator parameter(s) for that pollutant. Additional pollutants may be determined if contaminated soils are encountered during excavation. This list will be updated if contaminated soils are discovered during excavation.

Table 12.3-1. Potential Non-visible Pollutants and Water Quality Indicator Parameters

Source of Construction Material/Waste/Activity	Pollutant	Water Quality Indicator Parameter
Portland Concrete, Masonry Products	Cement	Alkalinity, pH, Metals
Painting Products	Solvents, Sealants	VOCs, COD
Cleaning Products	Acids, Bleaches, Solvents	pH, Chlorine, Phenol, VOCs
	Antifreeze	Glycol
	Acetylene	Hydrocarbons
	Diesel Fuel #2	Petroleum hydrocarbons
Vehicles/Equipment Fueling/Maintenance/Storage	Unleaded gasoline	Petroleum hydrocarbons
	Hydraulic oil	Aromatic hydrocarbons
	Lubrication oil	Petroleum hydrocarbons
	Transmission fluid	Aromatic hydrocarbons

12.4 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING

12.4.1 Sample Collection Procedures

Grab samples will be collected and preserved in accordance with the standard methods for water sample collection. Only personnel trained in proper water quality sampling will collect samples. For this site the CEC approved Construction Mitigation Manger will be responsible for the collection of the water samples.

Samples will be collected by placing a separate sample container directly into a stream of water at the sample location. This sample container will be used to collect water that will be transferred to sample bottles for laboratory analysis. The sampling personnel will collect the water upgradient of where they are standing. Once the separate sample container is filled, the water

sample will be poured directly into sample bottles provided by the laboratory for the analyte(s) being monitored. Sample bottles will be filled completely.

To reduce potential contamination, sample collection personnel will:

- Use a clean pair of gloves prior to the collection and handling of each sample at each location.
- Not contaminate the inside of the sample bottle by allowing it to come into contact with any material other than the water sample.
- Discard sample bottles or sample lids that have dropped onto the ground.
- Not allow falling or dripping rainwater to enter sample collection containers or sample bottles.
- Not allow sample preservatives to spill out of sample bottles.
- Not eat, smoke, or drink during sample collection.

12.4.2 Sample Handling

Following collection, sample bottles for analytical testing will be sealed, labeled, documented on a COC form, sealed in a Ziploc[®] or equivalent plastic storage bag. The bag will be stored in an ice-chilled cooler at as near to 4 degrees Celsius (39.4 degrees Fahrenheit) as practicable, and delivered to **XXXXXX** (lab to be determined). The sampling, preservation, and analysis shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.

For field analysis following collection, sample bottles will be tested as soon as possible in accordance with allowable holding and the results recorded on a Field Tracking Form. These results will be sent to the Regional Water Quality Control Board Office.

12.4.3 Forms and Procedures for Documenting Sample Collection

Sampling and field analysis activity will be documented using the following forms:

- Sample Identification Labels: Sampling personnel shall attach an identification label to each sample bottle. The following information will be recorded on the label:
 - Project name
 - Project number
 - Sample identification number and location. Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples will be identified by a unique sample number.
 - Collection date/time
 - Analysis parameter
- Sample Log: The log of sampling events will identify:

- Sampling date
- Separate times for sample collection of runoff, run-on, and background samples
- Sample identification number and location (Each sample should be identified by a unique sample number, including duplicates.)
- Analysis parameter
- Names of sampling personnel
- Weather conditions (including precipitation amount)
- Other pertinent data
- Chain of Custody Forms: All samples to be analyzed by a laboratory will be accompanied by a COC form provided by the laboratory. Only the sample collectors will sign the COC form over to the lab. COC procedures will be strictly adhered to for QA purposes.
- Field Tracking Forms: All samples analyzed in the field by personnel will be documented on a Field Tracking Form.
- Stormwater Quality Construction Inspection Checklist: When applicable, the inspector will document on the checklist that samples for non-visible pollutants were taken during a rain event.

12.4.4 Corrections to Sample Collection Documentation

All original data in sample logs, identification labels, COC forms, and Field Tracking Forms should be recorded using waterproof ink. If an error is made on the document, the individual will make corrections by lining through the error and entering the correct information. The erroneous information will not be obliterated. All corrections will be initialed and dated.

12.4.5 Data Management and Reporting

12.4.6 Filing of Data Reports

A copy of all water quality analytical results and QA/QC data will be submitted to the Resident Engineer within 5 days of sampling (for field analyses) and within 30 days (for laboratory analyses). The results will be provided in hard copy and electronic format consistent with the data reporting requirements in the Caltrans *Guidance Manual: Stormwater Monitoring Protocols*. These results will be sent to the RWQCB.

All field and laboratory analytical data, including COC forms and Field Tracking Forms, shall be kept with the SWPPP document, which is to remain at the construction site at all times until a Notice of Construction Completion has been submitted and approved. The SWPPP document is kept in the environmental monitoring and compliance files maintained by the **XXXX** for the CPP. (Contractor personnel responsible for environmental monitoring and file maintenance to be determined.)

12.4.7 Data Evaluation

The downgradient water quality sample analytical results will be evaluated to determine if the downgradient sample(s) show significantly elevated concentrations of the tested analyte relative to the concentrations found in the uncontaminated background sample.

Should the downgradient sample show an increased level of the tested analyte relative to the background sample, the BMPs, site conditions, and surrounding influences will be assessed to determine the probable cause for the increase. As determined by the site and data evaluation, appropriate BMPs will be repaired or modified to address increases in non-visual pollutant concentrations. Any revisions to the BMPs will be recorded as an amendment to the SWPPP.

12.4.8 Change of Conditions

Whenever SWPPP monitoring, pursuant to Section B of the General Construction Stormwater Permit, indicates a change in site conditions that might affect the appropriateness of sampling locations or introduce additional non-visible pollutants of concern, testing protocols will be revised accordingly. All such revisions will be recorded as amendments to the SWPPP.

12.4.9 Retention of Data

Results of field measurements and laboratory analyses must be kept in the SWPPP, which is required to be kept on the project site until the Notice of Termination is filed and approved by the RWQCB. All training logs, Chain-Of-Custody forms and other documentation relating to sampling and analysis are kept with the project's SWPPP in the environmental monitoring files. In addition, all SWPPP documents and maintenance records are kept in the environmental monitoring files maintained by the Construction Mitigation Manager for the project. The General Permit requires those records of all inspections, compliance certifications, and noncompliance reporting must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date generated or after project completion.

12.5 QUALIFIED PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR SAMPLING PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Person Responsible for Sampling Plan

Name: **To be determined**

Title:

Area of Responsibility:

Telephone Number:

Person Responsible for Implementation of Sampling Plan

Name: **To be determined**

Title:

Area of Responsibility:

Telephone Number:

ATTACHMENT A
CALIFORNIA NPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR
STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

ATTACHMENT B
NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

ATTACHMENT C
EXCERPTS FROM CALIFORNIA STORMWATER BEST
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE HANDBOOK FOR
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

ATTACHMENT D
SWPPP INSPECTION CHECKLIST

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN AND MONITORING PROGRAM CHECKLIST GENERAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES STORMWATER PERMIT

ORDER NO. 99-08-DWQ
NPDES PERMIT NO. CAS000002

Construction site name:

Date Prepared: _____

WDID _____

Contact Information

Section A. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

	Permit Section	Page Number ²	NOT APPLICABLE N/A	Implementation Date ³
<i>Vicinity Map (graphic)</i>	A.5.a.1			
Major roadways, geographic features or landmarks	A.5.a.1			
Site perimeter	A.5.a.1			
Geographic features	A.5.a.1			
General topography	A.5.a.1			
<i>Site Map (graphic)</i> <i>(can modify Parcel Map)</i>	A.5.a.2			
Site perimeter	A.5.a.2			
Existing and proposed buildings, lots, and roadways	A.5.a.2			
Stormwater collection and discharge points	A.5.a.2			
General topography before and after construction	A.5.a.2			
Anticipated discharge location(s)	A.5.a.2			
Drainage patterns	A.5.a.2			
Relevant drainage areas	A.5.a.2			
Temporary onsite drainage	A.5.a.2			

² Indicate the page number where the information is located in your SWPPP. If the information is not applicable to your site, construction activities, or construction materials, check the N/A box. Your SWPPP does not have to address items which are not applicable to your situation.

³ Date that the BMP will be installed on the site

	Permit Section	Page Number ⁴	NOT APPLICABLE N/A	Implementation Date ⁵
<i>Drainage (graphic)</i>	<i>A.5.b.1</i>			
Drainage patterns	A.5.b.1			
Slopes after major grading	A.5.b.1			
Calculations for stormwater run-on	A.5.b.1			
BMPs that divert offsite drainage from going through site	A.5.b.1			
<i>Stormwater Inlets (graphic)</i>	<i>A.5.b.2</i>			
Drainage patterns to stormwater inlets or receiving water	A.5.b.2			
BMPs that protect stormwater inlets or receiving water	A.5.b.2			
<i>Site History/Past Site Usage (Real Estate Broker Disclosure may be sufficient)</i>	<i>A.5.b.3</i>			
Description of toxic materials treated, stored, or spilled onsite	A.5.b.3			
BMPs that minimize contact of contaminants with stormwater	A.5.b.3			
<i>Location of Areas Designated for: (graphic)</i>	<i>A.5.b.4</i>			
Soil or waste storage	A.5.b.4			
Vehicle storage & service	A.5.b.4			
Construction material loading, unloading, and access	A.5.b.4			
Equipment storage, cleaning, maintenance	A.5.b.4			
<i>BMP Descriptions for: (graphic or narrative)</i>	<i>A.5.b.5</i>			
Waste handling and disposal areas	A.5.b.5			
Onsite storage and disposal of construction materials and waste	A.5.b.5			
BMPs to minimize exposure of stormwater to construction materials, equipment, vehicles, waste	A.5.b.5			
<i>Post Construction BMPs</i>	<i>A.5.b.6</i>			
	See A. 10			
<i>Additional Information</i>	<i>A.5. c</i>			
Description of other pollutant sources and BMPs that cannot be shown graphically	A.5.c.1			
Pre-construction control practices	A.5.c.1			
Inventory of materials and activities that may pollute stormwater	A.5.c.2			
BMPs to reduce/eliminate potential pollutants listed in the inventory	A.5.c.2			

⁴ Indicate the page number where the information is located in your SWPPP. If the information is not applicable to your site, construction activities, or construction materials, check the N/A box. Your SWPPP does not have to address items which are not applicable to your situation.

⁵ Date that the BMP will be installed on the site

	Permit Section	Page Number ⁶	NOT APPLICABLE N/A	Implementation Date ⁷
Runoff coefficient (before & after)	A.5.c.3			
Percent impervious (before & after)	A.5.c.3			
Copy of the NOC and WDID #	A.5.c.4			
Construction activity schedule	A.5.c.5			
Contact information	A.5.c.6			
EROSION CONTROL	A.6			
<i>The SWPPP shall include: (graphic)</i>	<i>A.6.a-c</i>			
Areas of vegetation onsite	A.6.a.1			
Areas of soil disturbance that will be stabilized during rainy season	A.6.a.2			
Areas of soil disturbance which will be exposed during any part of the rainy season	A.6.a.3			
Construction phase / BMP sequencing schedule including supplemental pre-rain action plan for erosion control measures	A.6.a.4			
BMPs for erosion control	A.6.b			
BMPs to control wind erosion	A.6.c			
SEDIMENT CONTROL	A.8			
Description/Illustration of BMPs to prevent increase of sediment load in discharge	A.8			
Construction phase / BMP sequencing schedule including supplemental pre-rain action plan for sediment control measures	A.8			
NON-STORMWATER	A.9			
Description of non-stormwater discharges to receiving waters	A.9			
Locations of discharges	A.9			
Description of BMPs	A.9			
Name and phone number of qualified person responsible for non-stormwater management	A.9			
POST-CONSTRUCTION	A.10			
Description and location of BMPs	A.10			
Operation/Maintenance of BMPs after project completion (including funding)	A.10			
MAINTENANCE, INSPECTIONS, AND REPAIR	A.11			
Name and phone number of qualified person responsible for inspections	A.11			
Inspection checklist: date, weather, inadequate BMPs, visual observations of BMPs, corrective action, inspector's name, title, signature	A.11.a-f			

⁶ Indicate the page number where the information is located in your SWPPP. If the information is not applicable to your site, construction activities, or construction materials, check the N/A box. Your SWPPP does not have to address items which are not applicable to your situation.

⁷ Date that the BMP will be installed on the site

	Permit Section	Page Number ⁸	NOT APPLICABLE N/A	Implementation Date ⁹
OTHER REQUIREMENTS				
	A.12-16			
Documentation of all training	A.12			
List of Contractors/Subcontractors	A.13			
Section B. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements				
Description of site inspection plans	B.3			
Compliance certification (annually 7/1) if project is under active construction	B.4			
Noncompliance reporting	B.5			
Records of all inspections; compliance certifications; noncompliance reports, etc. should be kept for at least three years	B.6			
Monitoring program for sediment contribution from direct discharges to impaired water bodies	B.7			
Monitoring program for pollutants not visually detectable in stormwater (non-visible pollutants)	B.8			
Section C. Standard Provisions for Construction Activities				
Signed Certification for SWPPP, reports, amendments, etc. Who is authorized to sign and by what authority has the duly authorized representative been assigned?	C.9,10			
Location of General Permit and SWPPP onsite during construction activities	C.17			

Notes:

⁸ Indicate the page number where the information is located in your SWPPP. If the information is not applicable to your site, construction activities, or construction materials, check the N/A box. Your SWPPP does not have to address items which are not applicable to your situation.

⁹ Date that the BMP will be installed on the site