APPENDIX 8.14C

Industrial Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Appendix 8.14C
Administrative Draft

Industrial Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Vernon Power Plant

Prepared for

City of Vernon

June 2006

CH2MHILL
2485 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 600
Sacramento, CA95833

Appendix 8.14C
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Industrial Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Vernon Power Plant

Submitted to

City of Vernon

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CH2MHILL

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SECTION 1

Introduction

Federal Regulations, administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), requires the proposed Vernon Power Plant (VPP) in Vernon California to have a General Industrial Stormwater Permit (hereafter referred to as the "Permit"). The purpose of the regulations is to protect water quality by reducing the amount of pollutants in the stormwater. These pollutants come from our outdoor activities as well as atmospheric deposition over which we have no control. The permit covers the entire facility except for the administration building and the adjoining employee parking lot. A copy of the Permit is at the back of this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The original is kept at the City of Vernon (City).

1.1 Purpose of the SWPPP

Federal and state regulations require the City to prepare a SWPPP. The SWPPP describes measures that will be taken through [ADD DATE], as specified in the Permit. This SWPPP is to be kept on the premises at the office of the Environmental Coordinator.

1.2 BMP Implementation Committee

The Permit requires that the SWPPP identify personnel to oversee the implementation of any measures to reduce pollution (called Best Management Practices [BMPs]), to conduct monitoring activities, and to modify the SWPPP as necessary over time. The City has formed a standing committee that participated in the preparation of this plan and will oversee its implementation. The committee will be lead by the Facility Environmental Coordinator plus the following: [LIST THOSE ONSITE WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE. EXAMPLES COULD BE] Site Repair Manager, Utilities Manager, Safety Director (also the Spill Response Team Leader), Facilities Management, etc.

1.3 Implementation Schedule

The BMPs called "management BMPs" (those that do not involve any major construction) are to be implemented by the end of FY 2009.

1.4 Protocol on Public Access to the SWPPP

Although this is an internal document meant for the use by our employees, it is a public document. Representatives of the SWRCB who may occasionally visit the Facility are allowed direct access to the plan when onsite. A request for a copy of the plan by the SWRCB, or other government agency is to be forwarded to the Director of Environmental Affairs at the City.

1.5 Updating the SWPPP

The SWRCB can require changes to the plan. The City is not required to forward this plan automatically to the SWRCB, but will upon request. The City is required to change the plan whenever a change in its activities occurs that may affect significantly the discharge of pollutants. The City may also change the plan if it is determined that there are more economical BMPs to reduce pollutants than the BMPs that are currently identified in the SWPPP. The Facility Environmental Coordinator is responsible for determining if the SWPPP is to be changed, and when changed, it must be through the involvement of the Committee listed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 2

Site Location and General Environment

Although this is the VPP's plan to carry out the needed actions to reduce stormwater pollution, this plan contains general background information that is of value to the public and the SWRCB.

2.1 Description of VPP

The City of Vernon proposes to develop a natural-gas-fired generating facility in the south-central portion of the City (see Figure 2-1; [all figures and maps are located in Appendix A]) in Los Angeles County (County), California. The proposed VPP will be a high-efficiency, combined-cycle facility that will be integrated into the City's plans to meet its growing native load, and provide other ancillary services and benefits to Vernon, Los Angeles County, and southern California.

Figure 2-2 shows the proposed routes for the sewer line, gas line, and transmission line options that would connect the project to the Laguna Bell substation owned by Southern California Edison (SCE), and the project location [only the final transmission line route will be shown in the Final SWPPP]. The plant site would occupy 13.7 acres at the corner of Boyle and Fruitland avenues. An additional 13.3 acres would be available for equipment laydown and construction parking immediately south of the plant site. After construction, the 13.3 acres would be available for future use or development as determined by the City of Vernon. A general arrangement drawing is presented in Figure 2-3. Primary access to the site will be from Fruitland Avenue with a secondary access from Boyle Avenue. Figure 2-4 shows the post-construction runoff and drainage patterns.

Presently, the site is occupied by a large building and parking lot. Under a purchase agreement between the City of Vernon and the property owner, the property owner will be responsible for removing all existing buildings and structures (with the exception of the existing perimeter concrete wall).

The generating facility will consist of three CTGs equipped with ultra-low NO_x combustors; three heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs) with duct burners; one condensing STG; a deaerating surface condenser; a 14-cell mechanical-draft cooling tower; and associated support equipment providing a total nominal generating capacity of 914 MW net (at average annual ambient conditions of 65°F and 60 percent relative humidity, [RH]). The combustion turbines will be Siemens SGT6-5000F (formally Siemens Westinghouse 501F) units. The project will include an electric auxiliary boiler, but will not include a standby generator or black start capability.

Two options are being considered for connecting the plant to SCE's Laguna Bell Substation: River Route and Randolph Route. The River Route exits the site to the east, crosses Alcoa Avenue, and approaches the LADWP right-of-way. It continues by crossing the LADWP right-of-way and turning north on an easement on the east side of the LADWP right-of-way. It then proceeds east between the south side of the Leonis Substation and the north side of

the Fire Station to the west side of Downey Road.. On the west side of Downey Road, it heads north to District Boulevard and proceeds east where it follows the Los Angeles River south to Randolph Street. On Randolph Street the line turns east to Laguna Bell Substation. The Randolph Route also exits the site on the east and crosses to the east side of Alcoa Avenue. It heads south on Alcoa Avenue to Randolph Street, then heads east along Randolph Street to the Laguna Bell Substation. [Note: one route will be chosen and included in the Final SWPPP.]

Natural gas for the facility will be delivered to the site by the City via approximately 2,300 feet of new 24-inch pipeline that will connect to Southern California Gas' (SoCalGas') existing pipeline (Line 765) at the intersection of East 50th Street and South Downey Road (Figure 1-2).

Recycled water for the VPP's process and cooling water, and equipment wash water, will be supplied by the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD). The recycled water supply will be pumped to a 2 million-gallon recycled water storage tank. The project proposes to use potable water from the City of Vernon for all potable, plant service, and fire protection needs. The project will also use potable water as an emergency water supply should the recycled water supply be disrupted for longer than 8 hours.

Natural gas will be purchased delivered to the VPP through the City of Vernon's high pressure transmission pipeline that is connected to Southern California Gas Company's (SoCalGas') transmission pipeline. SoCalGas is the major transporter of natural gas in Southern California. The proposed 24-inch steel gas pipeline will go east from the plant site along Fruitland Avenue to Alcoa Avenue and then north on Alcoa Avenue to East 50th Street and extend east along East 50th Street to a city gate metering station at the Fruitland Regulator Station, where it will connect to SoCalGas Line 765. SoCalGas Line 765 runs north and south along in South Downey Road (see Section 6.0 of the AFC). The total length of the proposed pipeline is about 2,300 feet. VPP has no backup supply of natural gas or other fuel.

2.1.1 Plant Availability

The VPP will be operated as an integral part of California's overall generation and transmission system and will be economically dispatched depending on system demand, generating cost, availability of other generating units, contractual agreements and other factors. Due to the relatively high efficiency of the VPP, it is anticipated that for normal operations, the facility will operate at high average annual capacity. The VPP will be designed to operate between approximately 25 and 100 percent of base load to support dispatch service. The VPP will be designed for an operating life of 30 years. Reliability and availability projections are based on this operating life. Operation and maintenance procedures will be consistent with industry standard practices to maintain the useful life status of plant components.

The VPP combined-cycle power block will consist of three natural-gas-fired CTGs, three HRSGs, and one STG (i.e., three-on-one combined-cycle configuration).

The VPP is projected to operate between 50 and 100 percent of the time during each of the 30 years. The percent of time that the VPP is projected to operate is defined as the "service factor." The service factor considers the amount of time that a unit is operating and generating power, whether at full or partial load. The projected service factor for the VPP,

which considers projected percentage of time of operation, differs from the equivalent availability factor (EAF), which considers the projected percentage of energy production capacity achievable. EAF is defined as a weighted average of the percentage of full energy production capacity achievable. The projected EAF for the VPP is estimated to be in the range of 92 to 98 percent. EAF differs from the "availability of a unit," which is the percentage of time that a unit is available for operation, whether at full load, partial load, or standby.

The VPP project will use up to 6,266 acre feet per year (afy) of recycled water provided by the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) for cooling tower make-up. Cooling water will be cycled in the cooling tower approximately five times. The blowdown will be returned to the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County via the city's sanitary sewer.

Solid waste will be collected by the local nonhazardous waste collector. Most hazardous wastes will be collected and recycled by permitted recycling firms, and non-recyclable hazardous wastes will be collected by a licensed hazardous waste hauler and deposited in a hazardous waste landfill.

Deterioration of output capacity and efficiency of the VPP over time, called degradation, is expected to be on the order of 2 to 3 percent over a 3-year period. Cleaning, maintenance, or overhaul will recapture most of the loss. Over the expected 30-year life of the facility, the estimated total, nonrecovered loss in output and efficiency will be on the order of 1 to 2 percent.

2.1.2 Process Description

The generating facility will consist of three combustion turbine generators (CTGs) equipped with ultra-low oxides of nitrogen (ULN) combustors; three heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs) with duct burners; one condensing steam turbine generator (STG); a deaerating surface condenser; a 14-cell mechanical-draft cooling tower; and associated support equipment providing a total nominal generating capacity of 914 MW net (at average annual ambient conditions of 65°F with duct burners and evaporative cooling), and 60 percent relative humidity). The combustion turbines will be Siemens SGT6-5000F (formerly Siemens Westinghouse 501F) units. The project will include an electric auxiliary boiler, but will not include a standby generator or black start capability.

Each CTG will generate approximately 193 MW at base load under average ambient conditions. The CTG exhaust gases will be used to generate steam in the HRSGs. The HRSGs will be a triple-pressure reheat design with duct firing. Steam from the HRSGs will be admitted to a condensing STG. Approximately 365 MW will be produced by the steam turbine when the CTGs are operating at base load at average annual ambient conditions of 65°F with duct burners and evaporative cooling. The project is expected to have an overall annual availability of 92 to 98 percent.

Associated equipment will include emission control systems necessary to meet the proposed emission limits. One-hour nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions will be controlled at the stack to 2.0 parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis, corrected to 15 percent oxygen by a combination of ULN combustors in the CTGs and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) systems in the HRSGs. An oxidation catalyst will be installed in the HRSGs to limit 3-hour stack carbon monoxide (CO) emissions to 2.0 ppmv. VOC emissions will also be limited to 2 ppmv for VOC, during a 3-hour period.

2.2 Map of Facility and Surrounding Area.

Figure 2-1 shows the VPP and the surrounding area. The site is located southeast of the intersection of Fruitland and Boyle avenues. Access to the site will be from Fruitland Avenue. The site is 13.7 acres. Immediately south of the site are 13.3 acres that will be used as a construction laydown and parking area. Once construction is completed, this area would be available for future use or development as determined by the City of Vernon. Part of the power block will be paved to provide internal access to all project facilities and onsite buildings. The areas around equipment, where not paved, will have gravel surfacing. The 230-kV transmission lines will run from the project site to the existing SCE Laguna Bell substation via one of two optional routes described in Section 2.1. Both of these routes will be of less than 5 miles in length.

Because the site is currently in use with an existing stormwater collection system and has 100 percent impervious surface, the volume and rate of runoff from the project site would be less as a result of project development. Post-construction stormwater treatment will be designed to capture stormwater runoff in a series of drainage inlets that would convey runoff to a stormwater detention basin, if required, prior to discharge into the LACDPW storm drain system. Figure 2-4 shows the post-construction runoff and drainage patterns. There are no wells onsite. There are no streams or wetlands on the site.

2.3 Maps of Facility and System Layout

The locations of buildings and major activity areas are shown on Figure 1-3. The facility is comprised of a number of systems that are located in various buildings and/or areas of the facility. The systems that are considered a "significant source" of pollutants are described below and discussed in detail in this SWPPP. The buildings where the systems are located are indicated in Figure 2-3.

2.3.1 Power Generation

In the CTGs, combustion air flows through the inlet air filter, evaporative cooler, and associated air inlet ductwork, is compressed in the gas turbine compressor section, and then flows to the CTG combustor. Natural gas fuel is injected into the compressed air in the combustor and ignited. The hot combustion gases expand through the power turbine section of the CTG, causing the shaft to rotate and drive the electric generator and CTG compressor. The hot combustion gases exit the turbine at approximately 1,088°F and enter the HRSG. In the HRSGs, boiler feedwater is converted to superheated steam and delivered to the steam turbine at three pressures: high pressure (HP), intermediate pressure (IP) and low pressure (LP). The use of multiple steam delivery pressures increases cycle efficiency and flexibility. High-pressure steam expands through the HP section of the steam turbine. This HP exhaust expanded steam, referred to as cold reheat steam, is combined with the IP steam from the HRSGs and returned to the reheater section of the HRSGs. This mixed, reheated steam (called "hot reheat") is then expanded in the IP section of the steam turbine. Steam exiting the IP section is mixed with LP steam from the HRSGs and expanded in the LP section of the steam turbine. Steam leaving the LP section enters the surface condenser where it is condensed. The heat energy of the condensing steam transfers to a circulating

water loop, which, in turn, exhausts heat to the atmosphere by means of a mechanical-draft cooling tower.

This system is considered a "significant source" of pollutants (as defined in the Permit) and therefore discussed further in this SWPPP.

2.3.2 Heat Dissipation

The cycle heat rejection system will consist of a deaerating steam surface condenser, cooling tower, and circulating water system. The heat rejection system will receive exhaust steam from the low-pressure section of the steam turbine and condense it back to water for reuse. The surface condenser will be a shell-and-tube heat exchanger with the steam condensing on the shell side and the circulating water flowing in one or more passes inside the tubes. At maximum plant load, approximately 157,000 gallons per minute (gpm) of circulating cooling water will be used to condense the steam.

The circulating water will pass through a counter-flow mechanical draft-cooling tower, which uses electric-motor-driven fans to move the air in a direction opposite the flow of the water. The heat removed in the condenser will be discharged to the atmosphere by heating the air and through evaporation of a portion of the circulating water. A closed-loop auxiliary cooling system will be provided for cooling plant equipment other than the steam condenser and vacuum pumps. Equipment served by the auxiliary cooling water system includes the CTG and STG lube oil coolers, CTG and STG generator coolers, STG hydraulic control system cooler (if required by STG manufacturer), boiler feed pump lube oil and seal water coolers, fuel gas compressor coolers, and sample coolers.

2.3.3 Cooling Water Supply System

The VPP project will use up to 3,375 gpm, at the 65°F case, of recycled water for cooling tower make-up. Total recycled water use would be 3,885 gpm (average daily use), or 6,266 acre-feet per year. The recycled water will be delivered to VPP by the CBMWD through a recycled water pipeline located in Boyle Avenue, adjacent to the site. [The Final SWPPP will include a figure showing the connection points for recycled and potable water.] Steam cycle makeup water for VPP will be provided by treating recycled water using electrodeionization with reverse osmosis pretreatment (RO/EDI).

Potable water will be provided to the plant from existing water mains in Boyle and Fruitland avenues. It will be used for drinking, safety showers, fire protection, service water, and sanitary uses. It will also serve as an emergency water supply, should the recycled water be unavailable for an extended period of time. Sanitary wastewater disposal will be through the City's sanitary sewer system, which flows into the LACSD's sewer system.

2.3.4 Water Treatment

Water use can be divided into the following four levels based on the quality required: (1) water for the circulating (or cooling) water system; (2) service water for the plant, which includes all other miscellaneous uses; (3) demineralized water for makeup to the steam cycle; and (4) potable water. Water treatment required to obtain these four levels of quality is described in the following paragraphs.

2.3.4.1 Water for the Circulating Water System

Recycled water will be fed from the recycled water pipeline into the recycled water storage tank, located near the cooling tower. If a disruption in the recycled water flow lasts longer than 8 hours, potable water will be used as an emergency supply. Makeup water will be fed by gravity from the recycled water storage tank to the cooling tower basin as required to replace water lost to evaporation, drift, and blowdown.

To minimize corrosion and control the formation of mineral scale and biofouling, a chemical feed system will supply water conditioning chemicals to the circulating water. Sulfuric acid will be fed into the circulating water system in proportion to circulating water pH for alkalinity reduction to control the scaling tendency of the circulating water. The acid feed equipment will consist of a bulk sulfuric acid storage tank and two sulfuric acid metering pumps.

To further inhibit scale formation, a polyacrylate solution will be fed into the circulating water system as a sequestering agent in an amount proportional to the circulating water blowdown flow. The scale inhibitor feed equipment will consist of a chemical solution bulk storage tank and two scale inhibitor metering pumps.

To prevent biofouling in the circulating water system, sodium hypochlorite will be fed into the system. The sodium hypochlorite feed equipment will consist of a bulk storage tank and two sodium hypochlorite metering pumps. Additional chemical storage and feed systems will be provided for feeding alternate oxidizing and non-oxidizing biocides.

A cooling tower Biocide Use, Bio-film Prevention, and Legionella Control Program will be developed and implemented to ensure that cooling tower bacterial growth is controlled. The Program shall be consistent with the CEC Staff's guidelines or the Cooling Technology Institute's "Best Practices for Control of Legionella" guidelines.

2.3.4.2 Service Water

Service water includes all water uses at the plant except for the circulating water previously discussed, demineralized water used for makeup to the steam cycle, and potable water. City (potable) water protected by a reduced pressure backflow prevention device or air gap will be used for service water. No additional treatment of the City water is required for use as service water.

2.3.4.3 Makeup Water for the Steam Cycle

Demineralized water will be used for makeup water for the steam cycle and CTG wash water. Demineralized water will be produced from the reclaimed water and stored in a 250,000-gallon demineralized water storage tank.

To minimize steam cycle corrosion and scale formation, chemical feed systems will feed a neutralizing amine to the condensate for corrosion control and a phosphate solution to the HRSG steam drums for pH control. The design will provide for automatic feed of the amine in proportion to condensate flow with a pH bias. The system will include an amine solution feed tank and two amine feed pumps. The amine system will include a relatively high-volume metering pump to provide sufficient quantities of chemicals to support wet lay-up of the HRSGs during short down-periods.

The phosphate feed system will be designed for operation using the low solids, coordinated phosphate or other standard method of boiler water treatment. The phosphate feed will be manually initiated based on boiler water phosphate residual and manually biased for pH. One solution tank and one phosphate feed pump will be provided for each LP and IP steam drum with one common spare pump serving each HRSG.

2.3.4.4 Steam Cycle Sampling and Analysis System

The Steam Cycle Sampling and Analysis System will monitor the water quality at various points in the steam cycle and provide sufficient data to operating personnel for detection of deviations from control limits so that corrective action can be taken. The samples will be routed to a sample panel, located in the Cycle Chemical Feed Building, where pressure and temperature will be reduced as required. At the sample panel, samples will be directed to automatic analyzers for continuous monitoring, and grab samples will be provided for wet chemical analyses. All monitored values will be sent to the distributed control system (DCS) where alarm set points will be controlled.

2.3.5 Air Emission Control System

Air emissions from the combustion of natural gas in the CTGs will be controlled using state of-the-art systems. To ensure that the systems perform correctly, continuous emissions monitoring for NO_x and CO will be performed.

This system is not considered a "significant source" of pollutants (as defined in the Permit) and therefore is not disussed further in this SWPPP.

2.3.6 Waste Disposal System

Waste management is the process whereby all wastes produced at VPP are properly collected, treated if necessary, and disposed of. Wastes include process and sanitary wastewater, nonhazardous waste and hazardous waste, both liquid and solid.

This system is considered a "significant source" of pollutants (as defined in the Permit) and is discussed below.

2.3.6.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

The primary wastewater collection system will collect process wastewater from all of the plant equipment, including the HRSGs, cooling tower, and water treatment equipment. To the extent practical, process wastewater will be recycled and reused. The second wastewater collection system will collect sanitary wastewater from sinks, toilets, showers, and other sanitary facilities, and discharge it to LACSD via the City's sanitary sewer system.

2.3.6.2 Circulating Water System Blowdown

Circulating water system blowdown will consist of recycled water from the CBMWD along with various process waste streams that have been concentrated approximately five times along with residues of the chemicals added to treat the circulating water. These chemicals control scaling and biofouling of the cooling tower and control corrosion of the circulating water piping and condenser. Cooling tower blowdown will be discharged to LA County Sanitation District via the City's sanitary sewer system.

2.3.6.3 Plant Drains and Oil/Water Separator

General plant drains will collect containment area washdown, sample drains, and drainage from facility equipment drains. Water from these areas will be collected in a system of floor drains, hub drains, sumps, and piping and routed to the wastewater collection system. Drains that potentially could contain oil or grease will first be routed through two oil/water separators. Water from the plant wastewater collection system will be recycled to the cooling tower basin. Wastewater from combustion turbine water washes will be collected in holding tanks or sumps and will be trucked offsite for disposal at an approved wastewater disposal facility or pumped to the cooling tower basin, depending on the quality of the wastewater.

2.3.6.4 Power Cycle Makeup Water Treatment Wastes

Distillate from the RO/EDI system will be used as the feed water for the power cycle makeup treatment system. Since this distillate is already very low in TDS, the power cycle makeup treatment system will consist only of an onsite water treatment system consisting of multimedia filters, ultrafiltration, a reverse osmosis unit and an e-cell exchanger. The unit will be a self-contained skid mounted unit. Drains from the water treatment equipment will be either re-routed to the cooling tower or routed to the plant wastewater sump for controlled discharge to LACSD via City's sanitary sewer system.

2.3.6.5 HRSG Blowdown

HRSG blowdown will consist of boiler water discharged from the HRSG LP and IP steam drums to control the concentration of dissolved solids and silica within acceptable ranges. HRSG blowdown will ultimately be discharged to atmospheric flash tanks where the steam is vented to atmosphere and the condensate is cooled by mixing it with a small amount of recycled water. The quenched condensate will then be discharged to the cooling tower basin, thus recycling most of the HRSG blowdown.

2.3.6.6 Solid Wastes

VPP will produce maintenance and plant wastes typical of power generation operations. Generation plant wastes include oily rags, broken and rusted metal and machine parts, defective or broken electrical materials, empty containers, and other solid wastes, including the typical refuse generated by workers. Solid wastes will be trucked offsite for recycling or disposal.

2.3.6.7 Hazardous Wastes

Several methods will be used to properly manage and dispose of hazardous wastes generated by VPP. Waste lubricating oil will be recovered and recycled by a waste oil recycling contractor. Spent lubrication oil filters will be disposed of in a Class I landfill. Spent SCR and oxidation catalysts will be recycled by the supplier or disposed of in accordance with regulatory requirements. Workers will be trained to handle hazardous wastes generated at the site.

Chemical cleaning wastes will consist of alkaline and acid cleaning solutions used during pre-operational chemical cleaning of the HRSGs, acid cleaning solutions used for chemical cleaning of the HRSGs after the units are put into service, and turbine wash and HRSG

washwaters. These wastes, which are subject to high metal concentrations, will be temporarily stored onsite in portable tanks or sumps, and disposed of offsite by the chemical cleaning contractor in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

2.3.7 Switchyards/Transformer Systems

The bulk of the electric power produced by the facility will be transmitted to the grid. A small amount of electric power will be used onsite to power auxiliaries such as pumps and fans, control systems, and general facility loads including lighting, heating, and air conditioning. Some power will also be converted from alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC), which will be used as backup power for control systems and other uses.

This system is not considered a "significant source" of pollutants (as defined in the Permit), and therefore, is not discussed further in this SWPPP.

2.4 Description of Storm Drainage System and Outfalls

Because the site is currently in use with an existing stormwater collection system and 100 percent impervious surface, the volume and rate of runoff from the project site would be reduced as a result of project development. Post-construction stormwater treatment will be designed to capture stormwater runoff in a series of drainage inlets that would convey runoff to a stormwater detention basin, if required, prior to discharge into the LACDPW storm drain system. Figure 2-4 shows the post-construction runoff and drainage patterns. There are not active or inactive wells onsite. There are no streams or wetlands on the site.

SECTION 3

Description of Potential Sources of Pollution

The locations of various activities that could be sources of pollution are shown on Figure 3-1. Enclosed in Appendix B are various worksheets for the contractor to fill-out for record-keeping purposes during the course of the project. The worksheets are listed below.

- Worksheet #1: Activities Assessment Checklist
- Worksheet #2: Material Inventory – Potential to Contribute to Pollutants to Stormwater Runoff
- Worksheet #3: Material Inventory – Significant Materials Exposed to Stormwater over the Past 3 Years
- Worksheet #4: Spills Inventory
- Worksheet #5: Non-stormwater Discharge Assessment and Certification
- Worksheet #6: Non-stormwater Discharge Assessment and Failure to Certify Notification
- Worksheet #7: Checklist for Consideration of Minimum BMPs
- Worksheet #8: Assessment of Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs

3.1 Potential Pollutants

3.1.1 Pollutant X

3.1.1 through 3.1.X List each area of potential pollutant within each building or area listed in Section 2.

After that, list the potential sources of pollution:

EX:

Potential sources of pollution from area 1 are:

- spills from the fueling of vehicles and equipment;
- spills when fuel is delivered;
- spills when fueling generator sets
- spills from servicing reefers
- spills when taking used fluids to the used fluids storage shed
- materials discharged from steam cleaning areas

SECTION 4

Potential Pollutants

4.1 Significant Materials That May Come in Contact with Stormwater

Worksheet 3 located in Appendix X lists materials that may come in contact with stormwater. Essentially all of these materials are related to the maintenance, repair, and fueling of vehicles and materials handling equipment.

4.2 Types of Pollutants by Potential Source

Table 4-1 lists the types of pollutants that may be present in stormwater from the facility.

To be developed

TABLE 4-1
Pollutants With a Reasonable Potential to be Present in Stormwater in Significant Quantities
VPP Industrial SWPPP

Pollutant
Oil/Grease
Pall (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)
Petroleum hydrocarbons
Zinc
Copper
Cadmium
Chromium
Total Suspended Solids
Small floatable debris (wood pieces)
Phenol
Benzene
Napthalene
Phosphorus
Nitrogen
Add any others

4.3 Existing Data on Quality of Stormwater from Site

[Insert stormwater quality data from the Alcoa site.]

4.4 Estimate of Pollutant Loadings to the Los Angeles River

Because of the episodic nature of many activities (such as painting) and the lack of stormwater data we are unable to calculate with sufficient accuracy the probably loadings of the various pollutants listed in Table 4-1.

4.5 Spills of Significant Materials After April 17, 1994

Regulations state that spills that occurred after the date indicated must be reported. [Verify that there have been no such spills.]

4.6 Identification of Non-stormwater Discharges

The Permit requires that the facility be investigated to identify all potential non-stormwater discharges and their sources. This will be conducted quarterly as part of the monitoring program.

SECTION 5

Steps to Reduce Pollution

Table 5-1 summarizes the BMPs that will be used for the site, and denotes which of the permit categories (listed below) applies. Also indicated is the schedule of implementation and the department that is responsible for carrying out the BMP.

TABLE 5-1
BMPs used Onsite

[Insert list of BMPs used]

5.1 Best Management Practices

Federal and state regulations require BMPs be put in place to reduce the contamination or potential for contamination of stormwater. BMPs can be simple and low cost, such as sweeping outside areas, or expensive such as installing an oil/water separator.

The Permit requires identifying BMPs in the following general areas:

1. **Good housekeeping:** Refers to those things that are done to keep the work areas clean
2. **Preventative maintenance:** Maintenance of equipment in a way that anticipates problems that could occur, resulting in pollution. An example is routine replacement of oil in equipment.
3. **Spill prevention and response:** Particular attention is to be devoted to minimizing spills.
4. **Stormwater management practices:** This refers to BMPs that involve construction such as installation of an oil/water separator, or containment sump.
5. **Employee training:** The training program needs to include training as necessary for the various BMPs.
6. **Inspections:** The facility must be inspected at least annually to be certain that all of the BMPs are being implemented, decide if they are effective, and make changes as necessary. A record of these exceptions is to be kept.
7. **Monitoring:** During the wet season (October – April), runoff from two consecutive events must be collected and analyzed.

The discussion that follows is a description of the proposed BMPs, listed by areas within the Facility.

5.2 Assignments to Implement the BMPs

The department responsible for the various BMPs are listed below.

5.3 BMPs

BMPs for each building/system are listed below.

5.3.1 Area 1

5.3.2 Area 2, etc.

- Use bullets
- Employee Training is a BMP

SECTION 6

Monitoring and Record Keeping

6.1 Checking on New BMP Implementation

An annual inspection is required that must be documented (see below and the Permit). This inspection will be carried out by the Facility Coordinator with the respective Managers assisting in their areas. Upon completion of the annual inspection the BMP Implementation Committee will meet to consider: effectiveness of the BMP, progress with the more substantial BMPs, and changes to both the BMPs and the SWPPP.

The [FILL IN WHICH MANAGER WILL DO THIS] will conduct weekly inspections of the Facility areas, and will use a checklist of BMPs to denote if they are in place, if there are problems, and if so, the solution. These checklists will be kept at the [FILL IN WHICH MANAGER'S] office, with a copy forwarded to the Facility Environmental Coordinator.

6.2 Stormwater Monitoring

During the wet season, the Facility Environmental Coordinator will assign and train field personnel to collect runoff samples from two storms; the first storm of the wet season and one additional storm. Grab samples will be collected from the detention basin. [ADD NAME OF LAB] will provide appropriate sampling equipment to provide for the analyses of pH, total suspended solids, specific conductance, and total organic carbon. Other potential pollutants likely to be present in stormwater (as identified in Section 4) and associated with activities at this Facility will be analyzed during two consecutive monitoring events. However, any of these pollutants that are not found in significant quantities will be eliminated from future monitoring until the pollutant is likely to be present again.

Once collected, all samples will be preserved and properly transported immediately to [ADD NAME OF LAB AND ADDRESS]. Analytical results will be submitted to the Facility Environmental Coordinator and kept on file.

6.3 Record Keeping

Records of all stormwater monitoring information, inspections and visual observations, certification, corrective actions and follow-up activities, and copies of all reports will be retained for a period of at least 5 years.

6.4 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

An evaluation report will be prepared annually to assist in evaluating the need to revise this SWPPP. A review of all monitoring data collected (i.e., visual observation records, inspection records, sampling and analysis results), BMPs, significant materials used, activities, and spills that have occurred including their causes and possible solutions will be

conducted in the preparation of the evaluation report. The SWPPP will be revised as appropriate based on the evaluation and the revisions will be implemented within 90 days of the evaluation.

SECTION 7

Certifications and Signatures

"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, 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."

BY: _____

TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

APPENDIX A

Figures/Maps

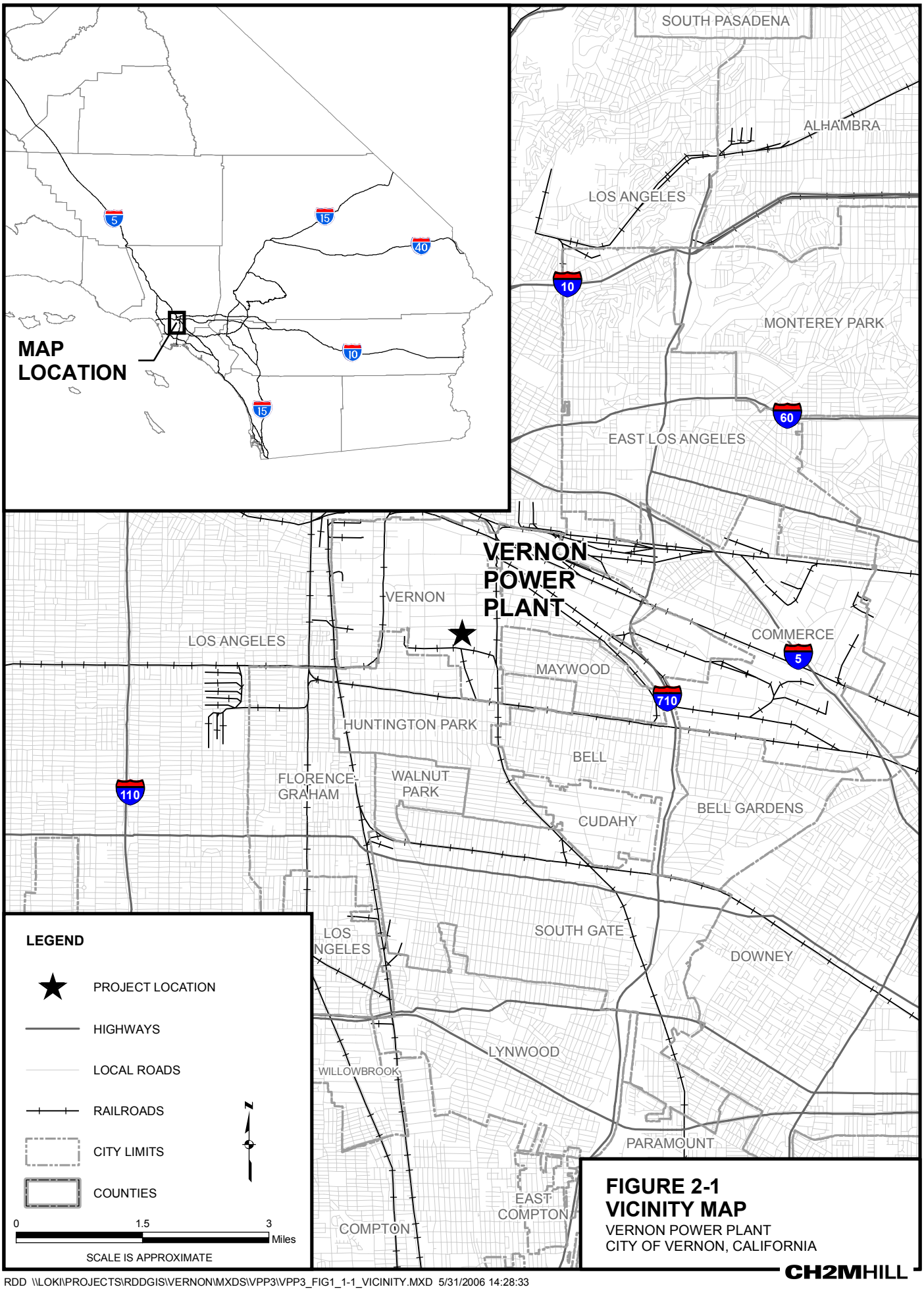

FIGURE 2-1
VICINITY MAP
VERNON POWER PLANT
CITY OF VERNON, CALIFORNIA

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RDD \\LOKI\PROJECTS\RDDGIS\VERNON\MXDS\VPP3\VPP3_FIG1_1-1_VICINITY.MXD 5/31/2006 14:28:33

PROJECT LOCATION

LEGEND

- VERNON POWER PLANT
- LAGUNA BELL SUBSTATION
- PROPOSED NATURAL GAS LINE
- PROPOSED SEWER LINE
- TRANSMISSION LINE - RANDOLPH ROUTE
- TRANSMISSION LINE - RIVER ROUTE

0 1,500 3,000 Feet

SCALE IS APPROXIMATE

FIGURE 2-2
VPP SITE AND LINEAR FACILITIES LOCATION MAP

VERNON POWER PLANT
CITY OF VERNON, CALIFORNIA

CH2MHILL

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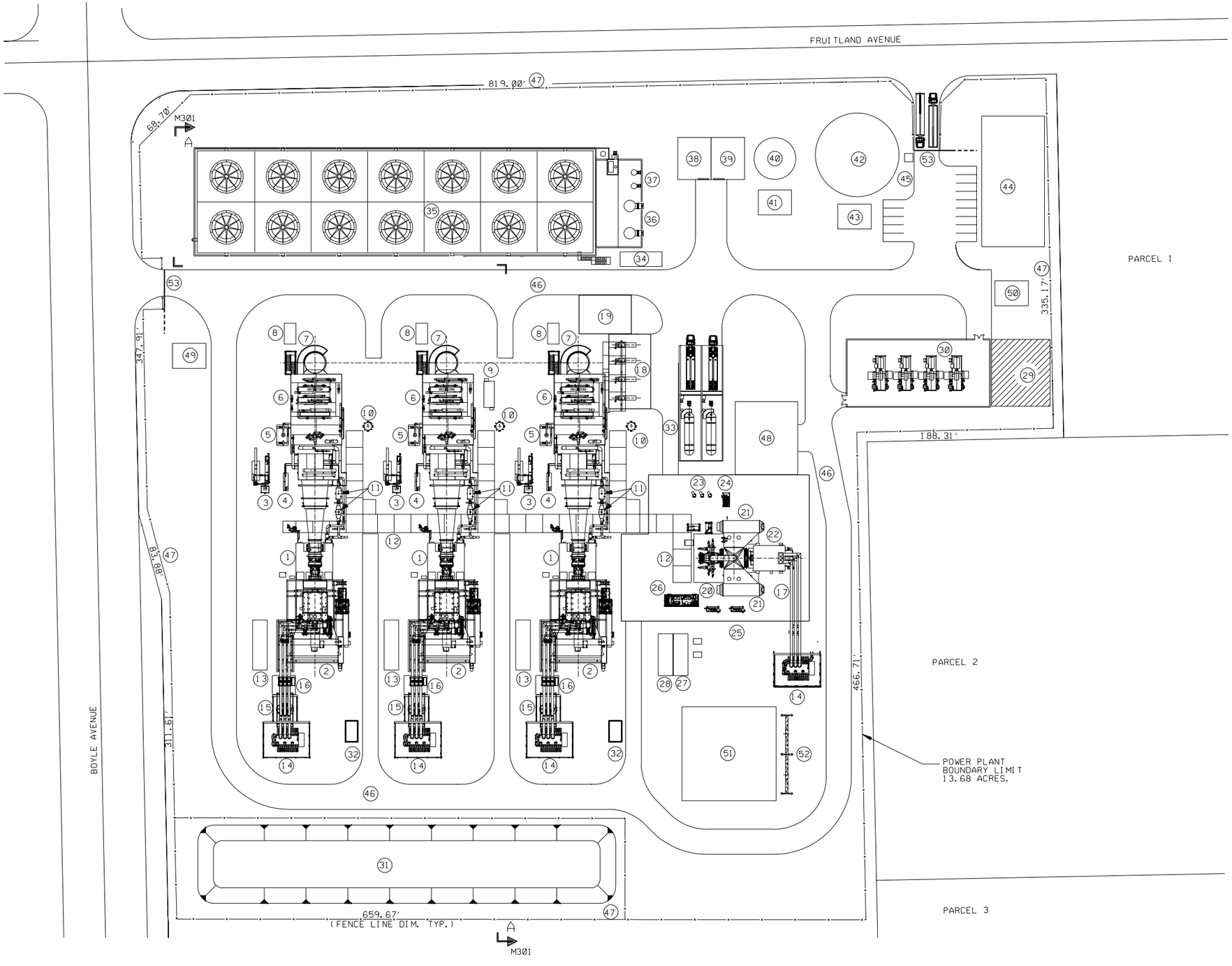


LEGEND

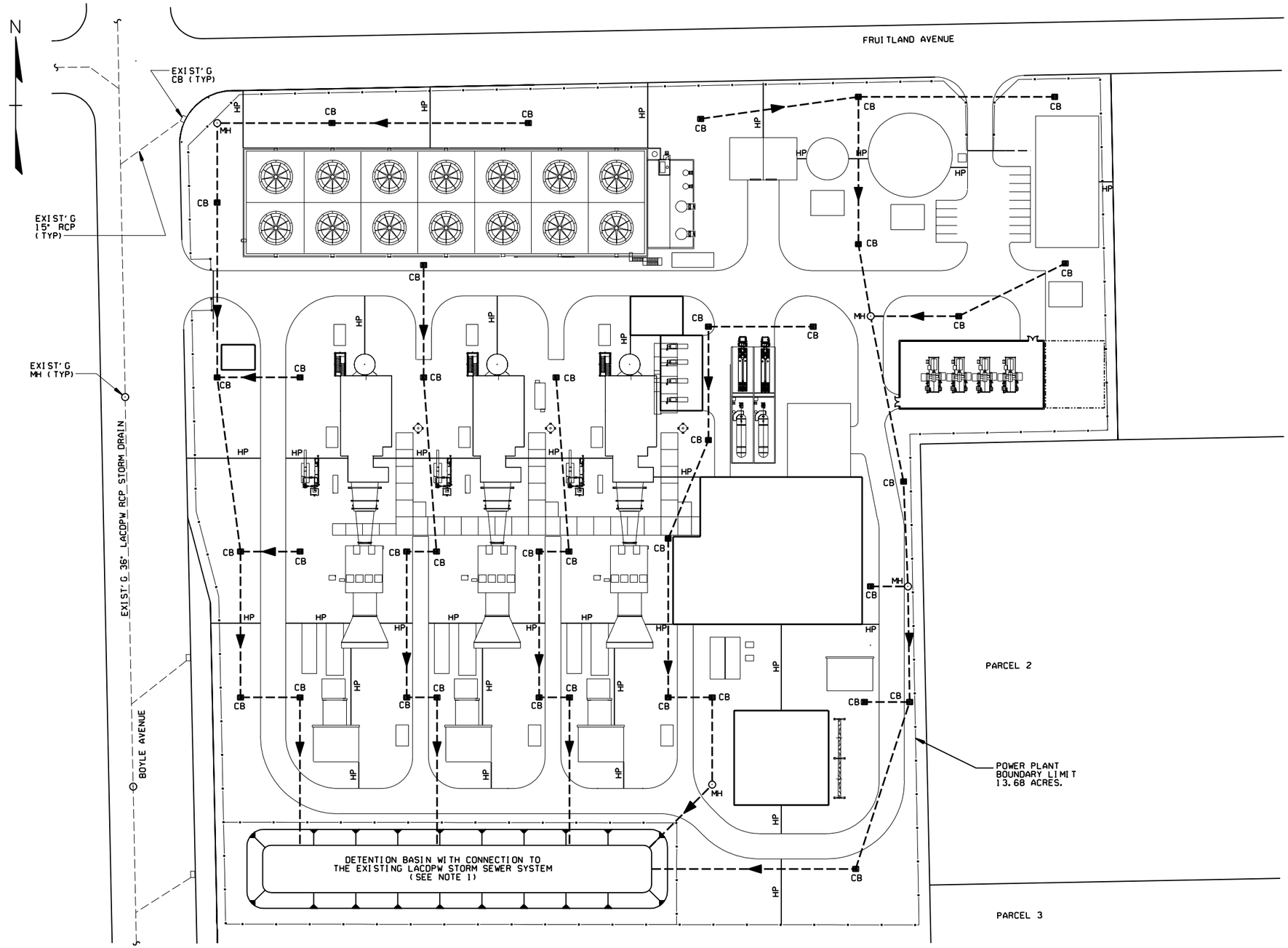
1 GAS TURBINE ENCLOSURE
2 TURBINE AIR INLET FILTER
3 FUEL GAS PREHEATER
4 DUCT FIRING SKID
5 SCR SKID
6 HEAT RECOVERY STEAM GENERATOR
7 HRSG STACK
8 CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING
9 HRSG POWER CONTROL CENTER
10 BOILER BLOW DOWN TANK
11 ROTOR AIR COOLER
12 PIPE RACK
13 MV SWITCHGEAR
14 GENERATOR STEP UP TRANSFORMER
15 AUXILIARY TRANSFORMER
16 GENERATOR CIRCUIT BREAKER
17 ISOPHASE BUS DUCT
18 BOILER FEED WATER PUMPS
19 AUXILIARY BOILER
20 STEAM TURBINE WITH ENCLOSURE
21 SURFACE CONDENSER
22 GENERATOR
23 CONDENSATE PUMPS
24 GLAND SEALING SYSTEM
25 VACUUM PUMPS
26 LUBE OIL SKID
27 STEAM TURBINE POWER CONTROL CENTER
28 BALANCE OF PLANT POWER CONTROL CENTER
29 GAS METERING AREA (BY OTHERS)
30 GAS COMPRESSORS
31 DETENTION BASIN
32 OIL WATER SEPARATOR (BURIED)
33 19% AQUEOUS AMMONIA UNLOADING/STORAGE AREA
34 COOLING TOWER POWER CONTROL CENTER
35 COOLING TOWER
36 CIRCULATING WATER PUMP
37 AUXILIARY COOLING WATER PUMPS
38 CT CHEMICAL STORAGE AREA
39 DEMIN. PLANT
40 DEMIN. WATER STORAGE TANK
41 DEMIN. WATER FORWARDING PUMPS
42 RECYCLED WATER STORAGE TANK
43 RECYCLED WATER FORWARDING PUMPS
44 ADMIN./CONTROL RM./WAREHOUSE BUILDING
45 GATE & GUARDHOUSE
46 ROADS
47 FENCE
48 CONDENSATE POLISHING AREA
49 DIESEL ENGINE DRIVEN FIRE PUMP ENCLOSURE (INCLUDES DIESEL FUEL OIL TANK)
50 MOTOR DRIVEN FIRE PUMP ENCLOSURE
51 GIS BUILDING
52 DEAD END STRUCTURE
53 SLIDE GATE

GRAPHIC SCALE
0 25' 50' 100' 150'
1" = 50.0'

FIGURE 2-3
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWING
VERNON POWER PLANT
CITY OF VERNON, CALIFORNIA

Source: Burns and Roe, Dwg. No. M300, Rev. H1.

CH2MHILL



NOTES

1. PLANT STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

A. THE PLANT STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM SHALL BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (LACDPW) FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING THE LACDPW HYDROLOGY MANUAL AND ALL ADDENDUMS. AN LACDPW FLOOD PERMIT APPLICATION SHALL BE OBTAINED FOR CONNECTION TO THE EXISTING LACDPW STORM SEWER SYSTEM, AND SHALL INCLUDE ALL REQUIRED HYDROLOGY CALCULATIONS, HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS.

B. STORM WATER FLOW INTO THE EXISTING LACDPW STORM SEWER SYSTEM SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE FLOW RATES SPECIFIED BY LACDPW. EXISTING LACDPW STORM SEWER SYSTEMS ARE LOCATED ALONG BOYLE AVENUE, ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT, AND ALONG ALCOA AVENUE (LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 1200 FEET EAST OF BOYLE AVENUE).

C. A STORM WATER DETENTION BASIN SHALL BE PROVIDED, AS REQUIRED, TO LIMIT STORM WATER FLOW INTO THE LACDPW STORM SEWER SYSTEM TO THE LACDPW SPECIFIED FLOW RATES. CONNECTION TO THE EXISTING LACDPW STORM SEWER SYSTEM SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LACDPW REQUIREMENTS.

D. THE PLANT STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM SHALL ALSO BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY STANDARD URBAN STORM WATER MITIGATION PLAN (SUSMP) TO CONTROL STORM WATER POLLUTION. STRUCTURAL OR TREATMENT CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S) SHALL BE INSTALLED TO TREAT STORM WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUSMP REQUIREMENTS.

2. FOR PLANT EQUIPMENT DESIGNATION AND LOCATIONS SEE FIGURE 2.2-1.

LEGEND

- STORM DRAIN LINE
- CATCH BASIN INLET
- MANHOLE
- HP HIGH POINT

GRAPHIC SCALE
0 25' 50' 100' 150'

FIGURE 2-4
CONCEPTUAL DRAINAGE PLAN
VERNON POWER PLANT
CITY OF VERNON, CALIFORNIA

Source: Burns and Rowe, Dwg. No. C200, Rev. B.

APPENDIX B

Worksheets

WORKSHEET #1
ACTIVITIES ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Name of Reviewer:	Date:		
ACTIVITIES - Check each activity present at site	EFFECTIVENESS		
	HIGH	MOD.	LOW
☐ Non-storm water discharges to drains. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Vehicle and equipment fueling. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Vehicle and equipment washing and steam cleaning. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Outdoors loading/unloading of liquid materials. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Outdoor container storage of liquids. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Outdoor process equipment operations and maintenance. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Outdoor storage of raw materials, products and byproducts. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Waste handling and disposal. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Contaminated or erodible surface areas. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Building and grounds maintenance. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Building repair, remodeling, and construction. Describe BMPs in place:			
☐ Parking/Storage Area Maintenance. Describe BMPs in place:			

MATERIAL INVENTORY

(Adopt from EPA, 1992)

Worksheet No. 2
Completed By:
Title:
Date :

Instructions: List all materials used, stored, or produced onsite. Assess and evaluate these materials for their potential to contribute pollutants to storm water runoff. Also complete Worksheet 3 if the material has been exposed during the last three years.

Material	Purpose/Location	Quantity (units)		Quantity Exposed in Last 3 Years *	Likelihood of contact with storm water.	Past significant Spill or Leak **	
		Used	Produced			Yes	No

* **Explain on separate sheet if quantity was more than the "minimum?"**

** **Explain items checked yes on a separate sheet.**

MATERIAL INVENTORY

Worksheet No. 3
Completed By:
Title:
Date :

Instructions: Based on your material inventory, describe the significant materials that were exposed to storm water during the past three years and/or are currently exposed. For the definition of "significant materials" see Appendix B of the manual.

Description of Exposed Significant Material	Period of Exposure	Quantity Exposed (Units)	Location (as indicated on the site map)	Method of Storage or Disposal (e.g., pile, drum, tank	Description of Material Management Practices (e.g., pile covered, drum sealed)

SPILLS INVENTORY

(Adopt from EPA, 1992)

Worksheet No. 4
Completed By:
Title:
Date:

Instructions: Record below all significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred at the facility in the three years prior to the effective date of the permit.

Definitions: Significant spills include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities.

1st Year Prior

Date (month/day/year)	Check Box		Location (as indicated on site map)	Description				Response Procedure	Preventive Measures Taken
	Spill	Leak		Type of Material	Quantity	Source, If Known	Reason		

2nd Year Prior

Date (month/day/year)	Check Box		Location (as indicated on site map)	Description				Response Procedure	Preventive Measures Taken
	Spill	Leak		Type of Material	Quantity	Source, If Known	Reason		

3rd Year Prior

Date (month/day/year)	Check Box		Location (as indicated on site map)	Description				Response Procedure	Preventive Measures Taken
	Spill	Leak		Type of Material	Quantity	Source, If Known	Reason		

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION

(Source: EPA, 1992)

Worksheet No. 5
Completed by: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Date of Test or Evaluation	Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)	Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge	Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Storm Water Discharge	Identify Potential Significant Sources	Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation

CERTIFICATION

I, _____ (responsible corporate official), certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared unde my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information 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.

A. Name & Official Title (type or print)	**B. Area Code and Telephone No.**
C. Signature	**D. Date Signed**

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT AND FAILURE TO CERTIFY NOTIFICATION

(Source: EPA, 1992)

Worksheet No. 6
Completed by: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Directions: If you cannot feasibly test or evaluate an outfall due to one of the following reasons, fill in the table below with the appropriate information and sign this form to certify the accuracy of the included information.

List all outfalls not tested or evaluated, describe any potential sources of non-storm water pollution from listed outfalls, and state the reason(s) why certification is not possible. Use the key from your site map to identify each outfall.

Important Notice: A copy of this notification must be signed and submitted to the RWQCB within 180 days of the effective date of this permit.

Identify Outfall Not Tested/Evaluated	Description of Why Certification Is Infeasible	Description of Potential Sources of Non-Storm Water Pollution

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 assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information 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, and that such notification has been made to the RWQCB within 180 days of _____ (date permit was issued), the effective date of this permit.

A. Name & Official Title (type or print)	**B. Area Code and Telephone No.**
C. Signature	**D. Date Signed**

WORKSHEET No. 7
CHECKLIST FOR CONSIDERATION OF MINIMUM BMPs

Check which one of the following describe your facility.

Name of Reviewer:	Date:

Yes	No	N/A	
☐	☐	☐	Are outside areas kept neat and clean?
☐	☐	☐	Is the facility orderly and neat?
☐	☐	☐	Is the process debris removed regularly?
☐	☐	☐	Is the area clear of excessive dust from industrial operations?
☐	☐	☐	Is there no evidence of leaks and drips from equipment and machinery?
☐	☐	☐	Are employees regularly informed of the importance of good housekeeping?
☐	☐	☐	Are catch basins, storm conveyance pipes, and storm water treatment facilities cleaned at the appropriate intervals (see Chapter 5)?
☐	☐	☐	Are good housekeeping procedures and reminders posted in appropriate locations?
☐	☐	☐	Are vehicle maintenance activities kept indoors and do not tend to "creep" out the front door of the maintenance shop?
☐	☐	☐	Are containers for chemical substances and for temporary storage of wastes labeled?
☐	☐	☐	Is vehicle and equipment washing done in a designated area so that the wash water can be discharged to the sanitary or process wastewater sewer?
☐	☐	☐	Are regular housekeeping practices carried out?
☐	☐	☐	Is there a spill prevention and response team?
☐	☐	☐	Are appropriate spill containment and cleanup materials kept on-site and in convenient locations?
☐	☐	☐	Are cleanup procedures for spills followed regularly and correctly?
☐	☐	☐	Are used absorbent materials removed and disposed of in a timely manner?
☐	☐	☐	Are personnel regularly trained in the use of spill control materials?
☐	☐	☐	Is exposed piping and process equipment regularly inspected and/or tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters?
☐	☐	☐	Are drainage ditches or the areas around the outfall(s) free of erosion?
☐	☐	☐	Are unpaved outdoor areas protected from water or wind erosion?

Any items checked "No" require consideration in the selection of BMPs.
N/A = Not Applicable.

WORKSHEET 8
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BMPS

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices

APPENDIX C

Notice of Intent

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)
INSTRUCTIONS

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

Who Must Submit

The facility operator must submit an NOI for each industrial facility that is required by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA) regulations to obtain a storm water permit. The required industrial facilities are listed in Attachment 1 of the General Permit and are also listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 122.26(b)(14).

The facility operator is typically the owner of the business or operation where the industrial activities requiring a storm water permit occur. The facility operator is responsible for all permit related activities at the facility.

Where operations have discontinued and significant materials remain on site (such as at closed landfills), the landowner may be responsible for filing an NOI and complying with this General Permit. Landowners may also file an NOI for a facility if the landowner, rather than the facility operator, is responsible for compliance with this General Permit.

How and Where to Apply

The completed NOI form, a site map, and appropriate fee must be mailed to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) at the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality
P.O. Box 1977
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977
Attn: Storm Water Permitting Unit

Please Note: Do not send the original or copies of the NOI submittal to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board). The original NOI will be forwarded to the Regional Water Board after processing.

Do not send a copy of your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) with your NOI submittal. Your SWPPP is to be kept on site and made available for review upon request.

When to Apply

Facility operators of existing facilities must file an NOI in accordance with these instructions by March 30, 1992. Facility

operators of new facilities (those beginning operations after March 30, 1992) must file an NOI in accordance with these instructions at least 14 days prior to the beginning of operations.

Once the completed NOI, site map, and appropriate fee have been submitted to the State Water Board, your NOI will be processed and you will be issued a receipt letter with a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) Number. Please refer to this number when you contact either the State or Regional Water Boards.

Fees

The annual fee is $700. Feedlots pay a one time fee of $2,000 fee. Checks should be made payable to: SWRCB

Change of Information

If the information provided on the NOI or site map changes, you should report the changes to the State Water Board using an NOI form. Section I of the line-by-line instructions includes information regarding changes to the NOI.

Questions

If you have any questions completing the NOI, please call the appropriate Regional Water Board (Attachment 2) or the State Water Board at (916) 341-5538.

NOI LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS

Please type or print your responses on the NOI. Please complete the NOI form in its entirety and sign the certification.

Section I--NOI STATUS

Check box "A" if this is a new NOI registration.

Check box "B" if you are reporting changes to the NOI (e.g., new contact person, phone number, mailing address). Include the facility WDID #. Highlight all the information that has been changed.

Please note that a change of information **does not** apply to a change of facility operator or a change in the location of the facility. These changes require a Notice of Termination (NOT) and submittal of a new NOI and annual fee. Contact the State Water Board or Regional Water Boards for more information on the NOT Form and instructions.

Regardless of whether you are submitting a new or revised NOI, you must complete the NOI in its entirety and the NOI must be signed.

Section II--Facility Operator Information

Part A: The facility operator is the legal entity that is responsible for all permit related compliance activities at the facility. In most cases, the facility operator is the owner of the business or operation where the industrial activity occurs. Give the legal name and the address of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that is responsible for complying with the General Permit.

Part B: Check the box that indicates the type of operation.

Section III--Facility Site Information

Part A: Enter the facility's official or legal name and provide the address. Facilities that do not have a street address must provide cross-streets or parcel numbers. Do not include a P.O. Box address in Part A.

Part B: Enter the mailing address of the facility if different than Part A. This address may be a P.O. Box.

The contact person should be the plant or site manager who is familiar with the facility and responsible for overseeing compliance of the General Permit requirements.

Part C: Enter the total size of the facility in either acres or square feet. Also include the percentage of the site that is impervious (areas that water cannot soak into the ground, such as concrete, asphalt, and rooftops).

Part D: Determine the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code which best identifies the industrial activity that is taking place at the facility. This information can be obtained by referring to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual prepared by the Federal Office of Management and Budget which is available at public libraries. The code you determine should identify the industrial activity that requires you to submit the NOI. (For example, if the business is high school education and the activity is school bus maintenance, the code you choose would be bus maintenance, not education.) Most facilities have only one code; however, additional spaces are provided for those facilities that have more than one activity.

Part E: Identify the title of the industrial activity that requires you to submit the NOI (e.g., the title of SIC Code 2421 is Sawmills and Planing Mills, General). If you cannot identify the title, provide a description of the regulated activity(s).

Section IV--Address for Correspondence

Correspondence relative to the permit will be mailed occasionally. Check the box which indicates where you would like such correspondence delivered. If you want correspondence sent to another contact person or address different than indicated in Section II or Section III then include the information on an extra sheet of paper.

Section V--Billing Address Information

To continue coverage under the General Permit, the annual fee must be paid. Use this section to indicate where the annual fee invoices should be mailed. Enter the billing address if different than the address given in Sections II or III.

Section VI--Receiving Water Information

Provide the name of the receiving water where storm water discharge flows from your facility. A description of each option is included below.

1. Directly to waters of the United States: Storm water discharges directly from the facility to a river, creek, lake, ocean, etc. Enter the name of the receiving water (e.g., Boulder Creek).

2. Indirectly to waters of the United States: Storm water discharges over adjacent properties or right-of-ways prior to discharging to waters of the United States. Enter the name of the closest receiving water (e.g., Clear Creek).

Section VII--Implementation of Permit Requirements

Parts A and B: Check the boxes that best describe the status of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the Monitoring Program.

Part C: Check yes or no to questions 1 through 4. If you answer no to any question, you need to assign a person to these tasks immediately.

As a permit holder you are required to have an SWPPP and Monitoring Program in place prior to the beginning of facility operations. Failure to do so is in direct violation of the General Permit. Do not send a copy of your SWPPP with your NOI submittal.

Please refer to Sections A and B of the General Permit for additional information regarding the SWPPP and Monitoring Program.

Section VIII--Regulatory Status

In some instances, the facility may be covered under another permit from the State Water Board. If there is a current NPDES or WDR permit for the facility, list the permit number in the space provided (e.g., NPDES Permit CA0000123, WDR No. 96-960). You will not be required to pay the annual fee for the General Permit if you

are already paying a fee for an NPDES or WDR permit. If the facility is not covered under a State Water Board permit, then skip to Section IX.

Section IX--Site Map

Provide a "to scale" drawing of the facility and its immediate surroundings. Include as much detail about the site as possible. At a minimum, indicate buildings, material handling and storage areas, roads, names of adjacent streets, storm water discharge points, sample collection points, and a north arrow. Whenever possible limit the map to a standard size sheet of paper (8.5" x 11" or 11" x 17"). **Do not send blueprints** unless you are sending one page and it meets the size limits as defined above.

A location map may also be included, especially in cases where the facility is difficult to find, but are not to be submitted as a substitute for the site map. The location map can be created from local street maps and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, etc.

A revised site map must be submitted whenever there is a significant change in the facility layout (e.g., new building, change in storage locations, boundary change, etc.).

Section X--Certification

This section should be read by the facility operator. The certification provides assurances that the NOI and site map were completed by the facility operator in an accurate and complete fashion and with the knowledge that penalties exist for providing false information. It also requires the Responsible Party to certify that the provisions in the General Permit will be complied with.

The NOI must be signed by:

For a Corporation: a responsible corporate officer (or authorized individual).

For a Partnership or Sole Proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

For a Municipality, State, or other non-Federal Public Agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

For a Federal Agency: either the chief or senior executive officer of the agency.

DEFINITIONS

1. "Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment measures, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may include any type of pollution prevention and pollution control measure necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit.

2. Clean Water Act (CWA) means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted by Public Law 92-500 as amended by Public Laws 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, and 97-117; 33 USC. 1251 et seq.

3. "Facility" is a collection of industrial processes discharging storm water associated with industrial activity within the property boundary or operational unit.

4. "Non-Storm Water Discharge" means any discharge to storm sewer systems that is not composed entirely of storm water.

5. "Significant Materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERLCA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

6. "Significant Quantities" is the volume, concentrations, or mass of a pollutant that can cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; adversely impact human health or the environment; and/or cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards for the receiving water.

7. "Significant Spills" includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

8. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and storm water surface runoff and drainage. It excludes infiltration and runoff from agricultural land.

9. "Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity" means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program. For the facilities identified in Categories 1 through 9 of Attachment 1 of this General Permit, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials; manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters (as defined at 40 CFR Part 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water.

   For the facilities identified in Category 10 of Attachment 1 of this General Permit, the term only includes storm water discharges from all areas listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery <u>are exposed to storm water</u>.

   Material handling activities include the: storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in this paragraph) include those facilities designated under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v).

ACRONYM LIST

BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Federal Superfund)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
General Permit	General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit
GMP	Group Monitoring Plan
NEC	No Exposure Certification
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&G	Oil and Grease
RCRA	Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act
Regional Water Board	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RQ	Reportable Quantity
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
WDID	Waste Discharger Identification
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements