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Administrative Draft

**Turlock Irrigation District
Walnut Energy Center**

**Construction Storm Water
Pollution Prevention Plan**

Prepared for
Turlock Irrigation District

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CH2MHILL

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan¹ (SWPPP) was developed to address the new construction activity associated with the Turlock Irrigation District (TID) Walnut Energy Center (WEC). As required by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), this SWPPP was developed and will be amended or revised, when necessary, to meet the following objectives:

- Identify all pollutant sources including sources of sediment that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) from the construction site;
- Identify non-storm water discharges;
- Identify, construct, implement, and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the construction site during construction, and
- Develop a maintenance schedule for BMPs installed during construction designed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction is completed (post-construction BMPs).

1.2 Project Overview

The Turlock Irrigation District (TID) Walnut Energy Center (WEC) will be a nominal 250-megawatt (MW) combined-cycle generating facility configured using two natural-gas-fired combustion turbines and one steam turbine. The proposed WEC will be a high-efficiency facility that will meet the District's growing load, and provide other ancillary services. The WEC will be located on approximately 18 acres of land in the northeast corner of a 69-acre parcel. The site is located in an industrial area about 4 miles west of downtown Turlock, in Stanislaus County, California. The site is located southeast of the intersection of West Main Street and South Washington Road. Access to the site will be via a new 1,900-foot road built off South Washington Road through the west side of the project parcel, as shown in Figure 1 (figures are presented at the end of each section).

¹ In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p), which established a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. On November 16, 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) published final regulations that establish storm water permit application requirements for specified categories of industries. The regulations provide that discharges of storm water to waters of the United States from construction projects that encompass five (5) or more acres of soil disturbance are effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES Permit. While federal regulations allow two permitting options for storm water discharges (individual permits and General Permits), the California State Water Resources Control Board elected to adopt only one statewide General Permit that (with few exceptions) apply to all storm water discharges associated with construction activity, upon submittal of a Notice of Intent to comply, certain fees and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. The SWPPP must be kept onsite during construction and made available upon request by a representative of the Regional Water Quality Control Board or local agency.

The WEC will connect to TID's electrical transmission system via new 115 and 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines. The 115-kV transmission line will interconnect from the project site, about 1,950 feet west to one of two of the existing TID 115-kV transmission lines, which run along the west side of South Washington Road. The 69-kV transmission line will interconnect from the project site, about 650 feet to an existing TID 69-kV transmission line, which runs along the south property line of the project parcel. Natural gas for the facility will be delivered via a 8-inch pipeline that will connect to PG&E's existing gas transmission line located about 3.6 miles south of the project site off Bradbury Road.

WEC will use up to 1,800 acre feet per year (afy) of recycled water provided by the City of Turlock's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) for cooling tower make-up. The blowdown will be concentrated and the water recycled onsite using a zero-liquid discharge (ZLD) system. The recycled water will be delivered via a new pipeline from the WWTP to the project site.

The proposed TID project will consist of the following features (Figures 2 and 3):

- A 250-megawatt (MW), natural-gas-fired, combined-cycle generating facility consisting of two natural-gas-fired combustion turbines and one condensing steam turbine
- A 115-kV and 69-kV switchyard
- Approximately 1,950 feet of new 115-kV transmission line
- Approximately 650 feet of new 69-kV transmission line
- Approximately 3.6 miles of new 8-inch diameter natural gas pipeline
- Approximately 1.6 miles of new 12 to 24-inch diameter pipeline for reclaimed water supply
- Approximately 0.9-mile of new pipeline for domestic water supply to the plant

1.3 Project Ownership

The power plant and transmission lines will be owned by the Turlock Irrigation District. The natural gas pipeline will be owned by PG&E and the domestic water and recycled water lines will be owned by the City of Turlock.

1.4 Implementation Schedule

Construction of the generating facility, from site preparation and grading to commercial operation, is expected to take place from the first quarter 2004 to the fourth quarter of 2005, (20 to 24 months, total). Major milestones are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Project Schedule Major Milestones

Activity	Date
Begin Construction	First Quarter 2004
Startup and Test	Third Quarter 2005
Commercial Operation	Fourth Quarter 2005

The construction phases of the TID project as they pertain to storm water management are expected to be as follows:

- Preparation - Parking areas for construction workers and lay down areas for construction materials will be prepared. Construction access will generally be from South Washington Road to the plant entrance road. A stabilized construction access road and entrance/exit will be provided to clean vehicle wheels. Because the site will be constructed on relatively level ground and is surrounded by an earth dike/drainage swale, additional barriers, such as sandbags, placed around the TID project area perimeter are not considered necessary. Any debris found during preparation on the project site will be removed and properly disposed.
- Site Grading - Preliminary site grading plans have been established. It is anticipated that grading will allow for runoff to the southwest corner. The perimeter of the property is enclosed by an earth dike, and thus, flow is expected to percolate into the ground without leaving the site.
- Foundation - All underground piping and wiring will be installed, followed by installation of the foundation for the new power plant and associated structures. During this time, storm water on paved or impervious areas of the site will be routed via storm drains and underground piping to the proposed storm water detention basin to be located on the south side of the plant or to a temporary detention basin located within the 69-acre parcel.
- Plant Construction - During plant construction, all storm water will continue to be directed towards the various storm drains that will lead to the proposed storm water detention basin area or to a temporary detention basin located within the 69-acre parcel.
- Site Stabilization - Permanent storm water management fixtures will replace any temporary items. Site seeding and landscaping will be conducted where applicable. In unused portions of the 69-acre parcel, agricultural activities may be continued.
- Demobilization - All temporary construction facilities will be removed. Storm water controls planned in the operational SWPPP will then be in effect.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the terms of the General Permit To Discharge Storm Water associated with Construction Activity will be prepared and submitted prior to the commencement of construction (Appendix A). Any necessary revisions to the SWPPP will be prepared in a timely manner. The SWPPP will be amended whenever there is a change in construction or operations that may affect the discharge status of pollutants. As required by the SWRCB, a separate NOI shall be submitted to the Regional Board for each construction site and a separate storm water plan will describe operations there. Once construction activities have been concluded, a Notice of Termination will be submitted to the Regional Board and this Construction SWPPP will no longer be in effect. Storm water for the TID will then be managed under the facility's Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

1.5 Plan Availability

The SWPPP will remain on the construction site while the project is under construction during working hours, commencing with the initial construction activity and ending with termination of coverage under the General Permit. A copy of the California General Permit

will also be maintained on the construction site. The SWPPP will be provided to the Regional Board upon request, and be made available to the public only through the Regional Board.

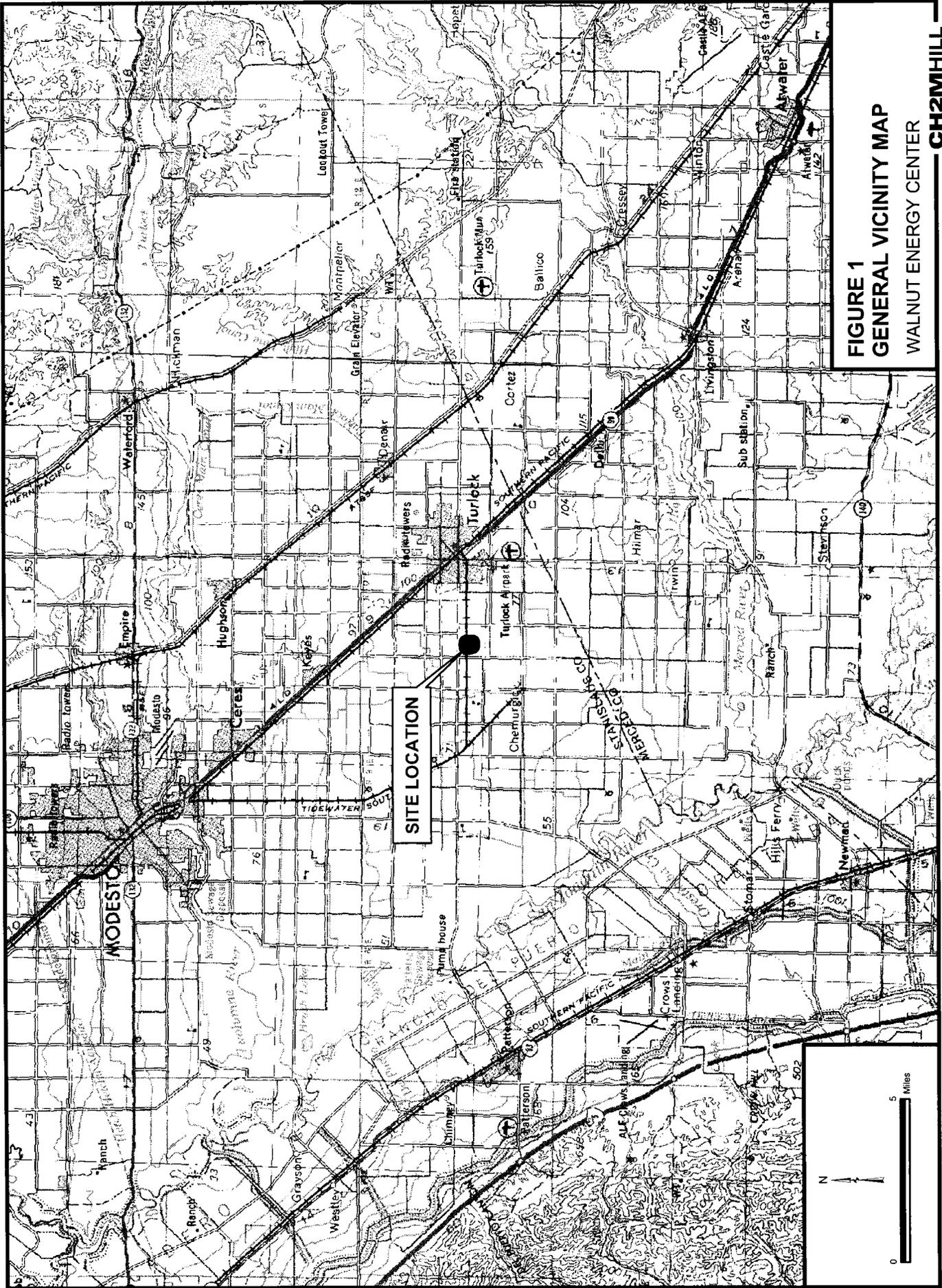
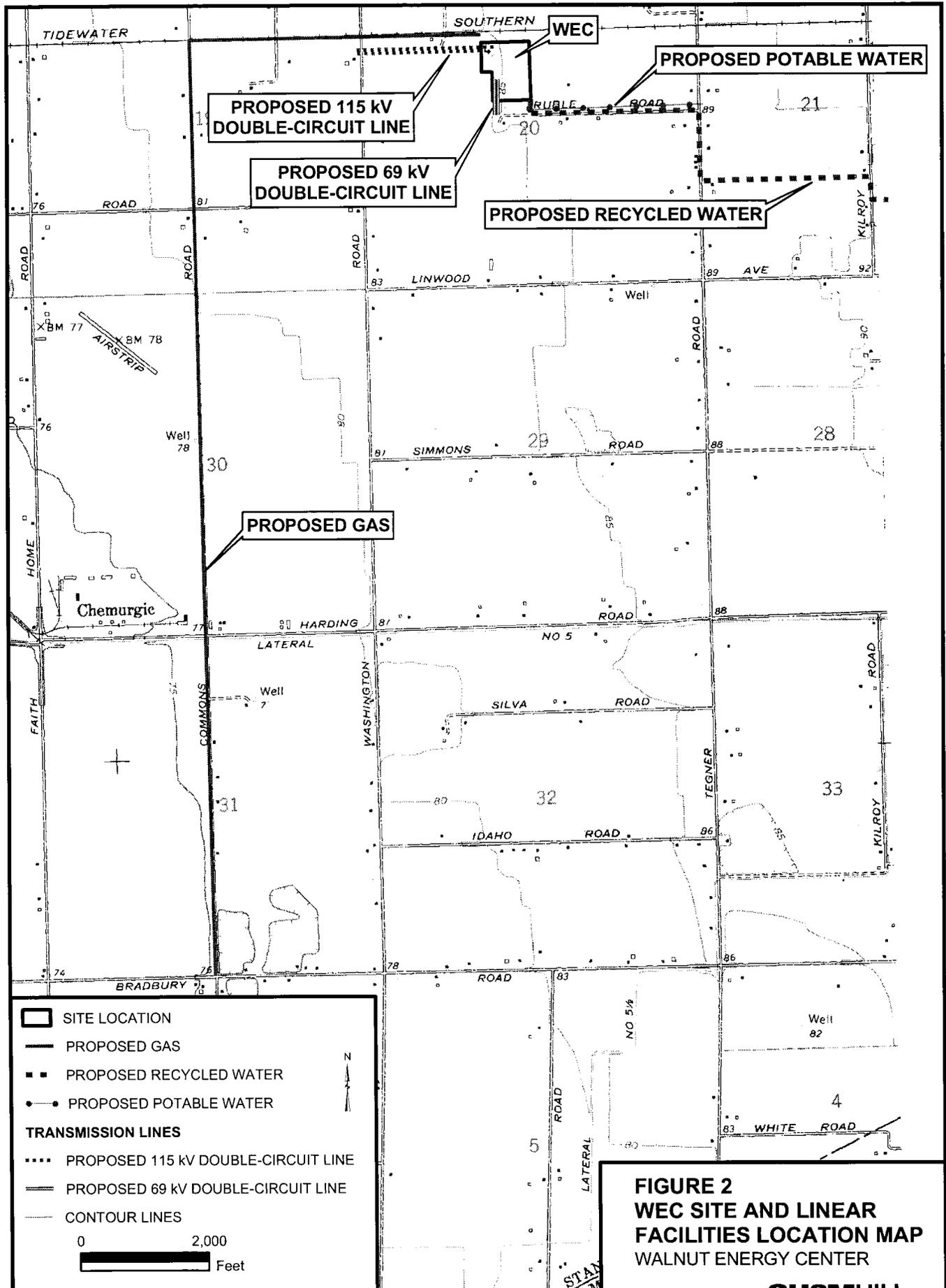


FIGURE 1
GENERAL VICINITY MAP
 WALNUT ENERGY CENTER

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2.0 Site Description

2.1 Site Description and Project Activity

The selected contractor will prepare site maps showing the construction project in detail once a final design has been established. Site conditions, including paved areas, buildings, lots and roadways, general topography and drainage patterns for storm water collection will be shown for the following phases of construction:

- Existing Site Topography – Figure 2 also shows the existing topography for the TID Site.
- Conceptual Rough Grading – A plan with figures for Interim Grading and Erosion Control is provided. It shows the temporary on-site drainage patterns to be established by the rough grading of the project site, as well as any necessary erosion control features (see Figure 5).
- Stabilized Site – A Detailed Finish Grading and Drainage Plan with figures will be prepared showing the final conditions of the site as constructed.
- Finished Project – A Conceptual Site Map for the TID Site will show the completed Generating Facility and all associated linears and plant auxiliaries.

2.2 Vegetation and Soils

Land uses within the proposed WEC site and rights-of-way, include agriculture, comprising primarily of dairies and supporting feed crops including corn, alfalfa, soybeans, and hay. Currently, all 69 acres of the parcel are farmed for corn but are planned to be planted with winter oats after harvest.

Soils occurring in the project areas include Delhi Loamy Sand (DeA), Dinuba Sandy Loam (DrA), Dinuba Sandy Loam – slightly saline alkali (DwA), Hilmar Loamy Sand (HfA), Hilmar Loamy Sand – slightly saline alkali (HkaA), Hilmar Sand (HmA), Madera Sandy Loam (MdA), Traver Sandy Loam (TpA), and Tujunga Loamy Sand (TuA). A more detailed discussion of the soil at and around the project site is found in Chapter 8.9 of the Application for Certification.

2.3 Hydrology

Most of the precipitation in the project area falls between November and April. Monthly average rainfall in the Turlock area near the project site is presented in Table 2. The total annual average rainfall in Turlock is 11.8 inches.

TABLE 2
Average Monthly Rainfall in the Proposed Project Area (Turlock) 1931 – 1995

Precipitation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall (in.)	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.0

2.4 Estimated Total Site Area and Total Disturbed Area

The following shows the estimated areas disturbed during project construction:

Total Area	69 acres
Generating Facility	18 acres
Primary Access and Emergency Access	2 acres
Equipment Laydown Area and Construction Parking	49 acres
Electrical Transmission Lines	0.5 miles
Natural Gas Supply Line	3.6 miles
Recycled Water Line	1.6 miles
Potable Water Line	0.9 miles

2.5 Existing Drainage

Currently, storm water from the 69-acre parcel percolates into ground with no discharge offsite. The parcel is bound by higher ground on all sides and the soil types found on the site allow for excellent drainage. Surface waters in the project area include Tuolumne River 11 miles to the north, Merced River 10 miles to the south, and San Joaquin River 8 miles west of the project site. The TID lateral 5 is a man-made channel that conveys water south of Turlock and passes less than 0.5 mile south of the project site.

Table 3 summarizes the rainfall depth expected at various return frequencies. The total runoff values are also indicated and are based on a site area of 14 acres. This allows a direct comparison to the portion of the final developed site area that will be directed to the proposed storm water pond.

TABLE 3
Storm water Runoff Prior to Construction

Return Period of Storm (years)	Rainfall Depth for 24-hr Storm ^a (inches)	Total Runoff from Site for 24-hr Storm (Cubic Feet of water)
10	2.05	15,450
25	2.41	18,200
50	2.66	20,000
100	2.91	21,800

^a Source: Rainfall Depth-Duration-Frequency for Turlock 5 SW; B00 9073 00

2.6 Proposed Drainage

Most of the site will be paved to provide internal access to all project facilities and onsite buildings. Areas of the site that will not be paved will have gravel surfacing, except for locations such as the storm water detention pond and areas designated for landscaping. After construction, the site will be designed to drain storm water runoff to one or more onsite storm water pond(s) via a system of pipes, drains, and swales. Figure 4 shows the post-construction runoff and drainage patterns for the developed site. If more than one

storm water pond is used, the drainage patterns will be modified slightly to direct storm water more effectively to the appropriate pond. There will be no offsite discharge of storm water. The storm water pond(s) will be designed as percolation ponds in accordance with City of Turlock’s Specifications and Design Standards. These standards require that the storm water pond(s) be sized to contain 3-inches of rainfall over the impervious area of the new development. Thus, the storm water pond(s) will be designed to contain approximately 2 acre-feet. Table 4 shows the calculated quantity of runoff for the project site after construction for various storm return periods.

TABLE 4
Storm water Runoff Following Construction

Return Period of Storm (years)	Rainfall Depth for 24-hr Storm (inches)	Total Runoff from Site for 24-hr Storm (cubic feet of water)
10	2.05	51,501
25	2.41	60,590
50	2.66	66,649
100	2.91	72,708

2.7 Construction and Maintenance Access Road

Access to the site for construction and maintenance will be via a new 1,900-foot road built off South Washington Road through the west side of the project parcel. Plant auxiliary roads may also be constructed to gain access to various locations throughout the facility. Construction laydown and parking areas will be available on the WEC project parcel, west of the plant area. Construction access will generally be from Highway 99 to West Main Street to South Washington Road to the plant entrance road. Materials and equipment will be delivered by truck or rail. An existing railroad and bypass track border the north side of the project site and are available for delivery of large or heavy equipment. Figure 5 shows the construction and maintenance access areas.

2.8 Earthwork

Excavation work will consist of removal, storage, and/or disposal of earth, sand, gravel, vegetation, loose rock, and debris to the lines and grades necessary for construction. Materials suitable for backfill will be stored in stockpiles at designated locations using proper erosion protection methods. Excess materials will be incorporated into the unused portion of the 69-acre parcel or else removed from the site and disposed of at an acceptable location. Disposal of any contaminated material encountered during excavation will comply with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Where practical, topsoil will be segregated and stockpiled for reuse in areas that will be converted back to agriculture or landscaped. Excavated materials will be used for backfill to the extent possible.

Graded areas will be smooth, compacted, free from irregular surface changes, and sloped to drain. Structures will be designed to meet appropriate seismic requirements (the site is

located in Seismic Risk Zone 3) and California Building Code requirements. Areas to be backfilled will be prepared by removing unsuitable materials and rocks. The bottom of an excavation will be examined for loose or soft areas. Such areas will be excavated fully and backfilled with compacted fill.

Backfilling will be done in layers of uniform, specified thickness. Soil in each layer will be properly moistened to facilitate compaction to achieve the specified density. To verify compaction, representative field density and moisture-content tests will be performed during compaction in accordance with ASTM standards.

2.9 Name of Receiving Water

All storm water from the project site will be collected in one or more storm water detention ponds or to the southwest corner of the 69-acre parcel, to a low point where the site presently drains (bounded by a dike on the south and west sides). Storm water will be allowed to evaporate and percolate. There will be no storm water discharges to receiving water.

2.10 Potential Pollutant Sources

Construction of the project will involve handling a large variety of building materials. The primary potential pollutant source for storm water during the construction of the TID results from soil materials being exposed to wind and water movement. The greatest amount of soil will be exposed during the Preparation and Site Grading Phases of the project. Upon completion of the Foundation Phase, the amount of soil exposed will be significantly reduced. Due to the controls and Best Management Practices (BMPs) described in subsequent sections of this SWPPP, soils and sediments in storm water runoff from the TID site will be minimized. There will be no storm water discharge from the site; storm water will either evaporate or percolate.

Other chemicals that could be potentially stored and used during construction of the facility include gasoline, diesel fuel, oil, lubricants (i.e., motor oil, transmission fluid, and hydraulic fluid), solvents, adhesives, and paint materials. There are no feasible alternatives to these materials for construction or operation of construction vehicles and equipment, or for painting and caulking buildings and equipment. Material Safety Data Sheets for each chemical used will be kept on site, and construction employees will be made aware of their location and content. The contractor will be responsible for assuring that the use, storage and handling of these materials will comply with applicable federal, state, and local LORS, including licensing, personnel training, accumulation limits, reporting requirements, and record keeping.

3.0 Erosion Control Plan

3.1 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following sections present standard construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) most of which are described in the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook (1993) and the Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbook (2000). These resource handbooks provide comprehensive details on BMP implementation and will be obtained and reviewed by managers for all construction contractors that may have an impact on implementation of the SWPPP. Additional BMPs are described where appropriate. The BMPs outlined in this SWPPP are considered the minimum requirements for erosion and sediment control, and are discussed in detail in Appendix B. The contractors may implement additional control measures if necessary. Figure 5 indicates the location of various erosion control measures relative to the construction area and site layout. Figure 6 illustrates installation methods for various BMPs that are further discussed in the following sections.

3.2 General Erosion Control Measures

The project has been designed to impact as small an area as possible at any given time, thereby limiting the amount of disturbed vegetation and exposed soil. However, given the nearly level topography, soil types, and the anticipated use of construction BMPs, the overall potential for erosion and soil loss is slight. Construction is expected to proceed with all appropriate speed, as quickly as is reasonable and safe, thereby ensuring that as little soil is exposed for as short a time as possible. In general, all work areas will be surrounded by dikes, drainage swales, sand bags, or combinations of these to prevent run-on and uncontrolled run-off from the work area. General erosion and sediment controls may include installation of filter fabric fencing, fiber rolls, hay bale fencing or sand bags wherever appropriate.

All equipment will be maintained to prevent leaks and spills, and fueling will only be conducted within contained areas. Spill containment equipment will be available in the event they are needed. Any contaminated soils resulting from spills will be dug up as quickly as possible, and then removed from the site for proper disposal.

A mitigation monitoring plan will also be developed in conjunction with CEC staff to set performance standards and monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This plan will address the timing and methods for monitoring plant establishments, as well as reporting and response requirements. Personnel will receive training to conduct their jobs properly and recognize and report aberrant situations so that they can be quickly corrected.

Following are general control measures that may be used during various phases of the project and in conjunction with phase-specific BMPs:

- Proper scheduling and sequencing of activities
- Material Management
- Waste management

- Sanitary and Septic Waste Management
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance
- Vehicle and equipment fueling
- Spill prevention and control
- Employee and contractor training

3.2.1 Access Road, Entrance and Parking, Staging and Laydown Areas

The TID project consists of constructing plant facilities, the recycled water supply system, and transmission lines. An area of approximately 49 acres west of the plant site will be devoted to equipment and materials laydown, storage, construction equipment and employee parking, and office trailers. Layout of access roads and loading areas is important in the development of the laydown yard. Space is required for large turbine parts, structural steel, piping spools, electrical components, and building parts. Sufficient space should also be provided to accommodate preventive and in-storage equipment maintenance activities.

The construction of the proposed transmission lines would require that heavy vehicles access structure sites. Because the transmission lines mostly follow existing roadways, use of existing roads to the greatest extent possible is planned to minimize potential impacts associated with new access road construction. Following construction, disturbed road sections would be restored to original contours. Specific road standards would be developed during the detailed engineering phase of this project. Culverts or other drainage structures would be installed only as necessary to allow heavy equipment to cross drainage areas. This type of temporary facility would prevent damage to existing drainage banks by directing all traffic in a specific area.

The plant access road and, entrance/exit will be stabilized using coarse aggregate. The aggregate cover will be maintained so as to limit sediment tracking and creation of dust. Based on the soil mapping results, a moderate to high hazard of wind erosion, due to soil type, has been indicated. Therefore, surfaces will be regularly watered to reduce generation of dust, but will not be excessively watered so as to generate runoff. Filter fabric fencing may be used at edges of these areas, as necessary to minimize sediment discharging into swales or ditches. Figure 5 illustrates the general location of the construction laydown area. The following BMPs will be used for construction access areas:

- Silt fencing
- Stabilizing surfaces with coarse aggregate
- Compacting access road surfaces
- Proper scheduling and sequencing of activities
- Preservation of existing vegetation
- Placement of geotextile
- Dust control
- Temporary drains and swales
- Hay bale barriers
- Vehicle and equipment cleaning

3.2.2 Site Grading, Drainage Swales and Storm Water Detention Pond

The overall site grading scheme is designed to route surface water around and away from all equipment and buildings. Transmission line construction will consist of site clearing and preparation (removing vegetation, trenching, and minor leveling) at all locations where equipment will be installed.

The proposed drainage design will slope from the northeast to the southwest toward the drainage detention pond. Also, any spills of miscible chemicals within the containment areas and sumps will be contained and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Storm water that falls into secondary containment areas will be drained to an enclosed oil/water separator and then to the cooling tower basin. Storm water flows in other areas will be directed to the detention pond via pipes, drains, and swales. If it is necessary, during construction, periodic check dams, rock filters and/or hay bales will be placed in the swales to further reduce water velocity and trap sediment. In addition, petroleum-absorbing fabric may be staked into position at one or more of the check dams or hay bale barriers. At a minimum, the petroleum-absorbing fabric will be placed at the last check dam or barrier upstream of the storm water detention pond. This will limit or prevent hydrocarbons resulting from incidental leaks or drips occurring outside the spill containment areas from entering the pond.

In addition, outlet protection composed of rock, riprap or concrete rubble may also be installed at the end of a drainage swale. The outlet protection reduces or eliminates scouring and erosion at the entrance into the storm water detention pond, further reducing water velocity which also allows for deposition of sediment before entering the pond. The following BMPs will be used during site grading and at the storm water detention pond:

- Temporary drains and swales
- Check dams
- Hay bale barriers
- Brush or rock filter
- Outlet protection (for entrance to storm water pond)

3.2.3 Foundations

As the foundation for the project structures are developed, drainage swales may be replaced with surface collectors and underground drainpipes. Sediments and hydrocarbons will be minimized or prevented from entering the surface collectors with storm drain inlet protection devices and rings of hydrocarbon-absorbing fabric.

A concrete washout site has been designated. Dumping of excess concrete and washing out of delivery vehicles will be prohibited at other locations on site. Notices will be posted to inform all drivers.

The following BMPs will be used around foundations:

- Storm drain inlet protection
- Concrete waste management

3.2.4 Site Stabilization and Demobilization

As construction nears completion, areas used for parking, storage and laydown will be stabilized. Areas that will continue to be used (for parking or storage) will have permanent storm water collection and conveyance structures provided, and other areas will be seeded and/or provided with landscaping and vegetative cover. Vegetative cover significantly reduces the likelihood of erosion and sediment transport. Vegetative coverage will be considered sufficient for purposes of submitting the Notice of Termination when 70% of pre-construction levels has been achieved. Native vegetation will be used where areas are hydro-seeded for revegetation.

Vegetation restoration will be monitored following the completion of construction. Areas not used for agriculture where vegetation is not re-established or where erosion takes place will be identified, and appropriate remedial actions implemented. Potential actions may include additional seeding, installation of irrigation systems to promote vegetation growth, regrading, or installation of engineered structures to control surface-runoff. Corrective actions will be implemented as soon as feasible, but not later than the start of the next rainy season.

Vegetation monitoring will be conducted as part of routine project maintenance activities, and after major storm events. Areas that have been re-seeded will be monitored at least annually for a period of 2 years following seeding. When needed, additional remedial measures will be implemented as part of the project maintenance program.

3.3 Other Controls

3.3.1 Hazardous Materials

There will be a variety of chemicals stored and used during construction and operation of the WEC. The storage, handling, and use of all chemicals will be conducted in accordance with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards. Chemicals will be stored in appropriate chemical storage facilities. Bulk chemicals will be stored in storage tanks, and most other chemicals will be stored in returnable delivery containers. Chemical storage areas will be designed to contain leaks and spills. Berm and drain piping design will allow a full-tank capacity spill without overflowing the berms. For multiple tanks located within the same bermed area, the capacity of the largest single tank will determine the volume of the bermed area and drain piping. Drain piping for volatile chemicals will be trapped and isolated from other drains to eliminate noxious or toxic vapors. During the operations phase, storm water collected from the chemical storage areas will be directed to the cooling tower basin.

The anhydrous ammonia storage area, specifically, will have spill containment and ammonia vapor detection equipment. Hose connections will be provided near the chemical storage and feed areas to flush spills and leaks to the plant wastewater collection system. Adequate supplies of absorbent material will be stored onsite for spill cleanup. Plant personnel will use approved personal protective equipment during chemical spill containment and cleanup activities. Personnel will be properly trained in the handling of these chemicals and instructed in the procedures to follow in case of a chemical spill or accidental release.

3.3.2 Solid and Hazardous Wastes

The construction of the facility will generate various types of non-hazardous solid wastes, including debris and other materials requiring removal during site grading and excavation, excess concrete, lumber, scrap metal, and empty non-hazardous chemical containers. Management of these wastes will be the responsibility of the construction contractor(s). The generation of waste materials will be minimized through efficient and careful use of materials, and recycling when possible. Non-hazardous materials will be used where acceptable to meet construction requirements. Drummed and bagged wastes will not be stored directly on the ground, and will be covered or stored indoors where feasible. Incompatible materials will be separated, and secondary containment will be provided for liquids. Sufficient spill cleanup materials will be kept in proximity to areas where materials are stored and used.

Small quantities of hazardous wastes will be generated over the course of construction. These may include waste paint, spent solvents, and spent welding materials. All hazardous wastes generated during facility construction will be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards. Hazardous wastes generated during construction will be collected in hazardous waste accumulation containers near the point of generation and moved daily to the contractor's 90-day hazardous waste storage area located on site. The accumulated waste will subsequently be delivered to an authorized waste management facility.

Contractor waste materials will be collected and stored in metal dumpsters provided by a licensed solid waste management company. The dumpster will meet local and state solid waste management regulations, and be provided with solid lids or removable flexible covers. Trash and construction debris will be deposited in the dumpsters, the dumpsters will be covered, and then hauled offsite weekly to an approved local Class III landfill. No construction waste will be buried onsite. Personnel will be instructed as to proper disposal procedures, notices will be posted, and individuals will be designated to assure that the procedures are followed. A licensed contractor will regularly collect all sanitary wastes from portable units.

The following BMPs will be used at the designated storage locations:

- Cover or store hazardous materials indoors, if possible
- Material delivery and storage
- Material use
- Spill Prevention and Control
- Solid Waste Management
- Hazardous Waste Management
- Use of covered dumpsters and containers for waste

3.3.3 Potential Contaminated Soil

It is possible that contaminated soil may be encountered during construction. Operators and construction personnel will be asked to report unusual conditions to the appropriate personnel. The area and/or material will be properly contained during investigative actions. If required, samples will be collected and sent to a certified analytical laboratory for

characterization. If contamination is detected, the waste will be handled and properly disposed of in an authorized waste management facility.

3.3.4 Groundwater Controls

Due to soil characteristics, shallow groundwater could potentially affect excavations along the water supply pipeline alignments. If construction excavations require dewatering, groundwater will be pumped into a temporary percolation pond. If any contamination is detected, the waste will be handled and properly disposed in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.

3.3.5 Offsite Vehicle Tracking

Because sediment reaching public roads generally has a clear path to wetlands and water bodies, controls will be in place to minimize or eliminate soils from being tracked off the project site from vehicles. The site will have access road and entrance/exit made of coarse aggregate to limit the amount of material adhering to tires. Paved roads located at the entrance of the construction site will be inspected daily and cleaned as necessary using manual or mechanical street sweepers.

3.3.6 Dust Suppression and Control

Wind erosion controls shall be evaluated and implemented as needed throughout the duration of the project on all disturbed soils on the project site that are subject to wind erosion, and when significant wind and dry conditions are anticipated during project construction. Wind controls will be used to prevent the transport of soil from soil disturbed areas of the project site by offsite wind. The following control methods will be used for dust suppression, as necessary:

- Water aggregate roadways, parking areas and construction areas as needed.
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand and other loose materials off site or require all trucks to maintain at least eighteen inches of freeboard.
- Sweep adjacent streets and on-site paved roadways.
- Hydroseed or apply non-toxic soil stabilizers to inactive or completed construction areas as soon as is practical.
- Enclose, cover, water or apply non-toxic soil stabilizers to exposed stockpiles of sand, dirt, etc.
- Limit traffic speed onsite to 15 mph or less.
- Suspend excavation and grading during periods of high winds.
- Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.

4.0 Training

Prior to project startup, all designated onsite representatives will participate in a pre-project storm water training workshop. The workshop will cover basic storm water information, the requirements of the general permit, and the SWPPP. Specifically, the workshop will focus on implementation, inspection, and maintenance of storm water controls. All new employees will be trained by staff familiar with these topics.

As required by the SWRCB, individuals responsible for SWPPP preparation, implementation, and permit compliance will be appropriately trained, and the training will be documented. This includes those personnel responsible for installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of BMPs. Those responsible for overseeing, revising, and amending the SWPPP shall also document their training.

All contractors are responsible for familiarizing their personnel with the information contained in the SWPPP. Contractors will be informed of this obligation and will be expected to have one or more employee training or briefing sessions conducted. The purpose of the meetings will be to review the proper installation methods and maintenance of all erosion control BMPs to be used on the project. Monitoring and inspection activities will only be conducted by individuals who have had additional training specific for this purpose. Records will be maintained of training.

Each contractor will be required to certify that they understand the requirements of the SWPPP, and will perform their duties in accordance with its requirements. An example Certification Form is included as Appendix C. These signed Certifications will be collected by the Project Manager (or designee) to identify authorized contractors in the SWPPP (see Appendix D).

5.0 Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair

5.1 Maintenance

Erosion and sediment control structures must be maintained to remain effective. Features that are washed out or damaged will be repaired as soon as possible, depending on worker safety. Structures designed to accumulate sediment will have sediment removed in advance of the rainy season, and before major storm events. The following criteria will be used to determine whether erosion and sediment control features should be cleaned, repaired, or replaced:

- Sediment or other debris has accumulated to greater than one-third the height of sediment fabric fences or hay bale barriers
- Sediment or debris has reduced the storage capacity of sediment traps by 50% or more
- More than one-third of the cross-section of conveyance structures, such as drainage swales or ditches are plugged or blocked

In addition, the following maintenance activities will be performed:

- Paved roads immediately surrounding the construction site will be cleaned as necessary using manual or mechanical street sweepers.
- Coarse aggregate on plant access road and entrance/exit will be maintained so as to limit sediment tracking and creation of dust.
- Surfaces that are not paved or provided with gravel surfacing will be watered to limit the generation of dust (but will not be excessively watered so as to generate runoff).
- All equipment will be maintained according to manufacturers' specifications so as to prevent leaks and spills.
- Any contaminated soils resulting from spills will be dug up as quickly as possible, and then removed from the site for proper disposal.

5.2 Inspections and Record Keeping

Inspections of the construction site will be conducted prior to anticipated storm events and after actual storm events. This will be accomplished by conducting weekly inspections. In addition, inspections will be made during each 24-hour period during extended storm events. SWPPP inspections may be conducted in conjunction with other facility inspections. For instance, if a regulated amount of petroleum materials is on site and there is a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC), the SWPPP inspections may be conducted in conjunction with SPCC inspections.

The goals of these inspections are (1) to identify areas contributing to a storm water discharge; (2) to evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate, properly installed and functioning in accordance with the terms of the General Permit; and (3) whether additional control practices or corrective maintenance activities are needed.

Personnel responsible for inspections before, during and after storm events will receive additional training specific for this purpose. This can take the form of formal classroom training and/or "walk-around" with an experienced individual, who discusses the appropriate conditions and those conditions requiring action. The Project Manager (or designee) will maintain a list of authorized inspection individuals for the SWPPP (Appendix E).

All required inspections will be recorded on an inspection checklist. Records of SWPPP inspections will be maintained onsite for at least three years. An example checklist will contain, at a minimum, the following information required by the RWQCB:

- Inspection date.
- Weather information: best estimate of beginning of storm event, duration of event, time elapsed since last storm, and approximate amount of rainfall (inches).
- A description of any inadequate BMPs.
- If it is possible to safely access during inclement weather, list observations of all BMPs: erosion controls, sediment controls, chemical and waste controls, and non-storm water controls. Otherwise, list result of visual inspection at relevant outfall, discharge point, or downstream location and projected required maintenance activities.
- Corrective actions required, including any changes to SWPPP necessary and implementation dates.
- Inspectors name, title, and signature.

Records of all monitoring information, copies of all reports required by the general storm water permit, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent for the construction activity shall be held, retained, and kept in possession by the facility operator and/or contractor for at least 3 years.

The facility operator and/or contractor will annually certify that its construction activity is in compliance with the requirements of this general permit and its SWPPP. Noncompliance notifications will be submitted within 30 days of identification of noncompliance.

Equipment, materials, and workers will be available for rapid response to failures and emergencies. All corrective maintenance to BMPs will be performed as soon as possible, depending upon worker safety.

Prior to plan commencement, names of responsible personnel will be added to this plan.

6.0 Sampling and Analysis Program

The General Permit requires permittees to implement specific sampling and analytical procedures to determine whether BMPs implemented on the construction site are:

- preventing current sediment impaired waters from further impairment by direct discharge of sediments in storm waters to listed waters, and
- preventing other pollutants (not visually detectable) from causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives.

Based on the proposed design for storm water management, storm water will not be discharged from the detention ponds. All storm water collected will be allowed to evaporate or percolate. Therefore, this project is not required to prepare sampling and analysis procedures.

7.0 Non-Storm Water Management

7.1 General

Non-storm water management at the construction site mainly involves prevention of contamination in runoff. Non-storm water discharges from the project site are not anticipated due to effective implementation of control practices.

7.2 Inventory for Pollution Prevention Plan

The following substances are expected to be present on site during construction:

- Concrete
- Paints
- Detergents
- Fertilizers
- Fuels
- Lubricants
- Lumber
- Solvents

As required by state and federal law, contractors will be required to have inventories of hazardous materials. If the use of other types of hazardous materials at the site becomes necessary, the SWPPP will be amended to include them.

7.3 Hazardous Materials Management Plan

A variety of chemicals will be stored and used during construction of the facility. Hazardous materials to be used during construction include unleaded gasoline, diesel fuel, oil, lubricants (i.e., motor oil, transmission fluid, and hydraulic fluid), solvents, adhesives, paint materials, and building materials such as asphalt, sealants, and concrete. There are no feasible alternatives to these materials for construction or operation of construction vehicles and equipment, or for painting and caulking buildings and equipment.

In general, construction contractors will use lubricating oils, solvents, and other hazardous materials during construction of WEC. The contractor will be responsible for assuring that the use, storage and handling of these materials will comply with applicable federal, state, and local LORS, including licensing, personnel training, accumulation limits, reporting requirements, and recordkeeping.

7.4 Prevention of Non-Stormwater Discharges

There will be specific designated temporary waste storage areas on site. These areas will be contained within earthen berms or an equivalent barrier measure. Non-hazardous construction wastes (trash and construction debris) will be collected and placed into commercial disposal containers as soon as possible.

BMPs that will be implemented to prevent non-storm water discharges include:

- Monitor all vehicle and equipment fueling and maintenance activities; perform fueling offsite wherever possible
- Secondary containment for hazardous material delivery and storage areas to prevent spills or leakage of liquid material from contaminating soil or soaking into the ground
- Train employees on the proper use of materials such as fuel, oil, asphalt and concrete compounds, paints, solvents, etc.
- Regularly remove construction wastes
- Store all liquid wastes in covered containers
- Use portable toilet facilities managed and regularly serviced by a licensed contractor
- Restrict vehicle and equipment washing to designated areas

7.4.1 Good Housekeeping

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed on site during the construction project:

- An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job.
- All materials stored on site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers, and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used before disposing of the container.
- Manufacturer and/or State and local recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
- Storage areas including equipment storage will be inspected for visible signs of oil or other spillages.

7.4.2 Product Specific Practices

The following product specific practices will be followed onsite:

Petroleum Products: All onsite vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the potential for leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled. Asphalt substances used on site will be applied according to the manufacturers' recommendations.

Fertilizers: In the event fertilizers are required during revegetation, they will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked in the soil to limit exposure to storm water. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to avoid spills.

Paints: Containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess paint will not be discharged to the storm sewer system but will be properly disposed of according to manufacturers' instructions and State and local regulations.

Concrete: Equipment used for concrete mixing and transport will not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site except in designated areas specifically designated for rinse out as indicated in Section 3.2.3. Wash water will be contained in a temporary pit where waste concrete can harden for later removal. Fresh

concrete washing will be avoided unless runoff can be drained to a bermed or level area, away from waterways and storm drain inlets.

7.4.3 Spill Prevention Practices

In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the previous sections of this plan, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:

- Manufacturers' recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area onsite, and will include, but not limited to brooms, dustpans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, absorbents (e.g., kitty litter, sand, sawdust), and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- Spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from and contact with a hazardous substance.
- The Project Manager (or designee) will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. The names of additional responsible spill personnel and authorized contractors will be posted in various areas.
- Spills of toxic or hazardous materials will be reported to the Project Supervisor (or designee) regardless of the size.
- Spills of hazardous materials that exceed their reportable quantities will be reported to all appropriate local, state and federal government agencies.

Contaminated soil or debris that cannot be recycled, reused or salvaged, will be collected and stored in securely lidded dumpsters rented from a licensed solid waste management company. The dumpsters will meet all local and State of California solid waste management regulations. Potentially hazardous wastes will be separated from known non-hazardous wastes. This includes the segregation of storage areas and proper labeling of containers. All waste will be removed from the site by licensed contractors in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and disposed of at either local or regional approved facilities. No waste materials will be buried on site. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedures for waste disposal. Notices stating these procedures will be posted in various areas.

The Project Manager (or designee) will be responsible for investigating spills and determining whether the reportable quantity has been exceeded. Regulations defining the reportable quantity levels for oil and hazardous substances are found in 40 CFR Part 110, Part 117 or Part 302. Should a release occur during construction activities which exceeds the reportable quantity, the following steps should be taken:

- Notify Local Emergency Response Agency at 911
- Notify the National Response Center immediately at 800-424-8802
- Notify Governor's office of Emergency Services Warning Center at 805-852-7550

A written description of the release should be submitted to the EPA Regional Office providing the date, circumstances of the release, and the preventative measures taken to prevent further releases.

7.4.4 Isolation of Potentially Hazardous Materials

A supply of drums will be available in the event of spills of known materials or if potentially hazardous materials are found during project construction. The contaminated material will be placed in the drums, sealed and placed in a storage area to await proper characterization and disposal. The sealed drums should be further placed in a lined roll-off container with a tarpaulin cover. In this case, the potentially hazardous materials are stored in a marked covered area that has secondary containment. In the event that a larger amount of material needs to be isolated, it will be placed directly into a lined roll-off container from a licensed hazardous waste transporter. The roll-off container will be placed out of the flow of construction traffic and equipment, in a bermed area to contain and isolate possible leaks and rainwater. In the unlikely event that even larger volumes of potentially hazardous material must be temporarily held awaiting disposition, a containment area will be constructed. Plastic sheeting will be laid on the ground prior to placement of the contaminated material and the material itself will be covered. A berm will surround the covered material to keep any rainwater from leaving the site.

8.0 Waste Management and Disposal

All wastes (including waste oil and other equipment maintenance waste) from the TID construction shall be disposed of in compliance with federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances. Specific waste management and disposal procedures have been addressed in previous sections of this plan (see Section 3.3.2).

9.0 Annual Review and Certification

Annually, the Project Manager (or designee) will review performance under the SWPPP and certify that construction activities are in compliance with the requirements of the Storm Water General Permit and the SWPPP. This Certification shall be based upon knowledge of construction activities and the site inspections conducted in accordance with the General Permit. The certification must be completed by July 1 of each year, and maintained for at least three years. If necessary, amendments to the SWPPP will be prepared and submitted at this time.

10.0 SWPPP Administration

The Project Manager (or designee) will be identified in this SWPPP as the qualified person(s) assigned responsibility to ensure full compliance with the permit and implementation of all elements of the SWPPP, including the preparation of the annual compliance evaluation and the elimination of all unauthorized discharges.

The following lists required as part of the SWPPP will be maintained by the Project Manager:

- List of authorized contractors who have signed certifications that they understand and will comply with the SWPPP will be maintained in Appendix D. Additional information including current and emergency telephone numbers, address, contractor's responsibilities, and the specific names of individuals responsible for implementation of the SWPPP will also be maintained.
- List the name and telephone number of the qualified person(s) who have been assigned responsibility for pre-storm, post-storm, and storm event inspections (Appendix F).
- List of amendments will be maintained from the date of the first amendment prepared to the date of the most recent amendment (Appendix G). The SWPPP and each amendment will be certified by the Project Manager (or designee).

11.0 Contractors/Subcontractors

The prime construction contractor will be included in this SWPPP upon award of the construction contract. Portions of the work are likely to be subcontracted to various specialty contractors. All subcontractors will be required to comply with the requirements of this permit. A list of authorized contractors/subcontractors will be maintained in Appendix D.

12.0 SWPPP Certification

The contractor who is authorized to implement and amend this SWPPP will be required to sign and certify that the SWPPP is in conformance with the General Permit. The Contractor is designated as the responsible party for the overall storm water management at the site. By signing the Certification (see Appendix C), the Contractor agrees to the following:

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 prepared the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for preparing 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.

13.0 SWPPP Approval

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 prepared the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for preparing 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.

Signed

Position

Date

14.0 Notice of Intent

A copy of the Notice of Intent to obtain coverage under the State General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit is included in Appendix A. The Notice of Intent will be filed prior to initiation of project construction.

Appendix A

Notice of Intent



State Water Resources Control Board

NOTICE OF INTENT

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE
GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER
ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (WQ ORDER No. 99-08-DWQ)

I. NOI STATUS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

MARK ONLY ONE ITEM	1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Construction	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Information for WIDID#	
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II. PROPERTY OWNER

Name SMUD	Contact Person Kevin Hudson		
Mailing Address	Title Project Manager		
City Sacramento	State CA	Zip	Phone () --

III. DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

Developer/Contractor To be determined	Contact Person To be determined		
Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone () --

IV. CONSTRUCTION PROJECT INFORMATION

Site/Project Name Cosumnes Power Plant		Site Contact Person To be determined	
Physical Address/Location Clay East Road		Latitude _____°	Longitude _____°
City (or nearest City) Clay		Zip	County
City (or nearest City) Clay		Zip	Emergency Phone Number () --
A. Total size of construction site area: 50 Acres		C. Percent of site imperviousness (including rooftops):	
B. Total area to be disturbed: 50 Acres (% of total 100)		Before Construction: to be determined %	
		After Construction: to be determined %	
D. Tract Number(s): _____		E. Mile Post Marker: _____	
F. Is the construction site part of a larger common plan of development or sale? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		G. Name of plan or development:	
H. Construction commencement date: 06 / 01 / 03		J. Projected construction dates: To Be Determined	
I. % of site to be mass graded: 100%		Complete grading: ____/____/____ Complete project: ____/____/____	
K. Type of Construction (Check all that apply):			
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation			
6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility Description: _____ 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please List): _____			

V. BILLING INFORMATION

SEND BILL TO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OWNER (as in II. above)	Name	Contact Person	
<input type="checkbox"/> DEVELOPER (as in III. above)	Mailing Address	Phone/Fax	
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (enter information at right)	City	State	Zip

VI. REGULATORY STATUS

A. Has a local agency approved a required erosion/sediment control plan?..... YES NO
 Does the erosion/sediment control plan address construction activities such as infrastructure and structures?..... YES NO
 Name of local agency: California Grassy Cosumnes Phone: (916) 654 --

B. Is this project or any part thereof, subject to conditions imposed under a CWA Section 404 permit of 401 Water Quality Certification?..... YES NO
 If yes, provide details: 404 Permit # XXXX; 401 Permit #XXXX

VII. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Does the storm water runoff from the construction site discharge to (Check all that apply):

1. Indirectly to waters of the U.S.
 2. Storm drain system - Enter owner's name: _____
 3. Directly to waters of U.S. (e.g. , river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.)

B. Name of receiving water: (river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean): Clay Creek

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) (check one)

A SWPPP has been prepared for this facility and is available for review: Date Prepared: ___/___/___ Date Amended: ___/___/___
 A SWPPP will be prepared and ready for review by (enter date): _05_/_01/_/03_
 A tentative schedule has been included in the SWPPP for activities such as grading, street construction, home construction, etc.

B. MONITORING PROGRAM

A monitoring and maintenance schedule has been developed that includes inspection of the construction BMPs before anticipated storm events and after actual storm events and is available for review.

If checked above: A qualified person has been assigned responsibility for pre-storm and post-storm BMP inspections to identify effectiveness and necessary repairs or design changes..... YES NO
 Name: _____ Phone: () --

C. PERMIT COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITY

A qualified person has been assigned responsibility to ensure full compliance with the Permit, and to implement all elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan including:

1. Preparing an annual compliance evaluation..... To be Determined..... YES NO
 Name: _____ Phone: () --

2. Eliminating all unauthorized discharges..... YES NO

IX. VICINITY MAP AND FEE (must show site location in relation to nearest named streets, intersections, etc.)

Have you included a vicinity map with this submittal? YES NO
 Have you included payment of the annual fee with this submittal?..... YES NO

X. CERTIFICATIONS

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and 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 or imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Monitoring Program Plan will be complied with."

Printed Name: _____
 Signature: _____ Date: _____
 Title: _____