ATTACHMENT B – NOTICE OF INTENT FORM

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2006-0008-DWQ
STATEWIDE GENERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM UTILITY VAULTS AND UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES TO SURFACE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAG990002

I. NOTICE OF INTENT STATUS (See Instructions)

MARK ONLY ONE ITEM	1.☒ New Discharger	2.☐ Change of Information – WDID #

II. OWNER/OPERATOR *(If additional owners/operators are involved, provide the information in a supplemental page.)*

A. Name		Owner/Operator Type (Check One)	
City Light and Power, Inc. (CLP)		1.☐ City 2.☐ County 3.☐ State 4.☐ Gov. Combo 5.☒ Private	
B. Mailing Address 2961 Redondo Ave.			
C. City Long Beach	D. County Los Angeles	E. State CA	F. Zip Code 90806
G. Contact Person Tom Simmons	H. Title President		I. Phone 707-227-7957

☐ **ADDITIONAL OWNERS** _____

III. BILLING ADDRESS *(Enter information only if different from above)*

Send to: ☐ **Owner/Operator** ☒ **Other**	A. Name Rachel Vonseibenhoven	B. Title Controller	
	C. Mailing Address 2961 Redondo Ave.		
D. City Long Beach	E. County Los Angeles	F. State CA	G. Zip Code 90806

IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Receiving water(s): Ground	B. Describe the types of receiving waters affected: Land surrounding manholes at Travis Air Force Base
C. Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) where discharge sites are located List all regions where discharge of wastewater is proposed, i.e. Region(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and/or 9: Region II	

V. LAND DISPOSAL/RECLAMATION

The State Water Resources Control Board's water rights authority encourages the disposal of wastewater on land or re-use of wastewater where practical. You must evaluate and rule out this alternative prior to any discharge to surface water under this Order.

Is land disposal/reclamation feasible? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If **Yes**, you should contact the Regional Water Board. This Order does not apply if there is no discharge to surface waters. If **No**, explain:

VI. VERIFICATION

Have you contacted the appropriate Regional Water Board or verified in the appropriate Basin Plan that the proposed discharge will not violate prohibitions or orders of that Regional Water Board? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

VII. TYPE (Check All That Apply)

☒ **Electric**	☐ **Natural Gas**	☐ **Telephone**	☐ **Other:**

VIII. POLLUTION PREVENTION PRACTICES PLAN INFORMATION

A. Company Name City Light and Power, Inc.			B. Contact Person Tom Simmons	
C. Street Address Where PLAN is Located 260 Hangar Ave.			D. Title of Contact Person President	
E. City Travis AFB	F. County Solano	G. State CA	H. Zip Code 94535	I. Phone 707-227-7957

IX. DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Describe the discharge(s) proposed. List any potential pollutants in the discharge. Attach additional sheets if needed.
Anticipated discharges are from underground utility structures such as manholes and include water from storm water.
We will test for potential pollutants including suspended solids, oil, grease and PH levels. Polluted water will not be pumped or discharged by CLP.

X. VICINITY MAP AND FEE

A. Have you included vicinity map(s) with this submittal? Separate vicinity maps must be submitted for each Region where a proposed discharge will occur.	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**	
B. Have you included payment of the filing fee (for first-time enrollees only) with this submittal?	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**	☐ **N/A**
C. Have you included your PLAN?	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**	

XI. CERTIFICATION

" I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the criteria for eligibility and the development and implementation of Pollution Prevention Practices, if required, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: Tom Simmons	
B. Signature:	C. Date: 02/13/2012
D. Title: President	

PLEASE SUBMIT THE NOI, FIRST ANNUAL FEE, PLAN AND MAP TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

UTILITIES NOI
NPDES UNIT
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
P.O. BOX 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-0100

STATE USE ONLY

WDID:	**Regional Board Office**	**Date NOI Received:**	**Date NOI Processed:**
		Fee Amount Received: **$**	**Check #:**

RECEIPT DATE 6/18/12 NO. 245528

RECEIVED FROM Armando M.R.S

ADDRESS NPDES

$ 1,943.26

FOR NPDES Unit

ACCOUNT		
AMT. OF ACCOUNT		
AMT. PAID		
BALANCE DUE		

○ CASH

⊘ CHECK 6954

○ MONEY ORDER

BY

Developing Utility Solutions

CITY LIGHT & POWER®

City Light & Power, Inc.
2961 Redondo Avenue
Long Beach
California 90806
Tel 562 983 2000
Fax 562 983 7870

25 April 2012

Attn: Phil Isorena
Utility Vaults NOI-NPDES Unit
Division of Water Quality
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street 15th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Statewide General NPDES Permit for Utility Vaults
Pollution Prevention Plan

On behalf of City Light & Power, Inc. (CLP) please find enclosed CLP's application for the general NPDES permit for discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to surface waters. The enclosed permit application contains a Pollution Prevention Plan, a Notice of Intent (previously submitted), and surface water maps.

If you have any questions concerning the enclosed documents, please do not hesitate to contact me at 562-755-4989.

Sincerely,

Tony Lercara
Project Manager
City Light & Power, Inc.

CITY LIGHT & POWER, INC.

UTILITY VAULT DISCHARGE POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2006-0008-DWQ

GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAG990002

25 APRIL 2012

PREPARED BY
CITY LIGHT & POWER, INC.

CITY LIGHT & POWER®

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

City Light & Power (CLP) provides electrical utility services to the Federal Government in response to their request for utility privatization. CLP both operates and maintains the electrical distribution system at the Travis Air Force Base. Included in the electrical distribution system are manholes and vaults which collect storm water throughout the year. Through preventative maintenance and safety procedures, CLP will periodically remove the storm water from the manholes and vaults.

II. OVERVIEW

To ensure safety during the maintenance of underground equipment, it is necessary for CLP to occasionally pump storm water from its vaults and underground structures. This sometimes results in intermittent discharges of storm water to surface waters in the State of California. The Pollution Prevention Plan outlined by the Travis Air Force Base has been developed to ensure that discharges from vaults and underground structures do not violate water quality objectives for receiving waters.

III. CONTACT INFORMATION

Primary Contact:

Tony Lercara
City Light & Power, Inc.
Project Manager
260 Hangar Ave.
Travis AFB, CA 94535
562-755-4989

Secondary Contact:

Tom Simmons
City Light & Power, Inc.
President
260 Hangar Ave.
Travis AFB, CA 94535
562-755-0372

IV. LOCATION OF PLAN

City Light and Power, Inc.
Travis Air Force Base
260 Hangar Ave.
Travis AFB, CA 94535

CITY LIGHT & POWER

VI. NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

This section of the plan contains the NOI application for the General Permit No. CAG990002.

ATTACHMENT B – NOTICE OF INTENT FORM

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B. Mailing Address 2961 Redondo Ave.			
C. City Long Beach	D. County Los Angeles	E. State CA	F. Zip Code 90806
G. Contact Person Tom Simmons	H. Title President		I. Phone 707-227-7957

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Is land disposal/reclamation feasible? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If **Yes**, you should contact the Regional Water Board. This Order does not apply if there is no discharge to surface waters. If **No**, explain:

VI. VERIFICATION

Have you contacted the appropriate Regional Water Board or verified in the appropriate Basin Plan that the proposed discharge will not violate prohibitions or orders of that Regional Water Board? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

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A. Company Name City Light and Power, Inc.			B. Contact Person Tom Simmons	
C. Street Address Where PLAN is Located 260 Hangar Ave.			D. Title of Contact Person President	
E. City Travis AFB	F. County Solano	G. State CA	H. Zip Code 94535	I. Phone 707-227-7957

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We will test for potential pollutants including suspended solids, oil, grease and PH levels. Polluted water will not be pumped or discharged by CLP.

X. VICINITY MAP AND FEE

A. Have you included vicinity map(s) with this submittal? Separate vicinity maps must be submitted for each Region where a proposed discharge will occur.	☐ Yes	☒ No	
B. Have you included payment of the filing fee (for first-time enrollees only) with this submittal?	☐ Yes	☒ No	☐ N/A
C. Have you included your PLAN?	☐ Yes	☒ No	

XI. CERTIFICATION

" I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the criteria for eligibility and the development and implementation of Pollution Prevention Practices, if required, will be complied with."

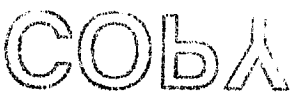
A. Printed Name: Tom Simmons	
B. Signature:	C. Date: 02/13/2012
D. Title: President	

PLEASE SUBMIT THE NOI, FIRST ANNUAL FEE, PLAN AND MAP TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

UTILITIES NOI
NPDES UNIT
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
P.O. BOX 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-0100

STATE USE ONLY

WDID:	Regional Board Office	Date NOI Received:	Date NOI Processed:
		Fee Amount Received: $	Check #:


COЬ人

VII. PROVISIONS OF THE PLAN

A. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The intent of this plan is to assist CLP personnel in evaluating potential pollutant sources at dewatering sites and in selecting and implementing appropriate measures which have been designed by the Travis Air Force Base 60 Civil Engineer Squadron Environmental Flight to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants.

B. PLACE REQUIREMENTS AND UPDATES

This plan has been designed to comply with the water quality standards set in place by the Water Quality Control Board. It will be amended whenever necessary to comply with the Water Board's established standards and water quality criteria.

C. POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

CLP's Pollution Prevention Team consists of the Travis Air Force Base 60 Civil Engineer Squadron Environmental Flight (60CES/CEV) and CLP personnel working with vaults and underground structures. CLP personnel are managed by Tony Lercara, CLP Project Manager. CLP will follow the existing Pollution Prevention Plan enacted by the 60 CES/CEV and will ensure compliance with established standards and water quality criteria.

VIII. ATTACHMENT A- DISCHARGE PROVISIONS

This section of the plan contains the Underground Vault Water Procedures (Discharge Provisions) for the Travis Air Force Base.

VIII. ATTACHMENT A- DISCHARGE PROVISIONS

This section of the plan contains the Underground Vault Water Procedures (Discharge Provisions) for the Travis Air Force Base.

UNDERGROUND VAULT WATER PROCEDURES

FOR

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE

The attached flow charts provide instructions to properly dispose of standing water in underground electrical vaults.

Emergency Access:
An emergency situation is one in which maintenance personnel need to pump out vault water but are unable to provide a seventy two (72) hour notice to the 60 CES/Environmental (CEAN), or to the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) for contractor work. Prior to entry by maintenance personnel, the vault water will be checked for: an oily sheen; cloudy/turbid conditions; any strange color, and/or presence of a sewage-like smell. If none of these conditions are present, then the water content of the vault may be discharged on to nearby vegetated ground **only** where there will be no runoff to the storm sewer system or to waters of the United States (i.e. Union Creek) and there is no soil disturbance resulting from the discharge. If any of the previously stated conditions are present, or there is no nearby vegetated ground where discharge will meet the requirements stated previously, then the water should be disposed of as non-hazardous waste water. CEAN will characterize the vault water prior to disposal.

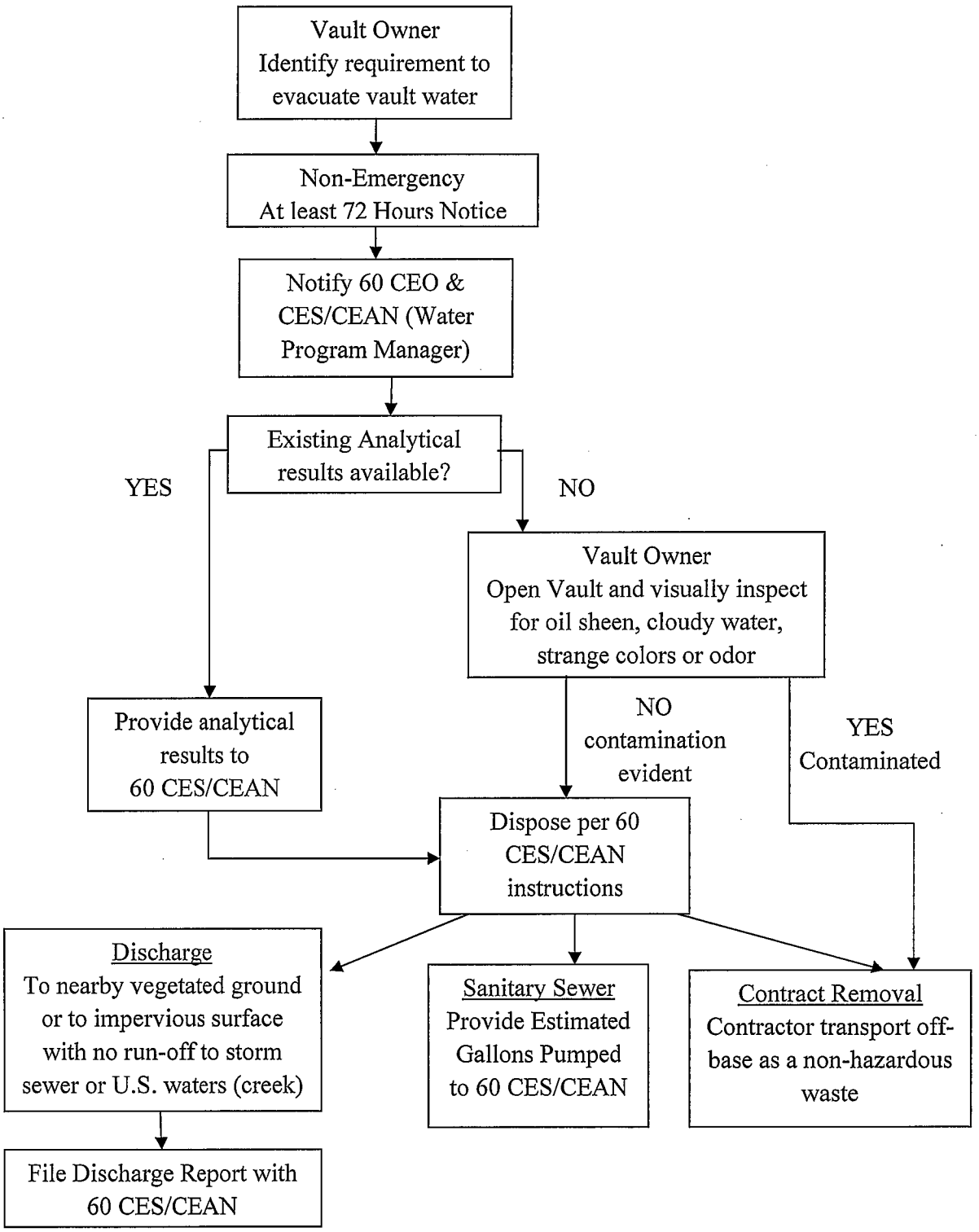
If the amount of vault water to be removed exceeds 5,000 gallons (approximate volume of one pumper truck), arrange for a holding tank for the expected volume of water. The vault water should be analyzed per 40 CFR Part 136 and sampled for CAM 17, pH, and SVOCs and the results provided to CEAN to coordinate for proper disposal.

Prior to pumping, notify 60 CES/Operations and CEAN of the pending pumping operations. Track the estimated gallons discharged and file a filled out Report of Discharge form with CEAN, as applicable.

Non-Emergency Access:
Maintenance personnel will attempt to provide at least 72 hours notice before the vault water must be removed to allow testing and proper disposal of the vault water. CEAN will coordinate for proper disposal.

NON-EMERGENCY VAULT DEWATERING DECISION TREE

AT LEAST 72 HOURS NOTICE



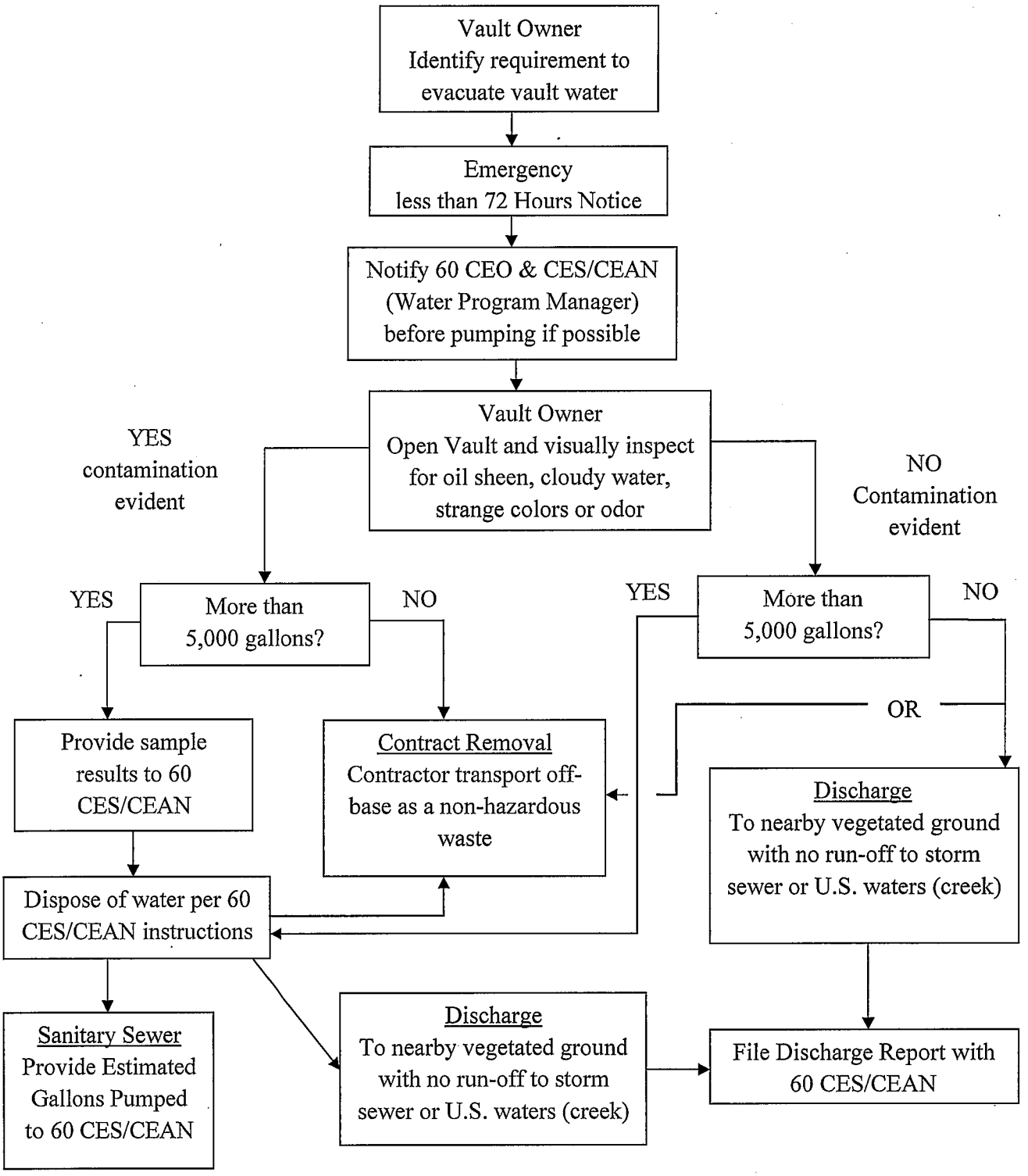
NO DISPOSAL OF VAULT WATER TO STORM SEWER SYSTEM OR TO UNION CREEK.

PRIOR APPROVAL BY 60 CES/CEAN NEEDED FOR DISPOSAL TO SANITARY SEWER.

TAFB form: 22 MAR 12

EMERGENCY VAULT DEWATERING DECISION TREE

LESS THAN 72 HOURS NOTICE



NO DISPOSAL OF VAULT WATER TO STORM SEWER SYSTEM OR TO UNION CREEK.

PRIOR APPROVAL BY 60 CES/CEAN NEEDED FOR DISPOSAL TO SANITARY SEWER.

TAFB form: 22 MAR 12

VAULT WATER DISCHARGE TO GRASSY SURFACE

DATE /TIME OF DISCHARGE	VAULT NUMBER	DESCRIBE VAULT WATER CHARACTERISTICS Indicate whether vault water is clear, cloudy/turgid, any strange color, has an oil sheen or floating product, and/or presence of a sewage-like smell	ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF VAULT WATER DISCHARGED (IN GALLONS)	PROVIDE ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF RUNOFF IN GALLONS Provide this information in the event that inadvertent runoff into the storm system occurs,

Printed Name: _____ **Signature:**____ _____

Company:_____ **Phone:**_____

IX. ATTACHMENT B- POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN AS OUTLINED BY 60TH AIR MOBILITY WING

This section of the plan contains the Travis Air Force Base Pollution Prevention Plan as outlines by the 60th Air Mobility Wing. CLP, Inc. will follow the existing Pollution Prevention Plan enacted by the 60 CES/CEV and will ensure compliance with established standards and water quality criteria.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

HEADQUARTERS 60th AIR MOBILITY WING (AMC)

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE CA 94535-5000

60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

12 SEPTEMBER 2007

OPR: 60 CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON
ENVIRONMENTAL FLIGHT (60 CES/CEV)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 60TH AIR MOBILITY WING (AMC)

21 SEP 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR 60 CES/CEV

FROM: 60 AMW/CC
400 Brennan Circle
Travis AFB CA 94535-5000

SUBJECT: 60 AMW Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

1. The attached 60 AMW Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan supersedes the 60 AMW Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan dated 31 Mar 04 and is effective upon receipt.

2. This plan has been prepared in accordance with AFI 32-7041, Water Quality Compliance, and the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order Number 97-03-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit Number CAS000001.

3. The OPR for this plan is the Civil Engineering Environmental Flight (60 CES/CEV), 60th Air Mobility Wing, Travis AFB, CA 94535-2001 (DSN 837-7515).

4. All addressees of this plan are requested to advise 60 CES/CEV of any factors that may prevent the execution of this plan.

5. This document is UNCLASSIFIED and does not come within the scope of directives governing the protection of information affecting the national security. Although this plan is UNCLASSIFIED, it is FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

STEVEN J. ARQUETTE, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachment:
60 AMW SWPPP

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60th Air Mobility Wing
Travis AFB CA 94535-5000
12 September 2007

60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR: 60 CES/CEV)
SECURITY INSTRUCTIONS

1.0. The long title of this document is the 60th Air Mobility Wing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The short title is the 60 AMW SWPPP.

2.0. This document is UNCLASSIFIED and does not come within the scope of directives governing the protection of information affecting the national security. Although it is UNCLASSIFIED, it is FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO) as directed in DODR 5400.7/AF Sup. The release of information to the general public must be coordinated with Public Affairs and the plan OPR. If included with one of the attachments, this document gains the classification of the attachment and should be safeguarded accordingly. Transmission should be by means that preclude unauthorized public disclosure, and it should be stored so as to prevent unauthorized access.

3.0. Operations Security (OPSEC) has been considered in the preparation of this plan, and every effort will be made to ensure all subsequent planning, preparation, and execution plans pertinent to this plan meet the requirements of AFI 10-701, Operations Security.

3.1. Critical Information. During emergency and/or contingency operations the following information must be protected. Transmission of sensitive or FOUO information requires an encrypted device such as a STE/STU III, secure mobile telephone, Iridium phone, encrypted trunked land mobile radio (TLMR) or SIPR e-mail.

3.1.1. Quick reaction checklists (QRCs)

3.1.2. Crisis Action Team communications (CATCOMs)

3.1.3. Personnel deficiencies or limitations

3.1.4. Radio frequencies or call signs

3.1.5. Problems encountered during exercises and inspections

3.1.6. Movement of specific units, personnel and/or equipment

3.1.7. Status of base utilities, facilities, networks, or other resources

3.1.8. Antiterrorism and force protection procedures

3.1.9. Speculation on accident cause

3.1.10. Capabilities/limitations of response forces or equipment

3.1.11. Work schedules

3.1.12. Vulnerabilities as a result of the emergency or contingency

3.1.13. Indicators and countermeasures

3.1.14. Specific mission and its nature and objectives

3.1.15. Date/time of execution, deployment routes, staging and operation locations

3.1.16. Implementing conditions, i.e., DEFCON, FPCON, INFOCON, weather

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE ENTERED	POSTED BY

RECORD OF ANNUAL REVIEW

REVIEWED BY	DATE REVIEWED	REMARKS

60th Air Mobility Wing
Travis AFB CA 94535-5000
12 September 2007

60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR: 60 CES/CEV)
PLAN SUMMARY

1.0 PURPOSE: The purpose of the 60 AMW Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is to provide guidelines for compliance with Clean Water Act requirements for storm water pollution prevention. The plan explains the legal and policy drivers that govern the storm water program, outlines activities to comply with storm water pollution prevention, and assigns responsibility for program implementation.

2.0 IMPLEMENTATION: This plan affects all organizations, tenants, and personnel on Travis AFB. This plan is For Official Use Only (FOUO) and is restricted from non-base affiliates. The Sampling and Monitoring Plan (SAMP) is releasable to contractors for official use only.

3.0 KEY POINT: All organizations and personnel are required to implement the storm water pollution prevention program as outlined in this plan.

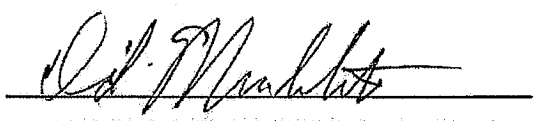
4.0 EXEMPTIONS: Only the Wing Commander and the Vice Wing Commander have the authority to grant exemption from this plan.

5.0 GLOSSARY: See Tab 9.

60th Air Mobility Wing
Travis AFB CA 94535-5000
12 September 2007

Compliance Certification
60 AMW Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
WDID # 2-481000808

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 gathered and evaluated 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.



DAVID H. MUSSELWHITE, YF-02, DAF
Chief, Environmental Flight

12 SEP 07
Date

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 60TH AIR MOBILITY WING (AMC)

18 MAR 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR 60 CES/CEV

FROM: 60 AMW/CC
400 Brennan Circle
Travis AFB CA 94535-5049

SUBJECT: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Duly Authorized Representative

1. In accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board Water Quality Order Number 97-03-DWQ, 60 CES/CEV is authorized to certify the 60 AMW Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and amendments thereto.

STEVEN J. ARQUIETTE, Colonel, USAF
Commander

60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR: 60 CES/CEV)
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Tables

60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR: 60 CES/CEV)
BASIC PLAN

1.0 STORM WATER POLLUTION

1.1. Sources of Storm Water Pollution. Storm water pollution can occur when rainwater comes into contact with exposed materials and subsequently carries pollutants extracted from these materials into nearby surface waters such as creeks, rivers, lakes, or oceans. In addition hazardous material spills or excess sediment from construction activities can enter the storm sewer system. These pollutants can cause detrimental effects in the receiving water body.

1.2. Industrial Activities. The Clean Water Act defines categories of industrial activities that require permitting. Fueling, washing, maintenance, parking and storage of aircraft, vehicles, and equipment fall into these categories. Recycling facilities, and hazardous materials and waste storage areas also require monitoring. Storm water discharges are permitted under the California General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit (WQO #97-03-DWQ). It is commonly referred to as the "General Permit." This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) identifies pertinent regulatory requirements and describes measures that must be implemented to ensure compliance with the requirements of the General Permit.

1.3. Construction Activities. Construction activities that disturb more than one acre in one or multiple related projects (including equipment staging areas) require a separate permit and are not included in this plan. For additional information concerning permitting requirements for construction activities more than 1 acre, contact the 60th Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Flight (60 CES/CEVQ).

2.0. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.

2.1. Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act (CWA) governs storm water discharges. Activities that discharge pollutants into US waters must obtain permits and monitor the discharges.

2.2. Regulatory Agencies. For Travis AFB, CWA requirements are administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and enforced by the San Francisco Bay RWQCB. Travis AFB is on record with a notice of intent to comply with the requirements of the General Permit.

2.3. General Permit Requirements. Table 1 summarizes the storm water pollution prevention requirements in the General Permit. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are routine. Operational practices that can effectively prevent and reduce pollutants at the source. The base is required to implement these BMPs to the greatest extent possible.

2.3.1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Certification and Plan Implementation. Prior to certification, 60 CES/CEV will review this SWPPP to verify compliance with the General Permit. The SWPPP shall be reviewed annually following completion of the annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation. Recommendations for revision to the SWPPP or

program will be documented in the annual report and this SWPPP will be revised accordingly. This SWPPP shall be effective immediately upon certification.

2.3.2. Storm Water Sampling and Monitoring Plan. Storm water sampling is accomplished by contract. The contractor develops the Storm Water Sampling and Monitoring Plan (SSMP) and upon 60 CES/CEV approval conducts storm water sampling. The SSMP is located in Tab 1 and storm water sampling locations are identified in Tab 2. Laboratory analyses are conducted by a certified lab. Analyses are provided to 60 CES/CEVQ immediately upon availability.

Table 1. Highlights of Requirements in the California General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit (WQO#97-03-DWQ).

Required Action	Highlights/Requirements
Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).	Outline the potential sources of storm water pollutants and BMPs to minimize such pollution. Certify that all unauthorized non–storm water discharges have been permitted, eliminated, or that elimination plans are being implemented. Retain the SWPPP on site and ensure that it is readily available for regulatory and/or public review. Identify a pollution prevention team to implement the requirements of the SWPPP. Update the SWPPP periodically to reflect the latest changes in facility operations and the pollution prevention program.
Prepare and implement a storm water sampling and monitoring plan (SWSMP).	Outline the monitoring activities necessary to verify the effectiveness of the BMPs. Detail the implementation of the annual inspections, dry season inspections, wet season inspections, and sampling and analytical methods. Retain the SWSMP on site and ensure that it is readily available for regulatory and/or public review. Explain the rationale for selecting the sampling locations (This information included in the Draft Storm Water Sampling Equipment Alternatives Evaluation Technical Memorandum).
Conduct storm water sampling and analysis.	Collect storm water samples during the first hour of discharge from the first storm and one other storm event of the wet season (October through May). Analyze samples for pH, total suspended solids, specific conductance, and total organic carbon (or, alternatively, oil and grease). Analyze for other potential contaminants of concern as required by the General Permit.
Conduct non–storm water discharge visual inspections.	Inspect storm water discharge points from the industrial facilities and document any stains, sludges, odors, or other abnormal conditions that may indicate non–storm water discharge. Conduct these inspections at least quarterly by the end of the following periods: January–March, April–June, July–September, and October–December. Inspections should occur during daylight hours on days with no storm water discharges.
Conduct storm water discharge visual inspections.	Inspect storm water discharge points from the industrial facilities and document the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity (e.g., eroded soil), odor, and other conditions that may indicate storm water contamination. Conduct these inspections for at least one storm per month during the wet season (1 October through 30 May), during the first hour of any storm event that produces significant discharge. Visual inspections are only required of storm water discharges that occur during daylight operating hours that are preceded by at least three working days without storm water discharges.

Table 1 Continued. Highlights of Requirements in the California General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit (WQO#97-03-DWQ).	
Conduct annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation.	Review records and sampling results for completeness. Inspect potential sources for evidence of non–storm water discharges. Inspect and document the proper implementation of BMPs at each industrial facility. Determine the effectiveness of the BMPs and identify improvements or new BMPs, if necessary, to maintain compliance with the General Permit.
Submit annual report.	Include the results of the wet and dry season inspections, the sampling and analysis, and the annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation in the annual report. Submit the annual report to the responsible Regional Water Quality Control Board by July 1 of each calendar year.

2.3.3. Visual Inspections of Non-Storm Water Discharge. Quarterly visual inspections for non-storm water discharges are required during daylight hours on days with no storm water discharges. 60 CES/CEV performs inspections during each of the following four periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December. Inspections are performed 6 to 18 weeks apart. Inspectors will use the forms in Tab 3 to document results, including authorized and unauthorized storm water discharges, discolorations, stains, odors, or floating materials along with the source of any observed discharge.

2.3.4. Visual Inspections of Storm Water Discharges. Facility operators will visually inspect storm water discharges at all outfalls during one storm event per month during the wet season (1 October through 30 May). If there is a storm event during the month, inspection must be conducted during the first hour of discharge and may only be conducted during daylight hours. Discharges must be preceded by at least three days of dry weather. Inspectors will document results on forms provided in Tab 3, including any discolorations, stains, odors, or floating materials.

2.3.5. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. 60 CES/CEVQ shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation each reporting period (1 July – 30 June). Evaluations shall include a review of all observation, inspection, and sampling and analysis records; a visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources; and a review and evaluation of all BMPs including any equipment required for BMP implementation (e.g., spill response material). Inspectors shall record results on the form in Tab 3. Inspection results shall be reported in the annual storm water report.

2.3.6. Annual Report. An annual report must be submitted to the San Francisco Bay RWQCB by 1 July of each calendar year. The required forms for the annual report are posted each year on the SWRCB Web site at **http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/docs** .

2.3.7. SWPPP Amendments. The SWPPP shall be reviewed following the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation and revised as necessary by 60 CES/CEVQ.

2.3.7.1. In accordance with general permit requirements, if deficiencies are identified the SWPPP shall be revised and revisions implemented within 90 days of deficiency identification.

2.3.7.2. The SWPPP will be amended if there is a change in industrial activities which may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source on base.

2.3.7.3. The SWPPP shall remain on site and be available for review by the Regional Board. If the Board determines the SWPPP does not meet minimum permit requirements, a SWPPP revision and implementation schedule shall be submitted to the Board. Written certification shall be provided to the Board within fourteen (14) days after implementing the SWPPP revisions

2.3.8. Training. Personnel responsible for monitoring ongoing industrial activity for compliance to the SWPPP and implementing BMPs shall receive annual training provided by 60 CES/CEV. Training shall focus on managing storm water, spill response, good housekeeping, material handling procedures and actions necessary to implement BMPs identified in the SWPPP. Training will be conducted during August of each year or more frequently as required.

3.0 TRAVIS AFB ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

3.1. Wing Commander (60 AMW/CC). 60 AMW/CC has overall responsibility for the base environmental program including the storm water management program

3.2. Environmental, Safety and Occupation Health (ESOH) Council. The ESOH Council is the principal environmental oversight and policy-making body.

3.3. Group and Squadron Commanders. Group and Squadron commanders are responsible for compliance with the SWPPP within their units. Commanders must ensure:

3.3.1 Unit operations comply with storm water permit provisions.

3.3.2. All personnel are adequately trained.

3.3.3. BMPs are implemented.

3.3.4. All personnel are aware of permit requirements.

3.3.5. Commanders may designate Unit Environmental Coordinators as required to maintain an effective program, periodically inspect the units' work areas, and implement SWPPP requirements.

3.4. 60th Civil Engineer Squadron Environmental Flight (60 CES/CEV). 60 CES/CEV has primary responsibility for ensuring environmental compliance and plays a leading role in the successful implementation of the SWPPP. 60 CES/CEVQ Waste Water Program Manager acts as the overall storm water program manager and serves as chairperson of the installation storm water pollution prevention team and:

3.4.1. Coordinates all storm water related activities.

3.4.2. Develops the SWPPP and functions as SWPPP manager and coordinator.

3.4.3. Leads the SWPPT in implementing the SWPPP.

3.4.4. Ensures storm water permit requirements are met.

3.4.5. Maintains records and completes required documentation.

3.4.6. Interfaces with regulators and other interested parties.

3.4.7. Ensures protection devices, such as spill equipment, oil/water separators, are maintained.

3.4.8. Conducts the annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation.

3.4.9. Requests required resources (sampling and supply funds) from HQ AMC.

3.4.10. Provides annual training on managing storm water, spill response, good housekeeping, material handling procedures and actions necessary to implement BMPs listed in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. Training shall be provided during August of each year or more frequently as required.

3.5. 60TH Civil Engineer Squadron Engineering Flight (60 CES/CEC). 60 CES/CEC provides technical guidance on structural components of the storm water system and BMPs involving structural changes. The Engineering Flight is also responsible for updating any storm water system drawings.

3.6. 60th Civil Engineer Squadron Operations Flight (60 CES/CEO). 60 CES/CEO is responsible for maintaining storm water systems and devices including inlets and catch basins.

3.7. Unit Environmental Coordinators (UECs). The UECs are individuals appointed by their commander and are responsible for implementing SWPPP requirements within their organization. A UEC acts as the coordinator of SWPPP activities within his or her organization, ensures applicable BMPs are used and evaluated for improvement, and ensures that inspections are performed and records are kept in accordance with the SWPPP. The UECs work closely with 60 CES/CEVQ to assure compliance with the SWPPP Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team.

3.8. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team (SWPPT) is composed of personnel from the 60 CES/CEVQ, 60 CES/CEOHH, Logistics Readiness Squadron (60 LRS/LGSF) and UECs. A list of SWPPT members is provided in Table 2.

3.9. Employees, Tenants and Contractors. All employees, tenants and contractors are required to implement applicable BMPs at their work location and prevent storm water pollution whenever possible.

60th Air Mobility Wing
Travis AFB CA 94535-5000
12 September 2007

ANNEX A TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR: 60 CES/CEV)

1.0 GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION

1.1. Structures and Improvements. Approximately 40% (2,000 acres) of the land area of Travis AFB has been converted to structures or pavement. There are over 400 building structures, including industrial, commercial, aircraft operations, maintenance, medical, and administration buildings and over 1,000 family housing units. These structures cover over 200 acres. Paved areas associated with aircraft runways, taxiways, aprons, and shoulder areas are located mostly on the south-east side of the base and cover over 600 acres. Vehicle parking lots, driveways and sidewalks cover over 700 acres and there is almost 500,000 linear feet of road.

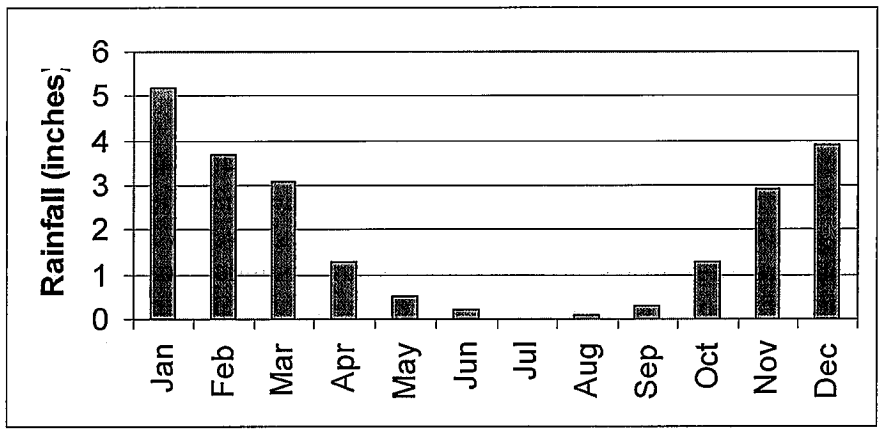
Table 2. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

Organization	Office Symbol	Responsibility
60th Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Flight.	60 CES/CEVQ	Team chairperson. Management and administration of storm water program. Assure compliance by all base personnel. Complete and submit storm water report, update SWPPP, perform inspection of facility.
60th Civil Engineer Squadron, Operations Flight, Horizontal Shop.	60 CES/CEOHH	Supervision, storm water system maintenance. Assure maintenance and repairs are performed in compliance with requirements.
60th Logistics Readiness Squadron, Liquid Fuels Flight.	60 LRS/LGSF	Assure fuels facilities maintain compliance with SWPPP.
Unit Environmental Coordinators.	60 MSG 60 MXG 60 OG 615 AMOG	Group Environmental Coordinator, responsible for SWPPP compliance within Group. Perform inspections as required, direct squadron-level environmental coordinators to achieve and maintain compliance.

1.2. Rainfall. The Central Valley of California has a Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and cool wet winters. Nearly 90% of the rainfall in the area falls between October and March (Figure 1). Mean annual rainfall at Travis AFB is 22.5 inches. Rainfall records show that daily maximum rainfall can exceed 5 inches in a 24-hour period.

1.3. Surface Water. Surface water flows onto Travis AFB from two branches of Union Creek. This water courses through the base, receiving storm water runoff from numerous locations before combining and leaving the base at a single location. Both influent locations are sampled to establish influent baseline contaminants entering the base. Influent concentrations can then be compared to discharge concentrations to identify contaminants added by base operations.

Figure 1. Average Monthly Rainfall For Fairfield, California



*Data are averaged over the last 49 years. (Source: www.weatherbase.com).

1.3.1. Surface Water Inflow. The two branches of Union Creek enter Travis AFB from the north. Union Creek splits into a western and eastern branch approximately 1 mile north of the base (Tab 4). The western branch of Union Creek enters the base (Site A2, Tab 4) along the northwest boundary of the Housing Area and crosses a small commercial area near the main gate. The western branch of Union Creek is part of Drainage Area II and has been channeled like an open ditch for most of its route across the base. The eastern branch of Union Creek (Site A1, Tab 4) enters at the northeast corner of the base, flows through an artificial pond adjacent to the north gate and enters the storm water collection system.

1.3.2. Surface Water Outflow. There are eight discernible locations where surface water leaves Travis AFB (Outfalls I and VI, and Sites B2 through B7, Tab 4). The eastern branch of Union Creek emerges as Outfall IV, the western branch emerges as Outfall II. These, combined with flow from Outfalls III and V and leave at Outfall I to become Union Creek again (Site B1). Flow from Outfalls II through VI comprises storm water collected in catch basins within the industrial area and are subject to sampling. Of the remaining locations, only sites B2, B4, B5, and B7 have appreciable flow under heavy rain conditions. Water discharged at Sites B2 and B3 flow into Luco Slough, Nurse Slough, and finally into Suisun Slough. Sites B4 and B7 are on the upper reaches of Denverton Creek, which flows into Denverton Slough, Nurse Slough, and finally into Montezuma Slough. The discharge at Site B5 enters Union Creek just outside of the south gate. The drainage from Site B6 flows south of the Aero Club and then into a housing subdivision where the flow is distributed among several drainage ditches. This discharge subsequently flows into Hill Slough and Suisun Slough. All of the drainage from these surface water channels ultimately reaches Suisun Bay.

1.4. Storm Drainage System. The storm drainage system on base consists of underground storm drains and open ditches divided into several drainage areas. The system is designed to handle a 10-year, 24-hour storm. Tab 5 depicts the features of the storm drainage system. Storm drainage from industrial activities is divided into three primary drainage areas as shown in Tab 5 (Drainage Areas II, III, and IV). Outfalls from each of these drainage areas are described below.

1.4.1. Outfall II. The storm drainage system discharging at Outfall II collects storm water from open ditches and underground pipes in the main industrial area. This system includes storm water discharges from the fuel storage tank sites, aircraft parking areas, aircraft fueling areas, equipment storage areas, aircraft and vehicle maintenance facilities, aboveground and underground storage tanks and material handing facilities.

1.4.2. Outfall III. The storm drainage system discharging at Outfall III drains a large area of impervious surfaces. This system includes equipment storage areas, aircraft and vehicle parking areas, and aircraft and vehicle fueling stations.

1.4.3. Outfall IV. The drainage area contributing to Outfall IV encompasses almost one quarter of the total base acreage and originates in the military family housing area on the north side of the base. This drainage system collects includes aircraft and fuel truck parking, aboveground storage tanks, aircraft fueling, and outside storage areas.

1.5. Wastewater System. The sanitary sewer system collects permitted industrial and all sanitary waste water and discharges it by permit from the local wastewater treatment authority (the Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District) to the local publicly owned treatment plant.

1.6. Spill Prevention and Response Information. Spill prevention and response procedures are contained in this plan and in the 60 AMW Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP). The ICP provides spill prevention and countermeasure requirements to operators and emergency response personnel. Tab 8 describes spills and leaks reported to the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board and the California Office of Emergency Response.

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ANNEX B TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR: 60 CES/CEV)

1.0 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1.1. Potential Storm Water Pollutants, Sources, and Best Management Practices. This section identifies the industrial activities covered by the General Permit and provides an assessment of potential pollutant sources and a series of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address the potential pollutants. In addition to the site-specific BMPs, preventative maintenance and good housekeeping must be practiced to minimize impacts to storm water. During the annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation, each of the industrial activities will be inspected to ensure that all of the identified BMPs are implemented. New BMPs that may be needed will also be identified during the annual evaluation.

1.2. Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges. The General Permit identifies the following activities as authorized non-storm water discharges: fire hydrant flushing, potable water sources (including operation, maintenance, and testing of potable water systems), drinking fountain water, atmospheric condensates (including refrigeration, air conditioner, and compressor condensates), irrigation drainage, landscape watering, springs, groundwater, and foundation or footing drainage.

1.2.1. Fire Hydrant Flushing. Hydrants are flushed at 800 gallons per minute (gpm) for 5 minutes on a quarterly basis. Water is discharged to the paved or grassy areas. The primary potential pollutant source is sediment. The 60 CES Utilities Hydrant Flushing Plan contains detailed procedures.

1.2.2. Water Distribution System Maintenance. Potable water pipes are periodically flushed during maintenance activities. Water may be discharged to paved or grassy areas. The primary potential pollutant is sediment.

1.2.3. Landscape/Lawn Irrigation. Lawns throughout the industrial activity area are irrigated during the dry season. Irrigation is controlled to minimize discharge to the storm drainage system. Potential pollutants include sediment, nutrients and chlorine.

1.2.4. Condensate. There is minimal discharge from air conditioners and compressor units throughout the base. Condensate is not considered a significant source of pollutants.

1.2.5. Non-Contaminated Groundwater. Groundwater is relatively shallow and may flow into the storm drain system, particularly near the Duck Pond.

1.2.6. BMPs for Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges. BMPs are required for authorized non-storm water discharges because uncontrolled discharges can mobilize sediment or other pollutants. Table 3 describes BMPs required for authorized non-storm water discharges.

Table 3. BMPs for Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges.	
Targeted Constituents: Potable Water, Oil and Grease, Sediment, Pesticide, Trash, Metals, Bacteria, Organics, Herbicide, and Fertilizer.	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance: - Keep the industrial activity areas and the surrounding streets neat and clean. - Loose garbage and waste material should be collected and disposed regularly.
Inspections.	• Perform quarterly inspections to identify authorized non-storm water discharges and assess the need for additional BMPs.
Prohibit Inappropriate Discharges.	• Facility operators must ensure there is no discharge of vehicle/machinery wash waters (or solvents) to the storm drainage system. • Facility operators must ensure there is no discharge of paint rinsate to the storm drainage system. • Facility operators must ensure that any water generated from steam cleaning operations is collected and properly disposed. • Facility operators must ensure that no container rinsates are discharged to the storm drain. • Concrete rinse waters and saw cut slurry are to be collected for appropriate disposal.
Landscaping.	• Apply herbicides in compliance with Federal, State, and local pesticide use regulations. • Apply herbicides only as specified on the "Pesticide Use Recommendation" and the label. • Minimize the use of herbicides in or near storm water drainage systems or watercourses. • Calibrate the spray rig to ensure accurate application of herbicides. • Avoid using overhead irrigation for as long as the chemical manufacturer recommends after applying herbicides. • Do not spray chemicals when rainfall, likely to cause runoff, is forecasted within 12 hours.
• Non-Structural BMPs	
Water Conservation and Irrigation.	• Keep water application equipment in good working condition. • Avoid using water to clean maintenance areas. • Use dry cleanup methods where practical. • Sweep paved areas. • Use the minimum amount of water needed to complete each maintenance activity. • Shut off the water source to isolate a broken line, sprinkler, or valve as soon as possible to minimize the loss of water. • Repair broken water lines as soon as possible. • Protect downstream storm water drainage systems and watercourses from water pumped or bailed from trenches excavated to repair water lines. • Manage irrigation systems to ensure the appropriate amount of water is used and runoff is minimized •
Employee Training Program.	• Train employees on the content and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in the areas of spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, and material management practices.

1.3. Manufacturing Facilities.

1.3.1. Locations and BMPs. Table 4 describes manufacturing activities at Building 803, along with the potential pollutant sources and appropriate BMPs. Tab 6 shows the location of Building 803.

Table 4. Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Manufacturing Facilities.

Area	Activity/ Process	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Building 803	Manufacturing of Aircraft and Related Parts.	Machining, Grinding, Testing, Treating, Paint Stripping, Degreasing, Parts Assembly, Floor Cleaning.	Metals, solvents, oil, dirt, spent glass beads, ethyl acetate, batteries, alodine rinse water, adhesive, paint, magnaflux penetrant.	Note: All manufacturing occurs indoors.

1.4. Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Fueling Areas.

1.4.1. Locations. Hydrant fueling systems and fuel/gasoline filling stations are identified in Table 5. Tab 6 shows the location of these facilities.

Table 5. Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Fueling Facilities.

Area	Facility Type	Activity/ Process	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Pump House B Pump House C Pump House F (Bulk Storage) Pump House G Pump House H	Refueling Hydrant Fueling Systems.	Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment.	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tank. Hosing or washing down area. Leaking tanks. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	JP-8	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventative Maintenance. – Employee Training. – Spill Response. – Fueling Practices . • Structural BMPs. – Fueling Area Design Guidelines. – Fueling Area Maintenance Features.
8-inch Pipeline from Suisun City to Area F.	Pipeline.	JP-8 Supply Pipeline.	Accidental Discharge.	JP-8	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Preventative Maintenance. – Employee Training. – Spill Response. • Structural BMPs. – Automatic/immediate Shutdown.

Table 5 Continued. Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Fueling Facilities.					
Area	Facility Type	Activity/ Process	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Building 42A Building 133 Building 872 Building170	Fuel/ gasoline filling Stations.	Vehicle and Equipment Refueling.	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tank. Hosing or washing down area. Leaking tanks.	Gasoline/ Diesel.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventative Maintenance. – Employee Training. – Spill Response. – Fueling Practices. • Structural BMPs. – Fueling Area Design Guidelines. – Fueling Area Maintenance Features.
Building 771		Aircraft Refueling.	Rainfall runoff/run-on.	Aviation Gas.	

1.4.2. BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Fueling. Spills from fueling or from the transfer of fuels to aircraft, vehicles, and equipment can be a significant source of pollution. Fuels carry contaminants that are not easily removed by storm water treatment devices. Consequently, control at the source is particularly important for fuel spills. Assure all fuel pumps with automatic shutoff devices and overfill protection are working properly, and implement proper spill control and cleanup procedures. The BMPs described in Table 6 apply to the fueling areas.

Table 6. BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling.	
Targeted Constituents: Fuel, Oil and Grease, Metals, and Organics	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Preventive Maintenance.	• Operate and maintain equipment as required by the manufacturer. • Inspect fueling equipment and fueling areas daily. • Program schedule for maintenance/repair or replacement of defective equipment. • Document all inspections and corrective action.
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance. – Keep the aircraft, vehicle, and equipment fueling areas neat and clean. – Manage wastes to reduce adverse impacts on storm water quality. Fueling areas should be kept free of litter and debris that might become contaminated with petroleum products. • Material Storage Practices. – Provide adequate space for material transfer and easy access for inspection. – Store containers, drums, and bags away from direct traffic routes to prevent collision by vehicles resulting in accidental spills. – Stack containers according to manufacturer's instruction on pallets and above ground level to avoid corrosion due to moisture buildup.

Table 6. Cont. BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling.	
Targeted Constituents: Fuel, Oil and Grease, Metals, and Organics	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Material Inventory Procedures. – Identify all hazardous materials and material usage. – Ensure MSDSs are readily available. – Label all storage containers appropriately.
Employee Training.	• Train employees on the component and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in the areas of spill prevention and responses, good housekeeping, and material management practices.
Spill Response.	• Store spill response kits, including dry cleanup materials, in areas where spills might occur. • Use dry cleanup methods (e.g., absorbents).
Fueling Practices.	• Use mobile fueling equipment only in designated areas. • Block storm drains with spill pads or absorbent mats when using mobile fueling equipment. • Do not leave vehicles, aircraft, or equipment unattended during fueling.
Structural BMPs	
Fueling Area Design Guidelines.	• When retrofitting vehicle fueling stations, install roof over fuel islands (not applicable to aircraft fueling). • Install perimeter drain or berm around fueling area to control contaminated runoff.
Fueling Area Maintenance Features.	• Install automatic shut-off fueling nozzles. • Post signs to discourage "topping off" fuel tanks. • Maintain pavement in good condition and promptly seal cracks.

1.5. Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance Repair and Parking/Storage

1.5.1. Locations. The activities and pollutants associated with aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance are identified in Table 7. Tab 6 shows the locations where these maintenance activities occur.

Table 7. Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance.

Area	Facility Type	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Building 14	Hangar	Fuel Cell Maintenance.	Improper disposal or handling. Hosing down or washing down area. Leaking tanks. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	Oils, Fuels, Engine fluids, Metals, Grease, Industrial waste water, Sludge.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventative Maintenance. – Minimize Exposure of Equipment to Rainfall and Runoff. – Employee Training Program. – Drip Pans. – Spill Response. • Structural BMPs. – Maintenance Area Design Guidelines. – Oil/Water Separators.
Building 41	Maintenance Shop	Hydraulic testing and repair.			
Building 139	Maintenance Shop	Automotive Repair.			
Building 143	Paint Booth	Automotive Painting.			
Building 144	Maintenance Shop	Automotive Body Shop.			
Building 226	Auto Hobby Shop	Auto maintenance and repair.			
Building 554	Maintenance Shop	Fuel Truck Maintenance.			
Building 808	Hangar	Fuel Cell Maintenance.			
Building 809	Hangar	Aircraft Maintenance.			
Building 810	Hangar	Aircraft Maintenance.			
Building 811	Hangar Washrack	Aircraft and component washing.			
Building 818	Hangar	Aircraft Maintenance.			
Building 919	Maintenance Shop	Forklift maintenance.			
Building 960	Maintenance Shop	Hydraulic Multipallet Lift maintenance.			

1.5.2. BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance, Repair, and Parking/Storage. Vehicle, aircraft, and equipment maintenance, repair and parking/storage are a potentially significant source of storm water pollution. Activities that can contaminate storm water include engine repair and service, parts cleaning, replacement of fluids, vehicle washing, and outdoor equipment storage and parking (dripping engines). Table 8 describes the BMPs that apply to aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance, repair, and parking/storage. Tab 6 shows the locations where these maintenance activities occur.

Table 8. BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance, Repair and Parking/Storage.	
Targeted Constituents: Fuel, Oil and Grease, Hydraulic Fluid, Metals, Organics, Sediment, and Trash.	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance. -- Keep aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance, repair, and parking/storage areas neat and clean. -- Collect and dispose of loose garbage and waste material regularly. -- Provide adequate space for easy access and inspection. • Material Inventory Procedures. – Identify all hazardous material and material usage. – Ensure MSDSs are readily available. – Label all containers to show the name and type of substance, stock number, expiration date, etc.
Preventive Maintenance.	• Operate and maintain equipment as required for efficient operation. • Inspect aircraft, vehicles, and equipment for leaks and promptly respond to leaks or spills. • Consider safer alternative products. • Program schedule for maintenance/repair or replacement of defective equipment. • Document all inspections and corrective action.
Minimize Exposure of Equipment to Rainfall and Runoff.	• Avoid outdoor storage of leaking equipment, unless absolutely necessary (in which case, leaking material shall be contained). • Cover materials that contain potential pollutants. • Inspect equipment/vehicles prior to each anticipated rain event for leaking parts and take the necessary actions (move them to a protected location or contain the leaking material). • Perform maintenance indoors or in covered areas when appropriate. • All parts washing should be performed in designated areas. Do not wash parts where wash waste cannot be captured. Use self-contained sinks/tanks when using solvents. • Maintain waste fluid containers in leak-proof condition. • Inspect equipment for damaged hoses and leaky gaskets. Repair or replace as necessary.
Employee Training Program.	• Train employees on the content and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in the areas of spill prevention and responses, good housekeeping, material management practices, and preventive maintenance practices.
Drip Pans.	• Use drip pans or drop cloths under engines and crank cases during maintenance. • If drip pans are exposed to rainwater, a minimum of 6-inch depth is required and shall be replaced every 24 hours.
Spill Response.	• Store spill response kits, including dry cleanup materials, in areas where spills might occur. • Use dry cleanup methods (e.g., kitty litter, absorbent fabrics). • Maintain the current Integrated Contingency Plan.
Structural BMPs	
Maintenance Area Design Guidelines.	• Pave and maintain maintenance areas to contain solvents and oil spills.

1.6 Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Storage

1.6.1. Locations. Various hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are stored or accumulated in underground and aboveground storage tanks, hazardous materials warehouses, and hazardous

waste accumulation and storage sites. Potential pollutant sources and corresponding BMPs for sites storing hazardous waste and hazardous material are contained in Table 9.

Table 9. Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Material Storage Areas.

Areas	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Refer to 60 AMW Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Air Force EMIS.	Hazardous Material Storage. One-year Hazardous Waste Storage Facility. Hazardous Waste 90-Day Accumulation Sites. Satellite Accumulation Areas.	Improper storage, disposal or handling. Leaking storage containers. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	See Tab 7 And 60 AMW Hazardous Waste Management Plan.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventive Maintenance. – Loading/Unloading .Practices – Exposure. Minimization Practices. – Spill Response. – Employee Training Program. • Structural BMPs. – Containment Facilities. – Guidelines for Material Storage and Waste Storage Areas.

A general list of hazardous wastes are identified in Tab 7. For a complete detailed list, including locations and annual quantities generated, refer to the latest 60 AMW Hazardous Waste Management Plan. For a complete detailed list, including locations, of hazardous materials and storage locations, refer to the current Air Force Environmental Management Information System (AF-EMIS) database. Supplemental sources of storage information are also available including the MedLog system which tracks medical use supply purchases. Locations of hazardous material and waste storage in aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and underground storage tanks (USTs) are identified in Table 10 and Table 11, respectively. Tab 7 shows the location of these facilities.

1.6.2. BMPs for Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Material Storage Areas. Loading and unloading of materials typically occurs in two ways: (1) via containers (supplies) or (2) bulk liquid transfer (fuels, oils, etc.). Materials spilled, leaked, or lost during loading and/or unloading may collect in the soil or on other surfaces and be carried away by storm water runoff. Rainfall can also wash pollutants from the surfaces of the machinery used to unload materials. Storage practices for reactive, ignitable, or corrosive materials (liquids and solids) must comply with local fire codes and hazardous materials regulations. The BMPs for material storage areas are described in Table 12.

Table 10. Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Aboveground Storage Tanks.					
Location	Facility Number	Capacity [gallons]	Pollutant	Pollutant Source	Best Management Practices
Bulk Fuels Storage Area F	Tank 1773 Tank 1778 Tank 1758 Tank 1757 Tank 1755	2,310,000 2,310,000 4,200,000 4,200,000 20,000	JP-8 JP-8 JP-8 JP-8 Diesel	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tank. Hosing or washing down area. Leaking tanks. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	• Non structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventive Maintenance. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training. – Spill Response. • Structural BMPs. – Overfill protection. – Containment.
Hydrant Fueling System Area B	Tank 1772 Tank 1732 Tank 1733	420,000 420,000 325	JP-8 JP-8 Diesel		
Hydrant Fueling System Area C	Tank 1041 Tank 1777 Tank 1770	200 420,000 420,000	Diesel JP-8 JP-8		
Hydrant Fueling System Area G	Tank 1795 Tank 1796 Tank 1797	210,000 210,000 230	JP-8 JP-8 Diesel		
Hydrant Fueling System Area H	1779d 1779e 1186	420,000 420,000 300	JP-8 JP-8 Diesel		
Building 779, Hospital Power Plant	Tank 779A Tank 779B Tank 779C	25,000 25,000 25,000	Fuel oil Fuel oil Fuel oil		
Building 41, AGE Facility	Tank 41A Tank 41B Tank 41C Tank 41D Tank 41E	10,000 10,000 6,000 1,000 1,000	Gasoline Diesel JP-8 Engine oil Engine oil		
Building 811, Aircraft Washrack	Tank 811A Tank 811B Tank 811G Tank 811G	500 5,000 6,000	Diesel Diesel PD 680 Solvent		
Building 1365, TSDF	Tank 1365A Tank 1365B Tank 1365C Tank 1365D Tank 1365E Tank 1365F	2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500	Waste oil Waste oil Waste oil Waste oil Waste oil Waste JP8		
Building 31, Command Post	Tank 31A	2,000	Diesel		
Building 872, CE Horizontal Shop	Tank 872A Tank 872B	2,000 2,000	Gasoline Diesel		
Building 1514, Water Plant	Tank 1514A	500	Diesel		
Building 2001, Golf Course Maintenance Yard	Tank 2001A Tank 2001B	1,000 550	Unleaded Gas Diesel		

Table 10 Continued. Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Location	Facility Number	Capacity [gallons]	Pollutant	Pollutant Source	Best Management Practices
Building 54, Power Pro	Tank 54A	750	Diesel	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tank. Hosing or washing down area. Leaking tanks. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	• Non structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventive Maintenance. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training. – Spill Response. • Structural BMPs. – Overfill protection. – Containment.
Building 801, Fire Suppression Pump House	Tank 801A Tank 801B Tank 801C Tank 801D	700 700 700 700	Diesel Diesel Diesel Diesel		
Building 170, AAFES	Tank 170-8 Tank 170-9 Tank 170-10 Tank 170-D Tank 170-E Tank 170-G	20,000 20,000 20,000 415 240 500	Gasoline Gasoline Gasoline Engine Oil Trans Fluid Waste Oil		
Building 551, EMS Calibration	Tank 551A Tank 551B	250 250	Calibrating fluid Lube Oil		
Building 834, Fire Suppression Pump House	Tank 834A Tank 834B Tank 834C	150 150 150	Diesel Diesel Diesel		
Drinking Water Wells	Tank 2040A Tank 2041A Tank 2037A Tank 2038A Tank 2029A	450 450 500 500 250	Diesel Diesel Diesel Diesel Diesel		
Aerial Port Squadron Facility 981	T1747 T1750	5,000 5,000	Diesel Gasoline		
Building 14, KC-10 Maintenance	Tank 14A	640	Diesel		
Building 1 Power Pro	T1A	79	Diesel		
Building 8 Power Pro	Tank 8A Tank 8B	300 500	Diesel Diesel		
Building 10, Control Tower	Tank 10A	600	Diesel		
Building 39 Power Pro	T39A	366	Diesel		
Building 175 Power Pro	T175A	145	Diesel		
Building 1185, Power Pro	Tank 1185A	500	Diesel		
Building 380, Power Pro	Tank 380A	500	Diesel		
Building 680, Power Pro	Tank 680A Tank 680B	100 300	Diesel Diesel		

Table 10 Continued Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Location	Facility Number	Capacity [gallons]	Pollutant	Pollutant Source	Best Management Practices
Building 241, Power Pro	Tank 241A	350	Diesel	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tank. Hosing or washing down area. Leaking tanks. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	• Non structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventive Maintenance. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training. – Spill Response. • Structural BMPs. – Overfill protection. – Containment.
Building 24, Power Pro	Tank 24A	300	Diesel		
Building 916, Power Pro	Tank 916A Tank 916B	10,000 600	Diesel		
Building 918, Power Pro	Tank 918A	100	Diesel		
Building 243, Power Pro	Tank 243A	560	Diesel		
Building 253, Power Pro	Tank 253A	300	Diesel		
Building 221 Power Pro	T221A T221B	235 235	Diesel Diesel		
Building 934, Power Pro	Tank 934A	100	Diesel		
Building 237, Power Pro	Tank 237	79	Diesel		
Building 94946, Fire Suppression System	Tank 94946	300	Diesel		
Building 6, Power Pro	Tank 6A Tank 6B	5,000 200	Diesel		
Building 648, Power Pro	Tank 648A	300	Diesel		
Building 650, Power Pro r	Tank 650A	300	Diesel		
Building 755, Battery Shop	Tank 755A	700	Diesel		
Building 993, Power Pro	Tank 993A	300	Diesel		
Building 561, Power Pro	Tank 561A	300	Diesel		
Building 827 Power Pro	Tank 827A	500	Diesel		
Building 1115 Power Pro	Tank 1115A	250	Diesel		
Building 1041 Power Pro	Tank 1041C	300	Diesel		
Building 1125 Power Pro	Tank 1125A	186	Diesel		
Building 1130 Power Pro	Tank 1130A	186	Diesel		

Table 10 Continued Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Location	Facility Number	Capacity [gallons]	Pollutant	Pollutant Source	Best Management Practices
Building 1135 Power Pro	Tank 1135A	186	Diesel	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tank. Hosing or washing down area. Leaking tanks. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	• Non structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventive Maintenance. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training. – Spill Response. • Structural BMPs. – Overfill protection. – Containment.
TACAMO	Tank 1171A Tank 1175A Tank 1177A	366 125 350	Diesel Diesel Diesel		
Building 1202	Tank 1201A	5,000	De-icing		
Building 1207 Power Pro	Tank 1207A	186	Diesel		
Building 1290 Power Pro	Tank 1290A	186	Diesel		
Building 8490 Power Pro	T8499A	230	Diesel		

Table 11. Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Underground Storage Tanks.

Location	Tank Number	Capacity [gallons]	Pollutant	Pollutant Source	Best Management Practices
Building 14	UT14-1* UT14-2*	600 120,000	Waste oil AFFF/water	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tank. Hosing or washing down area. Leaking tanks. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventive Maintenance. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training. – Spill Response. • Structural BMPs – Overfill Protection.
Bldg 133	UT1789 UT1742 UT1744	20,000 20,000 20,000	Gasoline Diesel Gasoline		
Building 154*	UT154-1	500	Hydraulic Fluid		
Building 155*	UT155-1	550	Hydraulic Fluid		
Building 170	UT170-8 UT170-9 UT170-10	20,000 20,000 20,000	Gasoline Gasoline Gasoline		
Building 171	UT171-5 UT171-6 UT171-7	20,000 20,000 20,000	Gasoline Gasoline Gasoline		
Building 221	UT221-2	5,760	Diesel		
Building 179	UT179-1	550	Hydraulic Fluid		
Building 801*	UT801-2	1,000	Diesel/Water		
Building 834*	UT834-1	1,000	Diesel/Water		
Building 886*	UT886-1	6,000	JP-8		
Building 1001	UT1001-4 UT1001-5	10,000 10,000	JP-8 JP-8		
Building 1202*	UT1202C	6,000	JP-8/ Oily Water		
Area B	UT1733-2 UT1733-9	4,000 500	JP-8 Waste Oil		
Area C	UT1041-1	4,000	JP-8		
Area G	UT1797-2	2,000	JP-8		
Area H	UT1779-5	2,000	JP-8		

* = These tanks are only used in emergencies to capture spills, they are normally kept empty.

Table 12. BMPs for Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Material Storage Areas.	
Targeted Constituents: Pollutants/Chemicals Stored, Oil and Grease from Equipment, Sediment and Organics.	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance. – Keep the waste and material storage areas neat and clean. – Collect and dispose of loose garbage and waste material regularly. • Material Storage Practices. – Provide adequate space for material transfer and easy access for inspection. – Store containers, drums, and bags away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills. – Stack containers according to manufacturer's instruction on pallets and above ground level to avoid corrosion due to moisture buildup. • Material Inventory Procedures. – Identify all hazardous material and material usage. – Ensure MSDSs are readily available. – Label all containers to show the name and type of substance, stock number, expiration date, etc.
Preventive Maintenance.	• Operate and maintain equipment as required by the manufacturer. • Regularly inspect equipment that could result in leaks/spills. • Program a schedule for maintenance/repair or replacement of defective equipment. • Keep accurate, up-to-date records of materials delivered and stored on site.
Loading/Unloading Practices.	• Use drip pans when transferring liquids. • Conduct loading and unloading in dry weather, if possible, in exposed areas.
Exposure Minimization Practices.	• Store materials that are likely pollutants and waste indoors or in covered areas. • Ensure appropriate security measures are in place.
Spill Response.	• Store spill response kits, including dry cleanup materials, in areas where spills might occur. • Use dry cleanup methods (e.g., absorbents). • Maintain emergency action plan.
Employee Training Program.	• Train employees on the component and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in the areas of spill prevention and responses, good housekeeping, material management practices, and preventive maintenance practices.
Structural BMPs	
Containment Facilities.	• Containment facilities shall provide for a spill containment volume equal to 110% of the largest container in the facility. • Containment facilities shall be impervious to the materials stored there.
Guidelines for Material Storage and Waste Storage Areas.	• Provide containment dikes/curbing to prevent discharge to the storm drainage system. • Provide a collection system to contain spills in place, and ensure the system is maintained and functioning properly. • Utilize roof or awning areas over truck loading areas where permissible. • Install valve-controlled sump in storm drain in loading dock areas. • Pave areas where liquid transfers take place and maintain pavement.

1.6.3. BMPs for Aboveground Storage Tanks. Spills from fueling or from the transfer of fuels to and from aboveground storage tanks can be a significant source of pollution. Fuels carry contaminants that are not easily removed by storm water treatment devices. Consequently, control at the source is particularly important for fuel spills. Leaks or spills into the containment area need to be promptly addressed to avoid storm water contamination. Containment areas

must be observed for sheen and any other irregularities prior to any discharge of accumulated storm water. The BMPs described in Table 13 apply to aboveground storage tanks.

Table 13. BMPs for Aboveground Storage Tanks.	
Targeted Constituents: Fuel, Gasoline (the Content of the Tank), Oil and Grease	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance. – Keep the area surrounding ASTs neat and clean. – Collect and dispose of loose garbage and waste material regularly. • Material Inventory Procedures. – Identify all hazardous material and material usage amounts. – Ensure MSDSs are readily available. – Label all containers to show the name and type of substance, stock number, expiration date, etc.
Preventive Maintenance.	• Operate and maintain equipment as required by the manufacturer. • Regularly inspect/test equipment that could result in leaks/spills. • Program a schedule for maintenance/repair or replacement of defective equipment. • Keep accurate, up-to-date record of materials delivered and stored on site.
Exposure Minimization Practices.	• Maintain current ICP plan and comply with ICP requirements. • Minimize exposure to storm water during transfer or loading/unloading.
Employee Training.	• Train employees on the content and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in the areas of spill prevention and responses, good housekeeping, material management practices, and preventive maintenance practices.
Spill Response.	• Store spill response kits, including dry cleanup materials. • Use dry cleanup methods (e.g., absorbents).
Structural BMPs	
Overfill Protection.	• All ASTs shall be equipped with overfill, leak and spill protection meeting 40 CFR Part 112 requirements.
Containment.	• Containment facilities shall provide for a spill containment volume equal to 110% of the largest container in the facility. • Containment facilities shall be impervious to the materials stored there. • Areas where loading and unloading occurs should be paved and designed to prevent run-on.

1.6.4. BMPs for Underground Storage Tanks. The BMPs for underground storage tanks are generally similar to those for aboveground storage tanks. Underground storage tanks require secondary containment and care must be exercised in transferring fuels to the tanks to avoid leaks or spills. The BMPs described in Table 14 apply to underground storage tanks.

1.7. Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Washing/Cleaning Areas. Table 15 identifies wash racks and cleaning areas for industrial activities. Wash rack and cleaning activity locations are shown on Tab 6.

Table 14. BMPs for Underground Storage Tanks.	
Targeted Constituents: Fuel, Gasoline (the Content of the Tank), Oil and Grease.	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance – Keep the area surrounding USTs neat and clean. – Collect and dispose of loose garbage and waste material regularly. • Material Inventory Procedures – Identify all hazardous material and material usage. – Ensure MSDSs are readily available. – Label all containers to show the name and type of substance, stock number, expiration date, etc.
Preventive Maintenance.	• Operate and maintain equipment as required by the manufacturer. • Regularly inspect/test equipment that could result in leaks/spills. ◦ Program a schedule for maintenance/repair or replacement of defective equipment.
Exposure Minimization Practices.	• Maintain current ICP plan and comply with ICP requirements. • Minimize exposure to storm water during transfer or loading/unloading.
Employee Training.	• Train employees on the content and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in the areas of spill prevention and responses, good housekeeping, material management practices, and preventive maintenance practices.
Spill Response.	• Store spill response kits, including dry cleanup materials. • Use dry cleanup methods (e.g., absorbents).
Structural BMPs	
Overfill Protection.	• All USTs shall be equipped with overfill protection in accordance with 23 CCR Chapter 16.

1.7.1. BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Washing/Cleaning Areas (Oil/Water Separators). Oil/water separators are used to control pollutants from vehicle and aircraft washing activities and other industrial activities. These activities should only be performed within the designated areas that drain to the oil/water separators. Oil/water separators must be properly maintained to ensure proper function. Oil/water separators at Building 42-A, Aerospace Ground Equipment Fueling area and Building 960, Hydraulic Multipallet Lift Sump Drain discharge to the storm system. All other oil/water separators are connected to the sanitary sewer system. The BMPs for oil/water separators are described in Table 16.

1.8. Recycling Activities. The major recycling location is the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office yard. It is located in Bldg 724. DRMO accepts scrap metal, pipes, heating-ventilation-air conditioning equipment, refrigerators, vehicles and electronics. Potential pollutant sources and corresponding Best Management Practices are in Table 17.

Table 15. Assessment of Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Washing and Cleaning Facilities.

Area	Facility Number	Volume [gallons]	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Building 18, Jet Engine Washrack	OWS 18	500	Wash water. Hosing down or washing down area. Leaking tanks. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	Oils, Fuels, Engine fluids, Metals, Solvents, Dirt, Grease, Industrial waste water, Sludge.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventative Maintenance. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training Program. • Structural BMPs. – Oil/Water Separators.
Building 42, AGE Washrack	OWS 42	690			
Building 140, Vehicle Washrack	OWS 140	690			
Building 226, Engine & Parts Steam Cleaning Area	OWS 226	690			
Building 560, Flightline Fire Station Washrack	OWS 560	690			
Building 603, POV Carwash	OWS 603	2,000			
Building 811, Aircraft Washrack	OWS 811	1,000			
Building 872, Equipment Washrack	OWS 872	690			
Building 981, Vehicle Washrack	OWS 981	690			
Building 1177, Vehicle/ Equipment Washrack	OWS 1177	690			
Building 1205, CEMIRT Washrack	OWS 1205	690			
Building 1359, Dorm Area Washrack	OWS 1359	350			
Building 1361, Dorm Area Washrack	OWS 1361	350			
Building 1833, Fuel Vehicle Washrack	OWS 1833	1000			
Building 1904, Equipment Washrack	OWS 1904	690			
Building 660 parking lot, designated car wash fund raising location	NA	NA	Road pollutants, leaking oil, fuel	Dirt, oil, grease, fuel	• Non-Structural BMPs – Exposure minimization practices. – Employee training program. • Structural BMPs – Sloped run off. – Grassy, permeable area.

Table 16. BMPs for Vehicle, Aircraft, and Equipment Washing and Cleaning Facilities .	
Targeted Constituents: Industrial Waste Water, Sludge, Oil and Grease, Sediment, Metals, and Organics	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance – Keep the cleaning and equipment washing areas neat and clean. – Collect and dispose of loose garbage and waste material regularly. • Material Inventory Procedures – Ensure MSDSs are readily available for additives used. – Label any containers to show the name and type of substance, stock number, expiration date, etc.
Preventive Maintenance.	• Operate and maintain OWS as required for efficient operation. • Regularly inspect OWS to prevent breakthrough and overflow. • Maintain schedule for maintenance in removing accumulated oil and sludge.
Exposure Minimization Practices.	• Restrict vehicle and equipment washing to designated areas. • Direct fund raising car wash run off to grassy, permeable areas. • Protect storm drains during washing operations. • Minimize exposure to storm water during maintenance (cleaning OWS). • Do not wash under hoods, undercarriages or oily POVs during fundraising carwashes.
Employee Training Program.	• Train employees on the content and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in the areas of spill prevention and responses, good housekeeping, material management practices, and preventive maintenance practices.
Spill Response.	• Store spill response kits, dry cleanup materials, in areas where spill might occur. • Use dry cleanup methods (e.g., absorbents) if possible. • Maintain a current Integrated Contingency Plan.
Structural BMPs	
Oil/Water Separators.	• Provide discharge to sanitary sewer.
Grassy Permeable Area	• Fund raising POV car washes in designated area only which drains to grassy, permeable area.

Table 17. Assessment of Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Recycling Facilities.

Area	Activity/Process	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Recycling Facility, DRMO, Bldg 724	Equipment and Material Recycling.	Improper disposal or handling. Leaking storage containers. Rainfall runoff/run-on.	Hydraulic fluid, oil, grease, other stored materials, sediment, metals, organics, fuel.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Exposure Minimization . – Employee Training. • Structural BMPs. – Drip Pans. – Covers.

1.8.1. BMPs for Recycling Activities Scrap metal, pipes, heating-ventilation-air conditioning equipment, refrigerators, vehicles and electronic are received and stored in the DRMO yard for recycling off base. Material and vehicles may have dirt or oil on them which can be washed off by the rain, or contain fluids which can leak or be spilled during handling. Electronic waste may contain tubes and coatings containing chemicals which can be released to the environment if broken. Scrap metal may have flaking paint or rust that can weather and wash off. BMPs for recycling facilities are contained in Table 18.

1.8.1.1. Keep surrounding area neat and clean. Elimination of hazards to walking and driving minimize the chances of accidents where materials can be spilled.

1.8.1.2. Maintain proper storage. This includes adequate storage space to minimize chances of accidents that could result in spills or leaks caused by damage. Fragile material, such as electronic waste, should be stored indoors.

1.8.1.3. Inspect material and vehicle storage before rain events to identify spill or leaks that need to be cleaned up or protected.

1.8.1.4. Use drip pans to capture leaks under vehicles. Drip pans may be used as a preventive measure before leaks are discovered. Look for leaks under engines, transmissions, brakes and other hydraulic components.

1.8.1.5. Use covers over material or equipment that is dirty, leaking or has flaking paint or rust to reduce chance of rain washing off into soil or storm drains.

Table 18. BMPs for Recycling Facilities.

Targeted Constituents: Hydraulic Fluid, Oil and Grease, Fuels, Paint, Rust, Refrigerant, Electronic Wastes.

BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance. – Keep the area surrounding the recycling facility neat and clean. – Collect and dispose of loose garbage and waste material regularly. • Material Storage Practices. – Provide adequate space for easy access for inspection. – Cover or enclose parts that contained liquid (such as hydraulic fluid, fuel oil, etc.). • Material Inventory Procedures. – Inspect material and vehicles prior to anticipated rain events for leaking parts and take the necessary actions (by removing from outside or containing the leaking material). – Minimize the length of time material and vehicles are stored.
Exposure Minimization Practices.	• Avoid storing leaking equipment outside, unless absolutely necessary (in which case leaking material shall be contained). • Cover materials that contain potential pollutants. • If the drip pan is exposed to rain water, a minimum of 6-inch depth is required and shall be replaced every 24 hours.
Employee Training Program.	• Train employees on the content and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in the areas of spill prevention and responses, good housekeeping, material management practices, and preventive maintenance practices.
Structural BMPs	
	• Drip Pans. – Place under leaking equipment components. Use a preventive measures in likely areas before leaks occur. • Covers. – Place covers over material or equipment that is dirty, leaking or flaking paint. Secure covers with rope or weight edges to keep in place.

1.9. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities. Industrial dust and particulate generating activities are regulated by air permits issued by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. Operations such as fiberglass and abrasives blasting occur indoors or in protective booths or glove boxes connected to settling chambers or bag houses. Construction sites over 1 acre are regulated by separate permits issued by the State Water Resources Control Board that contain site specific BMPs. Construction sites less than 1 acre that are not regulated by a separate permit are regulated by this SWPPP. Potential pollutant sources and corresponding Best Management Practices are in Table 19.

Table 19. Assessment of Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.

Area	Activity/ Process	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Base Wide	Construction. Demolition. Industrial Operations.	Building demolition. Excavating. Grading. Improper Storage and handling. Vehicle operation. Painting.	Dirt/Dust Insulation. Paint Chips Cement. Wallboard. Paint.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training Program. – Scheduling. – Watering. • Structural BMPs. – Roll Off Dumpsters. – Covers. – Vacuum Trucks.

1.9.1. BMPs for dust and particulate Generating Activities. BMPs for dust and particulate control apply mostly to building demolition and grading. Because it is generally windy, BMPs for dust and particulate control are important to implement. Material can blow from a site and be easily carried into creeks or areas where run off will carry it down storm drains. In addition, there are areas of sensitive habitat that can be adversely affected by a layer of dust or particulate matter. BMPs for dust and particulate generating activities are contained in Table 20.

1.9.1.1. Minimize airborne dust during building demolition by wetting the structure with water. Wet debris piles when moving or loading into trucks for disposal. Do not generate runoff with excessive water usage. Avoid demolition on extremely windy days if wetting the site does not minimize dust and particulate generation.

1.9.1.2. Minimize size of soil and debris piles by removing frequently or continuously. Large piles increase the surface area and amount of material exposed to wind and rain. Piles left in place longer than necessary become sources of dust and particulate matter.

1.9.1.3. Minimize dust generated by equipment traveling on dirt roads and parking areas by limiting the speed at which vehicles are allowed to travel. Keep traffic areas damp using a water truck to sprinkle the dirt. Do not wet to the point of creating mud or runoff.

1.9.1.4. When excavating or grading, wet the area immediately in front of equipment with a stream of water to minimize dust. Wet the material dirt being loaded into dump trucks.

1.9.1.5. Clean paved roads and parking lots. Use vacuum trucks with filter bags or mechanical sweepers with a wet system to prevent dust generation. Clean roads and parking lots often to prevent the accumulation of dirt and debris.

Table 20. BMPs for Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.	
Targeted Constituents: Dirt/Dust, Insulation, Paint, Paint Chips, Concrete, Wall Board (or similar).	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance. – Keep the area neat and clean. – Clean up spilled material.
Exposure Minimization	• Avoid large material piles by hauling off. Do not operate during high wind events.
Scheduling.	• Avoid work during high wind events. – Do not grade, excavate or demolish buildings. – Do not fill dumpsters or dump trucks with equipment such as front end loaders.
Watering.	• Keep dust and particulates damp. – Spray water on structures being demolished. – Spray water on debris piles being moved or loaded for hauling off base. – Spray water on areas being graded or excavated as well as access roads and parking areas being traveled by equipment. (Note – Use only enough water for dust control. Do not create runoff or erosion).
Employee Training Program.	• Train employees on the content and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in general construction BMPs such as those found in California Regional Water Quality Control Board Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual and EPA's NPDES National Menu of Best Management Practices for Construction.
Structural BMPs	
	• Roll- Off Dumpsters. – Use covered roll-off dumpsters for dusty debris to minimize handling and exposure to wind. • Covers. – Keep debris piles covered when windy or until pick up. • Vacuum Trucks and Mechanical Sweepers. – Use filtered vacuum trucks or wet mechanical sweepers to remove dust from road.

1.10. Soil Erosion. Soil erosion can occur from wind or rain. During the dry season when winds increase, soil piles can blow away into creeks, storm drains or sensitive habitat areas. During the wet season, soil piles as well as unprotected construction sites can erode from rain and wash into the same areas. Specifically, the soil management holding area near Building 1365 has been identified for soil erosion potential, however, any area of exposed soil, including embankments or sloped areas can erode during heavy rains or emergencies such as broken water or forced sewer mains . Construction sites greater than 1 acre are regulated under separate construction storm water permits issued by the State Water Resources Control Board that contain site specific BMPs to control soil erosion. Construction sites less than 1 acre that are not regulated by a separate permit are regulated by this plan. Potential pollutant sources and corresponding Best Management Practices are in Table 21.

Table 21. Assessment of Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Soil Erosion Generating Activities.				
Area	Activity/ Process	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Base Wide.	Building demolition. Building construction. Excavating. Grading. Exposed soil. Any slope or embankment.	Improper Storage and handling. Vehicle operation. Rain. Wind.	Dirt/Dust.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training Program. – Scheduling. • Structural BMPs. – Preservation of Existing Vegetation. – Sand Bag Barriers. – Fiber Rolls. – Retention Basins. – Silt Fences. – Erosion Control Blankets. – Covers. – Retention Basins. – Maintenance of storm. water conveyances

1.10.1. BMPs for Soil Erosion Control. Care must be exercised to avoid disturbing soil unnecessarily. During construction or demolition, including grading or excavating, areas of disturbed soil including soil piles must be protected to prevent wind and rain from eroding them into storm drains, creeks and areas of sensitive habitat. BMPs for erosion control are contained in Table 22.

1.10.1.1. Work carefully to minimize the amount of soil that is disturbed. Minimize soil piles, parking, lay down areas and access roads.

1.10.1.2 Maintain vegetation. Vegetative cover reduces erosion by shielding surface soil from wind and rain, increasing soil infiltration properties, slowing runoff, and physically holding the soil in place with root mass.

1.10.1.3. Slow and filter the flow. The velocity of runoff should be slowed as much as possible, and sheet flow should be maintained as long as possible. Fast moving water in concentrated areas creates erosion. Methods to slow and filter flow include sand bags, silt fences, fiber rolls, vegetation, check dams, retention basins, gravel berms, hay bales. Use energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at discharge areas to slow the velocity of the flow.

1.10.1.4. Protect exposed areas. Prevent flow from crossing disturbed areas. Use interceptor dikes, sand bag berms and swales. Divert flow into natural grass-lined drainage courses, ditches, or culverts. Exposed soil surfaces should be planted and/or covered with mulch, geotextile

blankets or other suitable material to support vegetation as soon as it is practical. Short term temporary protection can be achieved with secured plastic tarps.

1.10.1.5. Maintenance. Perform maintenance to clear blockage in storm drains. Remove sediment, vegetation and debris to prevent flooding and un-natural storm water flows.

Table 22. BMPs for Soil Erosion Control.

Targeted Constituents: Dirt/Dust	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Exposure Minimization Practices.	• Avoid large or long term soil piles. – Haul dirt off frequently or continuously during construction. – Do not allow piles to remain unprotected for long periods. • Work carefully to avoid disturbing soil unnecessarily.
Scheduling.	• Avoid work during rainy season. – Do not grade or excavate if soil cannot be prevented from leaving site.
Employee Training Program.	• Train employees on the content and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees in general construction BMPs such as those found in California Regional Water Quality Control Board Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual and EPA's NPDES National Menu of Best Management Practices for Construction.
Structural BMPs	
Protection.	• Vegetation. – Preserve existing vegetation. – Hydro seed after construction.
Barriers and filters.	• Keep debris piles covered when windy or until pick up. • Sand Bags, hay bales, filter fabric, silt fences, retention basin.
Covers.	– Divert flow away from exposed soil. – Slow flow to reduce velocity and erosion. – Filter flow to remove sediment. – Retain flow to allow percolation and reduce runoff. • Geotextiles. – Prevents rains from washing soil away. – Allows for revegetation. • Tarps. – Prevent rain from washing away soil. – Prevents soil from becoming saturated and sliding.
Maintenance of storm water conveyances.	• Catch basins, storm grates, pipes. – Clean pipes to increase flow. – Clean catch basin and grates of dirt and debris that blocks pipes.

1.11. Fertilizer, Pesticide and Herbicide Storage. Fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides are stored in Buildings 905, 2010, 860 and 648. Only the product in Bldg 648 is available for general public use. The rest is for industrial use and applied by base or contractor personnel. Potential pollutant sources and corresponding Best Management Practices are contained in Table 23.

1.11.1. BMPs for fertilizers, pesticides and herbicide Storage. Fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides can enter the waterways due to spills or leaks near storm drains, or over application in soil or on vegetation near these locations. Applicators and consumers must be careful to handle,

store and apply these chemicals according to manufacturer's instructions. Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding Best Management Practices for Fertilizer, Pesticide and Herbicide Storage and use are contained in Table 24.

Table 23. Assessment of Potential Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs for Fertilizer, Pesticide and Herbicide Storage.

Area	Activity/ Process	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Building 648	Storage. Resale.	Improper handling. Improper storage, including torn, broken or deteriorated bags or containers.	Nutrients.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training Program. • Structural BMPs. – Temporary or Permanent Roofs. – Heavy Duty Tarps. – Berms.
Bldg 860, 905, 2010	Storage Industrial and golf course applications.	Improper handling. Improper storage, including torn, broken or deteriorated bags or containers. Improper application. Improper equipment filling. Equipment cleaning.	Nutrients.	• Non-Structural BMPs. – Good Housekeeping. – Preventive Maintenance. – Exposure Minimization Practices. – Employee Training Program. Equipment Maintenance. • Structural BMPs. – Temporary or Permanent Roofs. – Heavy Duty Tarps. – Berms.

1.11.1.1. Keep areas around stored chemicals clear and provide adequate space. Clear and adequate space will minimize the chances of an accident and will make bags and containers more accessible for inspection for proper storage or damage.

1.11.1.2. Store bags and containers according to manufacturer's recommendations. Do not store near flame or high traffic areas where damage can occur. Do not stack bags or containers on top of one another so the weight from above causes bags and containers on bottom to tear or break. Store on proper pallets for handling. Use proper material handling equipment that will not damage bags or containers.

1.11.1.3. Minimize exposure of bags and containers to the elements. Do not store in direct sunlight or exposed to the elements for prolonged periods of time. Bags and containers and may

become brittle and deteriorate. Cover bags and containers with a roof or similar shelter, or secure under tarps. Do not uncover more material than is needed in a reasonable period of time.

1.11.1.4. Clean up spills immediately. Do not allow chemicals to remain on the ground where wind, rain or irrigation can wash it into storm drains or directly into creeks. If torn or damaged bags or containers are discovered, remove and dispose of immediately, or and secure so no further leaking occurs if immediate disposal is not practical.

1.11.1.5. Properly maintain and operate applicator equipment. This will minimize the chances of leaking or over-application. Apply according to manufacturer's instruction. Assure applicator personnel are properly trained in mixing and application techniques.

Table 24 BMPs for Fertilizer, Pesticide and Herbicide Storage.	
Targeted Constituents: Nutrients, Pesticides, Fertilizers, Herbicides.	
BMP	BMP Description
Non-Structural BMPs	
Good Housekeeping.	• Operation and Maintenance. – Keep area surrounding the storage locations neat and clean. – Collect and dispose of loose garbage and waste material regularly. • Material Storage Practices. – Provide adequate space for handling, storage, inspection and consumer pickup. – Store containers and particularly bags according to manufacture's recommendations. Do not store so weight of material above causes bags or containers beneath to tear or burst. – Utilize storage rack systems to minimize need to stack bags and containers on top of one another. – Keep bags or containers on pallets and off ground to minimize deterioration. • Material Inventory Procedures. – Do not store material in excessive quantities that result in long storage times and increased likelihood of deteriorated bags or containers. – Designate areas for material storage so it may be readily located for 100% inspection. – Estimate weekly demand and uncover only the material expected to be sold or used during the week. – Inspect bags and containers weekly for damage or leaking material.
Exposure Minimization Practices.	• Keep excess inventory covered to protect from rain and sun. The preferred method would be under roof, however, plastic tarps may suffice if maintained secured and without tears. • Clean up spilled material immediately and dispose of properly. • Immediately remove torn, deteriorated or broken bags and containers. Store under cover until properly disposed. Dispose of quickly.
Employee Training Program.	• Train employees on the content and goals of the SWPPP. • Train employees to properly store and protect material. • Train employees in the areas of spill prevention and clean up, good housekeeping, material management practices, and preventive maintenance practices.
Structural BMPs	
	• Construct roofs, either permanent or temporary, over material storage areas. • Cover bags and containers with heavy duty tarps, particularly excess inventory. • Secure tarps with twine or heavy duty tape such as duct tape. • If bags or containers must be stored on ground, use portable berms to divert run-on • Application Equipment Maintenance.

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ANNEX Z TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP))
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
DISTRIBUTION

ORGANIZATION	#COPIES	ORGANIZATION	#COPIES
60 AMW/CCEA	1	60 MDG/CC	1
60 CPTS/CC	1	60 DS/CC	1
60 AMW/DS	1	60 MDOS/CC	1
60 AMW/CP	1	60 MDSS/CC	1
60 AMW/XPO	3	60 MDTS/CC	1
60 AMW/JA	1	60 MSGS/CC	1
60 AMW/PA	1	60 AMDS/CC	1
60 AMW/SE	1	60 AMDS/SGPB	1
60 OG/CC	1	615 AMOG/CC	1
60 OSS/CC	1	615 AMS/CC	1
21 AS/CC	1	715 AMS/CC	1
22 AS/CC	1	815 AMS/CC	1
9 ARS/CC	1	615 AMOS/CC	1
6 ARS/CC	1		
		349 AMW/CC	1
60 MXG/CC	1	349 OG/CC	1
60 MOS/CC	1	349 MXG/CC	1
60 AMXS/CC	1	349 MSG/CC	1
660 AMXS/CC	1	349 MDG/CC	1
60 EMS/CC	1		
60 CMS/CC	1	AAFES/SVE	1
		AFOSI/Det 303/CC	1
60 MSG/CC	1	AF Band/CC	1
60 APS/CC	1	CEMIRT	1
60 CES/CC	1	DECA	1
60 CS/CC	1	DRMO	1
60 CONS/CC	1	ROICC	1
60 LRS/CC	1	VQ-3 DET	1
60 MSS/CC	1	3rd Bde, 91st Div	1
60 SFS/CC	1	373 TRS/Det 14/CC	1
60 SVS/CC	1		
		15 EMTF	1

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TAB 1 TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
STORM WATER SAMPLING AND MONITORING PLAN

Storm Water Sampling

Storm water samples will be collected from storm water outfalls and secondary containment areas during the first storm event and one other storm event of the rainy season. Samples from the outfalls will be collected during the first hour of discharge. Samples from secondary containment areas will be collected during or immediately prior to the release of storm water. All storm water samples will be grab samples. Samples will be analyzed according to the schedule provided in Table T1-1.

Weather conditions will be monitored using a combination of Doppler radar observations and coordination with Base weather personnel. Sampling personnel will prepare to sample the outfall locations once a storm significant enough to result in discharge has been identified. Visual observations, such as ponding and runoff, will be recorded and used to determine storm water discharge.

To ensure that all outfall samples will be collected during the first hour of discharge, the sampling personnel will be organized as follows:

- Sampler #1 – Collect samples from A1 and A2
- Sampler #2 – Collect samples from Outfall III, Outfall IV, and Outfall VI
- Sampler #3 – Collect samples from II-2 (Culvert 10-N-1), II-3 (Manhole 10-N-5), and II-4 (Culvert 10-N-2)
- Sampler #4 – Available to assist as necessary

Collection of the secondary containment samples will be coordinated with Base personnel. If possible the secondary containment samples will be collected on the same day as the outfall samples to maximize efficiency. All sampling equipment, including bottles, labels, and COC forms, will be organized and prepared in advance. The actual time of sample collection will be added to the COC forms in the field. Sampling equipment will depend upon location.

Field measurements for pH will be completed at the time of sample collection. All other samples will be shipped in coolers with ice to California Laboratory Services (CLS) for analysis. Upon completion of each sampling event, a copy of the COC forms will be faxed to 60 CES/CEVC.

Equipment Decontamination

All equipment that may come in contact with samples will be thoroughly decontaminated prior to each use. Decontamination procedures for all non-disposable equipment, except as noted below, are as follows:

- Scrub with a solution of potable water and Alconox
- Rinse with copious amounts of potable water
- Rinse with distilled water

For equipment used to collect samples for metals (e.g. the sample bottle for the automatic sampler), decontamination procedures are as follows:

- Scrub with a solution of potable water and Alconox
- Rinse with (1+1) nitric acid
- Rinse with potable water
- Rinse with (1+1) hydrochloric acid
- Rinse with potable water
- Rinse with deionized water
- Rinse with distilled water

Sample Labeling

The sample label will attach directly to the sample container. Information that will be provided on the label includes the following:

- Project name
- Project location
- Sample ID (will reflect the sample location)
- Sample location
- Container (volume and type)
- Number of containers
- Preservation in container, if any
- Analyses requested
- Date sample collected
- Time sample collected (24-hour military time)
- Initials of sampler
- Laboratory

Chain of Custody Form

The chain of custody (COC) form serves as an official record of sample collection information, analyses requested, and sample tracking. The COC number will reflect the laboratory that the samples will be shipped to, the date the samples were collected, and the project location. Information that will be provided on the COC includes the following:

- Project name
- Project location
- Sample date
- Sample time
- Sample type (composite or grab sample)
- Sample ID
- Number of containers for each sample
- Type of container for each sample
- Preservative, if any, for each sample
- Analyses requested
- Special requests, if any
- Sampler's name and relinquish date/time

Sample possession must be traceable from the time of collection until receipt of the samples at the analytical laboratory.

Recordkeeping and Data Assessment

The analytical results from all sampling events will be reviewed for compliance with the associated permits. The analytical laboratory will provide the results electronically as well as in hard-copy report. Copies of all results, COC forms, sample certification forms, and any field notes will be kept in the project files.

Reporting Requirements

The following reports and deliverables shall be provided to 60 CES/CEVC:

- COC Forms (provided to 60 CES/CEVC immediately upon completion of each sampling event)
- Sample Certification Forms (provided to 60 CES/CEVC immediately upon completion of each sampling event)
- Laboratory Analytical Reports (provided electronically to 60 CES/CEVC immediately upon availability with the final laboratory analytical report provided no later than the eighth calendar day of the month following the month the samples are collected)

Table T1-1
Sampling Locations – Schedule and Analyses
Compliance Sampling for Storm Water Discharges, Travis AFB

Location	Frequency	Sample Type	Analysis	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
A2	Twice	Grab	CAM 17 Metals (EPA 200.7/200.8/245.1)	X									X		
A2	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X									X		
A2	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X									X		
A2	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X									X		
A2	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X									X		
A2	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X									X		
II-2	Twice	Grab	CAM 17 Metals (EPA 200.7/200.8/245.1)	X									X		
II-2	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X									X		
II-2	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X									X		
II-2	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X									X		
II-2	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X									X		
II-2	Twice	Grab	COD (EPA 410.4)	X									X		
II-2	Twice	Grab	BOD (EPA 405.1)	X									X		

Table T1-1 Cont.

Sampling Locations – Schedule and Analyses

Compliance Sampling for Storm Water Discharges, Travis AFB

II-2	Twice	Grab	Ammonia (EPA 350.2)	X								X		
II-2	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X								X		
II-3	Twice	Grab	CAM 17 Metals (EPA 200.7/200.8/245.1)	X								X		
II-3	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X								X		
II-3	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X								X		
II-3	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X								X		
II-3	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X								X		
II-3	Twice	Grab	COD (EPA 410.4)	X								X		
II-3	Twice	Grab	BOD (EPA 405.1)	X								X		
II-3	Twice	Grab	Ammonia (EPA 350.2)	X								X		
II-3	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X								X		
II-4	Twice	Grab	CAM 17 Metals (EPA 200.7/200.8/245.1)	X								X		
II-4	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X								X		
II-4	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X								X		
II-4	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X								X		
II-4	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X								X		
II-4	Twice	Grab	COD (EPA 410.4)	X								X		
II-4	Twice	Grab	BOD (EPA 405.1)	X								X		
II-4	Twice	Grab	Ammonia (EPA 350.2)	X								X		
II-4	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X								X		
A1	Twice	Grab	CAM 17 Metals (EPA 200.7/200.8/245.1)	X								X		
A1	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X								X		
A1	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X								X		
A1	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X								X		
A1	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X								X		
A1	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X								X		
Outfall IV	Twice	Grab	CAM 17 Metals (EPA 200.7/200.8/245.1)	X								X		
Outfall IV	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X								X		
Outfall IV	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X								X		
Outfall IV	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X								X		
Outfall IV	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X								X		
Outfall IV	Twice	Grab	COD (EPA 410.4)	X								X		

Table T1-1 Cont.															
Sampling Locations – Schedule and Analyses															
Compliance Sampling for Storm Water Discharges, Travis AFB															
Outfall IV	Twice	Grab	BOD (EPA 405.1)	X									X		
Outfall IV	Twice	Grab	Ammonia (EPA 350.2)	X									X		
Outfall IV	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X									X		
Outfall III	Twice	Grab	CAM 17 Metals (EPA 200.7/200.8/245.1)	X									X		
Outfall III	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X									X		
Outfall III	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X									X		
Outfall III	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X									X		
Outfall III	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X									X		
Outfall III	Twice	Grab	COD (EPA 410.4)	X									X		
Outfall III	Twice	Grab	BOD (EPA 405.1)	X									X		
Outfall III	Twice	Grab	Ammonia (EPA 350.2)	X									X		
Outfall III	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X									X		
Outfall VI	Twice	Grab	CAM 17 Metals (EPA 200.7/200.8/245.1)	X									X		
Outfall VI	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X									X		
Outfall VI	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X									X		
Outfall VI	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X									X		
Outfall VI	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X									X		
Outfall VI	Twice	Grab	COD (EPA 410.4)	X									X		
Outfall VI	Twice	Grab	BOD (EPA 405.1)	X									X		
Outfall VI	Twice	Grab	Ammonia (EPA 350.2)	X									X		
Outfall VI	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X									X		
POL Area B	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X									X		
POL Area B	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X									X		
POL Area B	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X									X		
POL Area B	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X									X		
POL Area B	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X									X		
POL Area C	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X									X		
POL Area C	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X									X		
POL Area C	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X									X		
POL Area C	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X									X		
POL Area C	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X									X		
POL Area F(N)	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X									X		
POL Area F(N)	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X									X		

Table T1-1 Cont.

Sampling Locations – Schedule and Analyses

Compliance Sampling for Storm Water Discharges, Travis AFB

POL Area F(N)	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X								X		
POL Area F(N)	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X								X		
POL Area F(N)	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X								X		
POL Area F(N)	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X								X		
POL Area F(N)	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X								X		
POL Area F(N)	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X								X		
POL Area F(N)	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X								X		
POL Area F(S)	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X								X		
POL Area H	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X								X		
POL Area H	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X								X		
POL Area H	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X								X		
POL Area H	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X								X		
POL Area H	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X								X		
POL Area G	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X								X		
POL Area G	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X								X		
POL Area G	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X								X		
POL Area G	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X								X		
POL Area G	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	CAM 17 Metals (EPA 200.7/200.8/245.1)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	Total Cyanide (EPA 335.2)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	TPH-DRO (EPA 8015B)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	TSS (EPA 160.2)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	Specific Conductivity (EPA 120.1)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	TOC (EPA 415.1)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	COD (EPA 410.4)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	BOD (EPA 405.1)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	Ammonia (EPA 350.2)	X								X		
TSDF	Twice	Grab	pH (Field Instrument)	X								X		

Notes: TPH-DRO = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Diesel Range Organics; TSS=Total Suspended Solids; TOC= Total Organic Carbon; BOD=Biological Oxygen Demand; COD=Chemical Oxygen Demand;
Storm water sampling to be completed within the first hour discharge during a storm event.

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TAB 2 TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
STORM WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Site A1 – North of Duck Pond Influent from Discharge Area IV
Sample Parameters –CAM17/TPH-DRO/TSS/EC/TOC/pH
Sample Vessels Required – 500 ml polyethylene, nitric acid/250 ml amber, none/500ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, none/2-40ml VOAs, hydrochloric acid/field instrument

Site A2 – Influent Westside David Grant Medical Center
Sample Parameters – CAM17/TPH-DRO/TSS/EC/TOC/pH
Sample Vessels and Preservative Required – 500 ml polyethylene, nitric acid/250 ml amber, none/500ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, none/2-40ml VOAs, hydrochloric acid/field equipment

POL Storage Areas B, C, G, F and H Secondary Containment
Special Instructions - 60 CES/CEVC will contact POL Lab to arrange visit. Sample half the volume from each site, mix like samples together forming composite samples.
Sample Parameters – TPH-DRO/TSS/EC/TOC/pH
Sample Vessels Required – 250 ml amber, none/500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, none/2-40 ml VOAs, hydrochloric acid/field instrument

TSDF
Special Instructions - 60 CES/CEVC will contact TSDF to arrange visit. Sample half the volume from each site, mix like samples together forming composite samples.
Sample Parameters – CAM17/TPH-DRO/TSS/EC/TOC/COD/BOD/NH3/pH
Sample Vessels Required – 500 ml polyethylene, nitric acid/250 ml amber, none/500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, none/2-40 ml VOAs, hydrochloric acid/250 ml amber, sulfuric acid/500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, sulfuric acid/field instrument

Site II-2, II-3, II-4 – Discharge from Aerial Port, Hangars and Runway Area
Sample Parameters – TPH-DRO/TSS/EC/TOC/COD/BOD/NH3/pH
Sample Vessels Required –250 ml amber, none/500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, none/2-40 ml VOAs, hydrochloric acid/250 ml amber, sulfuric acid/500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, sulfuric acid/field instrument

Outfall III
Sample Parameters – CAM17/TPH-DRO/TSS/EC/TOC/COD/BOD/NH3/pH
Sample Vessels Required – 500 ml polyethylene, nitric acid/250ml amber, none/500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, none/2-40ml VOAs, hydrochloric acid/250 ml amber, sulfuric acid/ 500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, sulfuric acid/field instrument.

Outfall IV
Sample Parameters - CAM17/TPH-DRO/TSS/EC/TOC/ COD/BOD/NH3/pH
Sample Vessels Required - 500 ml polyethylene, nitric acid/250ml amber, none/500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, none/2-40ml VOAs, hydrochloric acid/250 ml amber, sulfuric acid/ 500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, sulfuric acid/field instrument.

Outfall VI
Sample Parameters - CAM17/TPH-DRO/TSS/EC/TOC/ COD/BOD/NH3/pH
Sample Vessels Required - 500 ml polyethylene, nitric acid/250ml amber, none/500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, none/2-40ml VOAs, hydrochloric acid/250 ml amber, sulfuric acid/ 500 ml polyethylene, none/250 ml polyethylene, sulfuric acid/field instrument.

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TAB 3 TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
STORM WATER INSPECTION FORM

60 CES/CEV
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Site Inspection Checklist

Inspector: _____ Date: _____ Inspection Type Routine ___ Follow-up ____ Other ____

Building No. _____ Organization _____ POC _____ Tele # _____

The items below have been inspected. Major findings represent violations of State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ (NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit) or Order 99-08-DWQ (NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit) as indicated. Minor findings represent violations of the current TAFB Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) only. All findings shall be corrected as described. Findings closed on the spot (COS) are indicated as such.

Type of site being evaluated (check one)

____Construction Site Equal To Or Greater Than 1 Acre (Complete Sections A and B)
____Construction Site Less Than 1 Acre or Maintenance Activity (Complete Section B)
____Industrial Site (Complete Sections C through J)

	Compliant	Minor	Major	REQUIREMENT	VIOLATION / CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
SECTION A Inspection of Construction Sites 1 Acre or Larger					
1				Has a Completed Notice Of Intent, site map and appropriate fee been submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board? SWRCB Order 99-08-DWQ, para 4	
2				Has the contractor developed and maintained a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan? (SWPPP) SWRCB Order 99-08-DWQ, para 4	
3				Is there a copy of the NOI and Receipt of NOI in the SWPPP? SWRCB Order 99-08-DWQ, Section A.5.c (4)	
4				Does the contractor complete an Annual Storm Water Compliance Certification report by July 1 of each year? SWRCB 99-08-DWQ, Section B.4	
5				Is there a copy of the Annual Storm Water Compliance Certification Report in the SWPPP?	
6				Are inspections conducted before and after storm events, and every 24 hours during extended storm events? SWRCB Order 99-08-DWQ, Section B.3	
7				Are inspection records maintained at the site?	

SECTION B All Construction Sites – Work on sites over 1 acre must comply with contractor SWPPP. Work on sites under 1 acre must comply with 60 AMW SWPPP.						
1				Are there signs of erosion or other pollutants reaching storm drains, drainage swales or creeks?		
2				Is the contractor properly implementing own SWPPP or 60 AMW SWPPP BMPs?		
3				Which of the following BMPs are being implemented or NEED to be implemented? Explain.		
3a					Preservation of existing vegetation	
3b					Slope grading	
3c					Seeding	
3d					Dust control	
3e					Erosion control blankets and geotextiles	
3f					Fiber rolls	
3g					Stabilized construction entrance	
3h					Entrance/exit tire wash	
3i					Street cleaning	
3j					Outlet protection	
3k					Silt fence	
3l					Sand bag barrier	
3m					Storm drain inlet protection	
3n					Sediment basin	
3o					Soil and demolition waste management (Piles covered or frequently removed?)	
3p					Hazardous waste management	
3q					Spill prevention and control	
3r					Drip pans used to collect fluids from leaking equipment and vehicles	
3s					Oily vehicles and equipment covered to protect from rain	
3t					Material delivery, handling and storage	
3u					Handling/disposal of cement and concrete	
3v					Pavement construction management	
3w					Sanitary sewer management	
3x					Landscape management	
3y					Potable water sources related to operation, maintenance, or testing of potable water system	

SECTION C Drain Management - Industrial Sites					
1				Exterior surfaces and storm drains free of chemical and oil stains	
2				Oil water separators (if present) regularly and properly maintained/documented	
3				Causes of any observed stains identified	
4				Interior drains connected to sanitary sewer	
5				Drains from process units protected and/or sealed to prevent discharge to sanitary sewer/storm drain	
6				Drains in secondary containment secured in the closed position	
7				Operators of secondary containment areas check for sheen, odor, or discoloration before opening the valve	
8				Operators of secondary containment areas keep records of the time, date and operator who opened the drain	
SECTION D Equipment/Material Storage - Industrial Sites					
1				Materials/wastes stored to prevent spills from entering sanitary sewer and storm drains, lids in place and secure, dumpsters covered, empty containers covered awaiting off-site disposal	
2				Materials, products, and containers protected from rain	
3				Are containers stacked according to manufacturer's instructions on pallets and above ground level to avoid corrosion due to moisture buildup	
4				Adequate space provided for material transfer and easy access for inspection	
5				Exterior equipment free of oils and other residues that may enter storm drains	
6				Drip pans used to collect fluids from leaking equipment and vehicles	
SECTION E Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges - Industrial Sites					
1				Do any of the following authorized non-storm water discharges occur? SWRCB Order 97-03-DWQ Section D.1	
1a				Fire hydrant flushing	
1b				Drinking water fountains	
1c				Atmospheric condensates including refrigeration, air conditioning and compressor condensate Irrigation	
1d				Foundation or footing drainage	

SECTION F Un-authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges - Industrial Sites						
1				Do any of the following UN-authorized non-storm water discharges occur? SWRCB Order 97-03-DWQ Fact Sheet		
1a					Washing/rinsing vehicles or equipment	
1b					Washing buildings	
1c					Washing sidewalks	
1d					Spilling or leaking materials	
					Run-off from improperly disposed material	
1e					Discharge of any water with a sheen	
SECTION G Waste Management - Industrial Sites						
1				Wash waters and mop waters drained to sanitary sewer		
2				Steam cleaning/pressure washing drained to oil/water separator and/or sanitary sewer		
3				Outside areas kept clean		
4				Car wash water discharged to landscaping or sanitary sewer		
5				Facility orderly and neat		
Section H Spill Prevention and Clean Up – Industrial Sites						
1				Spills cleaned up using dry cleaning methods		
2				Spill clean-up kits readily available		
3				Updated spill response plan on site		
SECTION I Employee Training - Industrial Sites						
1				Employees trained in proper spill clean-up		
2				Employees trained in proper waste disposal		
3				Employees viewed 60 CES/CEV Storm Water Pollution Prevention power point presentation		
4				Employees viewed 60 CES/CEV Sanitary Sewer Accidental Spill Prevention power point presentation		
Section J Industrial Processes – Industrial Sites						
1				Does shop review the FSSD Building Inventory and is it updated quarterly?		
2				Is the FSSD Building Inventory correct?		
3				Have Federal Categorical Metal Finishing Operations been added or subtracted without notification?		
4				Is the shop recording all metal finishing process waste disposal?		
5				Are OWS BMPs in place?		

TAB 4 TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SERVICE (USGS) TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

1.0 The Travis AFB United States Geological Service topographical map is on file in 60 CES/CEV and is available for official use.

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TAB 5 TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
STORM WATER SYSTEM DRAINAGE BASIN

1.0 The Travis AFB Storm Water System Drainage Basin map is on file in 60 CES/CEV and available for official use.

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TAB 6 TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
TRAVIS AFB INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITES

1.0 The Travis AFB Industrial Activities map is on file in 60 CES/CEV and is available for official use.

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TAB 7 TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS WASTES

Table T7-1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS WASTES			
Absorbent Contaminated With Sulfuric Acid	Lubricating Oil (Unused expired shelf life)	Universal waste-mercury batteries	Waste Ethyl Acetate/Formalin Solution
Absorbents with Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Diesel, Jet Fuel, Paint	Mixed Acids	Universal waste-alkaline batteries	Waste Fixer With Silver
Absorbents Contaminated With Potassium Hydroxide	Mixed So-Gel solid (AC-130 mixed)	Universal waste-cuprous iodide/magnesium batteries (water activated)	Waste Flammable Paints
Adhesion Promoter	N-Heptane (Pure Grade)	Universal waste-mercury containing articles	Waste Formalin
Adhesives and Resins, Flammable	Old Floor Cleaning Solution	Universal waste-nickel metal hydride batteries	Waste Flammable Paints
Arnco Flatproofing Material Component "A"	Outdated/Offspec Latex Paint	Universal waste-non flammable aerosols	Waste Grease
Batteries Non-spillable (gel type)	Oxygen Generator, Chemical (expired shelf life)	Used Engine Oil	Waste JP8 w/<15% Water
Batteries (non-rechargeable)	Pads contaminated with isopropanol	Used Formula 724 w/Hydraulic fluid, oil, and grease	Waste Lamps, Broken (Fluorescent)
Battery Shop Rinse Water with Oil	Pads saturated with fuel (JP8, Diesel, MOGAS)	Used Oil	Waste Magnetic Particle Bath
Bead Blast Paint Dust	Paint Sludge	Used OzzyJuice (Degreasing Solution c/w Oil)	Waste Mixed Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline)
Bead blast, paint dust	PCB Light Ballasts	Used PD-680 Type II w/Hydraulic fluid	Waste Non-Flammable Adhesives w/Metals Below Regulatory Limits

Table T7-1 Cont. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS WASTES			
Bulk Used Oil From AGE	Penetrant ZL-37 (Zyglo)	Vapor lamps	Waste Solvent (PD-680)
Class 9 Solid	Lab Pack, Basic Inorganic (solids and liquids), Dangerous When Wet Liquids.	Solid Paint Debris	Waste Charcoal c/w trace solvents
Contaminated Debris (empty container last contained Ethyl Acetate & Acetone)	Flammable, Organic Peroxide, Oxidizers, Spontaneous Combustibles, and Toxics	Universal waste - Nickel Cadmium Batteries (dry)	Waste Class 9 Solid
Coolant Oil (Water-soluble)	Precision Clean	Universal waste fluorescent tubes	Waste Diesel fuel
Debris c/w POL's (Solid)	Rags c/w Acetone	Wash Rack Gravel c/w POL	Waste Epoxy Additive, Flammable
Debris saturated with diesel, gasoline, JP8 (liquid)	Rags c/w Cadmium sulfate/Ethylenediamine	Waste Adhesives	Waste Paint contaminated debris containing heavy metals
Expired shelf life joint compound	Rags c/w Heavy Metals (Class 9 Solid)	Waste Antifreeze	Waste Parts Washer Sludge
Firing Range Vacuum Waste/Soil (Class 9 Solid)	Rags c/w mixed-acid	Waste Aqueous Cleaner	Waste Rapid Color Developer Part A
Flammable paints	Ray tube	Waste Battery Fluid-contains Sulfuric Acid	Waste Resin Solution (Liquid)
Floor Drain Sludge	Royco 782 Hydraulic Fluid	Waste Bead Blast Paint Dust	Waste Sealants, Flammable
Gun Cleaner, Break-free Clip (Liquid)	Silver paste extender	Waste Bead Blast Paint Dust	Waste Fixer With Silver
Lab Pack, Acid Inorganic (solids and liquids)	Silver Tailing Buckets	Waste Brake Fluid	X-Ray Fixer Solution
Lab Pack, Basic Inorganic (solids and liquids)	Soil c/w Mineral Oil	Waste Cadmium solution	Waste Ethyl Acetate/Formalin Solution

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TAB 8 TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS

Table T8-1 Significant Spills and Leaks Reported at Travis AFB

Date	Location	Material	Qty	Description	Action Taken	Corrective Action
3-Nov-06	Outfall 3	High pH water	N/A	As a result of concrete construction, pH levels were elevated in storm water runoff and discharged at Outfall 3, resulting in a number of dead fish in the ditch immediately in front of the outfall.	An investigation identified uncured concrete and concrete saw dust up stream. The contractor was made to clean this up and finish concrete work as quickly as possible. During subsequent rain events the pH at the outfall was found to be in the normal range.	The contractor must adhere to his construction SWPPP BMPs to keep the area clean, and assure all concrete used in the project is properly hydrated to allow curing, and not concrete during wet weather.
20-Oct-06	Fuel Hydrant Area H	JP-8	10 gallons	A valve was left open at a hose connection after draining fuel piping in preparation for cleaning. Pressuring the pipe with air to move a cleaning "pig" through also pressurized the hose residual fuel sprayed on the surrounding gravel.	The contaminated gravel was immediately removed.	No further action required.
8-Jun-06	Recreatio nal vehicle storage yard	Gasoline	5 gallons	A broken fuel line on a boat in storage leaked gasoline onto the gravel and dirt under the boat.	The contaminated gravel and soil was removed.	The boat was removed from the storage yard.
5-May-05	Bldg 977	SC-70 Liquid Asphalt	10 gallons	An area that had been prepped with SC-70 Liquid Asphalt prior to final asphalting was left unprotected during a rain event. Some of the SC-70 washed down a storm drain.	Emergency Base personnel deployed a mechanical boom and absorbent booms at the storm water outfall to contain the oil. The construction contractor responsible hired an environmental contractor who collected 30,000 gallons of oily water.	Contractors are not allowed to prep for asphalt when there is the threat of rain.

Table T8-1 Cont. Significant Spills and Leaks Reported at Travis AFB						
Date	Location	Material	Qty	Description	Action Taken	Corrective Action
8-Dec-04	Parking spot 342	JP-8	20 gallons	An overflow prevention valve failed on a fuel truck while fueling an aircraft. Approx 5 gallons reached a storm drain.	Base personnel absorbed the spilled fuel and placed a boom at the outfall to the drain. No sheen appeared at the outfall.	No further action required.
4-Oct-04	Bldg 869	Non-PCB transformer (mineral) oil	100 gallons	A plug seal on the transformer failed, leaking the oil to the surrounding soil.	Approx 15 cubic yards of soil was removed.	No further action required.
25-Aug-04	Bldg 777	Engine Oil	5 quarts	A private vehicle leaked engine oil in the parking lot. Approx 1 quart reached a storm catch basin.	Base personnel absorbed all the oil from the asphalt and catch basin.	No further action required.
15-Jun-04	Bldg 840	Diesel	20 gallons	Dump truck fuel tank was punctured during delivery. Soil contained fuel.	Contractor excavated all contaminated soil.	No further action required.
3-Mar-04	Base Commissary	Diesel	35 gallons. 1 gallon entered storm drain.	Storage drum was toppled onto asphalt by blown down fence.	Base personnel cleaned 34 gallons up.	Drum was removed and further storage prohibited.
16-Feb-04	Travis Blvd.	Engine oil	10 gallons. 1 gallon entered storm drain.	Mechanical failure of a bus engine resulted in engine oil spilling on roadway.	Base personnel cleaned up approx 9 gallons with absorbents.	Booms were left around storm drain inlets for several days to capture any sheen.
10-Feb-04	Bldg 808 Area	JP-8	50 gallons	Fuel spilled from an improperly seated fuel vent box on an aircraft during fuel transfer.	The fuel spilled on the concrete. Base personnel cleaned up 100%.	No further action required.
2-Feb-04	300 Ramp	Hydraulic oil	7 gallons	Hydraulic oil released from aircraft hydraulic system into storm drain during maintenance operations.	Base emergency response personnel cleaned up spill and deployed booms at storm water outfalls.	No further action required.

Table T8-1 Cont. Significant Spills and Leaks Reported at Travis AFB						
Date	Location	Material	Qty	Description	Action Taken	Corrective Action
31-Dec-03	Bulk Fuel Storage, Area F	JP-8	10 gallons	An improperly capped pipe in a new fuel valve vault filled with rain water, forcing fuel out into the vault. Approx 10 gallons overflowed into the excavation.	The contractor pumped and containerized fuel contaminated water and removed soil from the walls and bottom of the excavation. 100% recovery estimated.	The contractor inspected all openings in fuel containing equipment for proper, secure fit.
30-Dec-03	Hydrant Fuel Area B	JP-8	1 gallon	Unseen fuel residue from loading and tank secondary containment was discharged with released rain water to a grassy area.	The discharge was discontinued on discovery and the grassy area excavated. 100% recovery estimated.	Discharge pipes were cleaned.
4-Dec-03	Bulk Fuels Storage, Area F	JP-8	2 gallons	Pipe connection failed due to vibration, resulting in leak.	Contaminated material removed and disposed of. 100% recovery estimated.	Pipe was repaired and secured with additional hangers.
17-Sep-02	Bulk Fuels Storage, Area F	JP-8	200 gallons	Pipe leading to secured off-load system was forcibly filled using fuel truck pump. Back pressure caused fuel to spill.	Basewide response activated. 40 gallons collected in absorbents, 160 gallons in soil was excavated. 100% recovery.	Valves where illicit connections could be made were removed and blank flanges installed.
11-Feb-02	300 Ramp, Parking Space 321	JP-8	Less than 40 gallons	Pin-hole leak in underground fuel distribution line identified during leak detection.	Pipeline flange blanked, pipe drained.	Contractor excavated line and soil. New line installed in 2006.
6-Feb-02	Area C	JP-8	300 Gallons	Failed seal on Visi-Flow indicator during fuel transfer from Tank 2 to Tank 1.	Cleaned up by 60 SUPS/LGSF, 60 CES/LFM and 60 LSS/LGSF personnel.	Repaired system.
10-Feb-00	Bulk Fuels Storage, Area F	JP-8	2,700 Gallons	Product recovery tank overfilled due to equipment malfunction, as well as operator error.	Basewide response activated.	Repaired tank monitoring system. Adjusted shutoff activation system Personnel training improved.

TAB 9 TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEV)
GLOSSARY

Best Management Practice (BMP): General term used for a variety of pollutant control measures, including both operational practices and physical structures. BMPs can include source controls (controls that keep pollutants out of runoff) and treatment controls (controls that remove pollutants from runoff).

Clean Water Act (CWA): Enacted in 1977, the CWA gave EPA the authority to control point-source storm water discharges that convey pollutants to the waters of the United States. Congress amended the CWA in 1987 to create a new section devoted to storm water permitting. In accordance with the 1987 revisions, the EPA adopted regulations in 1990 that established requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for discharge of storm water from industries and municipalities.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The federal agency with authority for enacting and enforcing many environmental laws.

Facility Manager: The individual responsible for overseeing implementation of the SWPPP.

General Permit: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, issued by the State of California Water Resources Control Board.

Good Housekeeping: The act of maintaining clean, orderly facility areas to prevent potential pollutants from contacting storm water.

Herbicide: A chemical substance used to kill unwanted plants (weeds).

Illegal Dumping: Any non-storm water flow either intentionally or inadvertently discharged to the District's storm drainage system. However, discharges specifically exempted pursuant to federal and state regulations, local ordinances, and the District's Prohibited and Conditionally allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges Policy, and discharges made pursuant to NPDES point source discharge permits, shall not be considered illegal dumping. Also referred to as "illicit discharge".

Illicit Connection: Any physical connection to a storm drain system which allows non-storm water or pollutants to enter District channels, basins, storm drains, or pumping stations. This includes, but is not limited to, (1) any connections that convey sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to the storm drain system, (2) all connections from indoor drains or sinks, and (3) all unapproved, undocumented drains from loading docks and hazardous materials handling areas directly connected to the storm drain system.

Metals: Elements such as mercury, lead, zinc, nickel, and cadmium that are of environmental concern because they can accumulate in the food chain and, in high enough concentrations, can be toxic.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): A permitting process established pursuant to the Clean Water Act that regulates the release of pollutants to waters of the United States. It includes permits for discharges of pollutants from both point sources and non-point sources.

Non-Point Source Pollution: Pollution that comes from dispersed or poorly defined sources (such as the oil and grime on paved surfaces) rather than a single point (such as the discharge from an industrial pipe).

Non-Storm Water Discharge: Any discharge to surface waters, to a storm drain, or to any other storm water drainage facility that is not composed entirely of storm water.

Examples of typical non-storm water discharges include process wastewater, non-contact cooling waters, and sanitary wastewater.

Non-Structural BMP: Planning, design, management, and education practices that reduce the generation and accumulation of pollutants in storm water.

Notice of Intent (NOI): Located in Attachment 3 of the General Permit, the NOI is the application form used to obtain the permit. The NOI indicates the facility's intent to comply with the terms of the permit.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW): Any device or system used in the treatment of municipal sewage or liquid industrial waste which is owned by the state or a municipality. In the District, the storm water drainage system is not physically connected to the POTW/wastewater collection system.

Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board or RWQCB): State agency responsible for administration and enforcement of the municipal and industrial NPDES storm water permits. In Solano County, the local Regional Board is the San Francisco Bay RWQCB.

Reportable Quantity: An amount of material (usually hazardous material) that, when spilled on the ground or into a drainage system, must be reported to environmental regulatory authorities. Refer to the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 40, Parts 110.6, 117.3, and 302.4 for more information about reportable quantities.

Responsible Person: The individual legally responsible for the implementation of the SWPPP and compliance with the storm water permit. Refer to Sections C.9 and C.10 of the General Permit for further definition of the responsible person.

Sanitary Sewer System: A network of pipelines carrying sewage to a wastewater treatment facility. Storm drains are separate pipeline systems and are not connected to sanitary sewers.

Sediment: Finely divided solids usually derived from rocks, soil, or biological materials, which are carried and deposited by storm water.

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 the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); hazardous wastes pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations, California Health and Safety Code, Title 22, California Code of Regulations; materials regulated under Department of Transportation HM-181; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge.

Significant Quantities: The volume, concentration, or mass of a pollutant in storm water discharge that can cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; adversely impact human health or the environment; and cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards for the receiving water.

Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC Code): Standardized four-digit numbers used by the government to identify each type of industrial activity.

Storm Water Runoff: Surface runoff and drainage produced solely by rainfall events and snow melt.

Storm Water Discharge: Storm water at the point where it runs off private property onto adjacent property, the street, canals, creeks, the river, or into the municipal storm drain system.

Storm Water Drainage System: Above- and below-ground structures including streets, gutters, underground pipes, and ponding basins used to convey storm water.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP): In compliance with the State General Permit, the SWPPP is a document that identifies sources and activities at a particular facility that may contribute pollutants to storm water, and commits the operator to specific control measures to prevent or treat such pollutants. The SWPPP must be implemented and kept on site.

Structural BMP: Constructed systems that are designed to delay, capture, store, treat, or infiltrate storm water runoff.

Watershed: A sloping area of land within which all surface water drains to a single point.

X. ATTACHMENT C- SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS

This section of the plan contains an additional list of significant spills and leaks at the Travis Air Force Base.

60th Air Mobility Wing
Travis AFB CA 94535-5000
30 September 2011

TAB 9:
TO THE 60 AMW STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(OPR 60 CES/CEA)
SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS

TABLE 38: SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS REPORTED AT TRAVIS AFB

Date	Location	Material	Qty	Description	Action Taken	Corrective Action
13-Jan-10	David Grant medical Facility Loading Dock	Hydraulic Fluid	Eight Ounces entered the storm drain	Rupture of hydraulic hose on a Solano County Garbage Truck	Immediate downstream sorbent pads placed into the storm drain. Sorbent pads used to clean up the loading dock area. (240 pounds total) plus 240 pounds of contaminated soil.	Maintenance SOPs revised for Solano County Garbage Company
24-Feb-09	USAF Owned resupply pipeline, Highway 12 between Walters Road and Laurel Ranch Road	JP-8 Jet Fuel	375 gallons, 10 Gallons entered the storm drain	Failed Ball valve at high point drain, valve vault and surrounding area	Free JP-8 product was removed. Site clean-up begun – currently on going.	Replaced the CAM lock cap on the drain line
29-Dec-08	Return to Bulk header, C Hydrant Area	JP-8 Jet Fuel	1 Gallon	Excess pressure in RTB header due to improperly closed pressure relief valve	Free JP-8 product was removed along with 70 pounds of soil. Containment area was cleaned using sorbent pads (80 pounds).	SOPs were revised
28-Feb-07	Cypress Lakes Golf Course	Hydraulic Fluid	1 Quart	Rupture of hydraulic hose on stump grinder machine	Earthen dams were constructed. Hydraulic oil was removed. Floating sheen was removed using sorbent pads.	Hose was replaced.

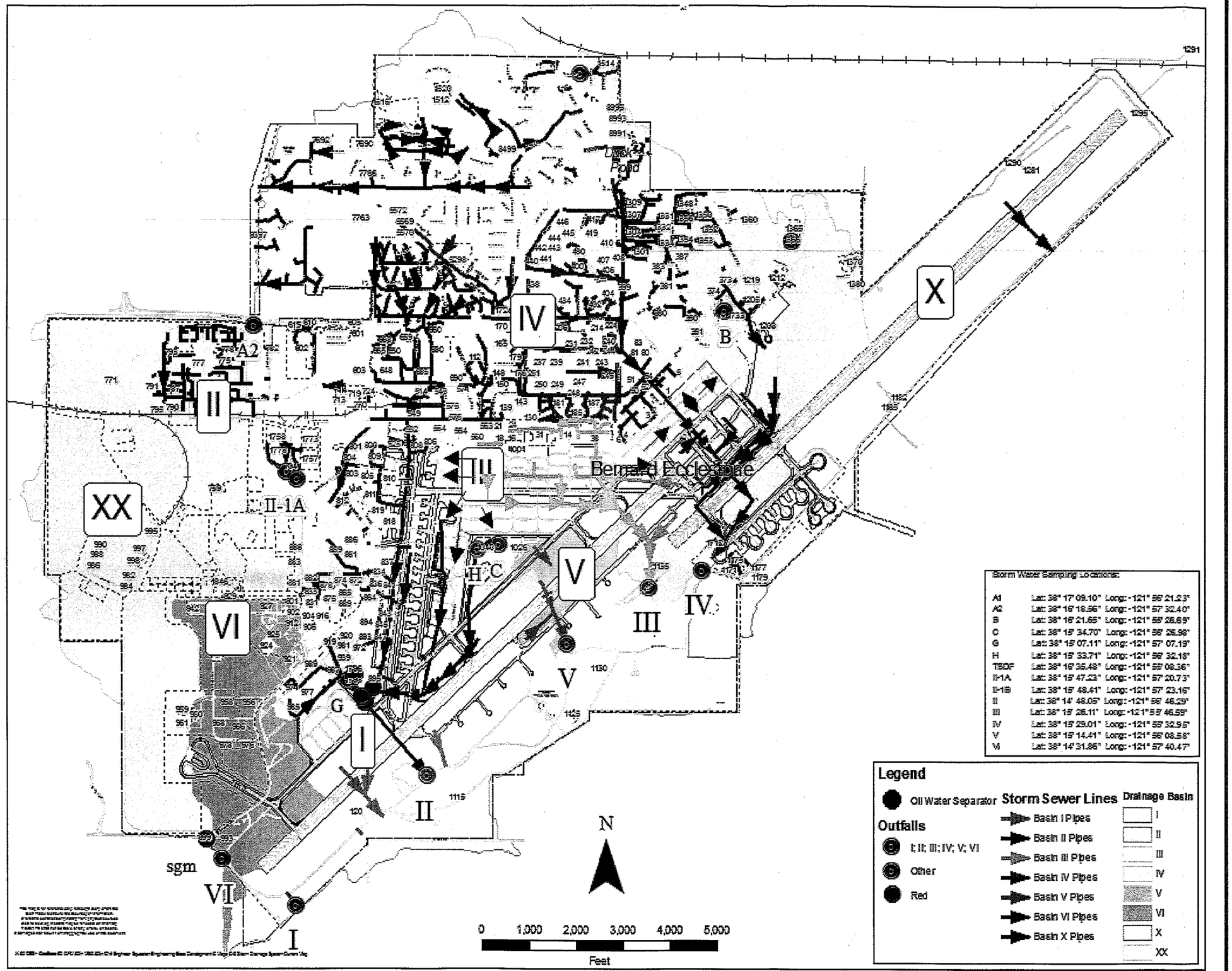
3-Nov-06	Outfall 3	High pH water	N/A	As a result of concrete construction, pH levels were elevated in storm water runoff and discharged at Outfall 3, resulting in a number of dead fish in the ditch immediately in front of the outfall.	An investigation identified uncured concrete and concrete saw dust up stream. The contractor was made to clean this up and finish concrete work as quickly as possible. During subsequent rain events the pH at the outfall was found to be in the normal range.	The contractor must adhere to his construction SWPPP BMPs to keep the area clean, and assure all concrete used in the project is properly hydrated to allow curing, and not concrete during wet weather.
20-Oct-06	Fuel Hydrant Area H	JP-8	10 gallons	A valve was left open at a hose connection after draining fuel piping in preparation for cleaning. Pressuring the pipe with air to move a cleaning "pig" through also pressurized the hose residual fuel sprayed on the surrounding gravel.	The contaminated gravel was immediately removed.	No further action required.
8-Jun-06	Recreational vehicle storage yard	Gasoline	5 gallons	A broken fuel line on a boat in storage leaked gasoline onto the gravel and dirt under the boat.	The contaminated gravel and soil was removed.	The boat was removed from the storage yard.
5-May-05	Bldg 977	SC-70 Liquid Asphalt	10 gallons	An area that had been prepped with SC-70 Liquid Asphalt prior to final asphalting was left unprotected during a rain event. Some of the SC-70 washed down a storm drain.	Emergency Base personnel deployed a mechanical boom and absorbent booms at the storm water outfall to contain the oil. The construction contractor responsible hired an environmental contractor who collected 30,000 gallons of oily water.	Contractors are not allowed to prep for asphalt when there is the threat of rain.
8-Dec-04	Parking spot 342	JP-8	20 gallons	An overflow prevention valve failed on a fuel truck while fueling an aircraft. Approx 5 gallons reached a storm drain.	Base personnel absorbed the spilled fuel and placed a boom at the outfall to the drain. No sheen appeared at the outfall.	No further action required.

4-Oct-04	Bldg 869	Non-PCB transformer (mineral) oil	100 gallons	A plug seal on the transformer failed, leaking the oil to the surrounding soil.	Approx 15 cubic yards of soil was removed.	No further action required.
25-Aug-04	Bldg 777	Engine Oil	5 quarts	A private vehicle leaked engine oil in the parking lot. Approx 1 quart reached a storm catch basin.	Base personnel absorbed all the oil from the asphalt and catch basin.	No further action required.
15-Jun-04	Bldg 840	Diesel	20 gallons	Dump truck fuel tank was punctured during delivery. Soil contained fuel.	Contractor excavated all contaminated soil.	No further action required.
3-Mar-04	Base Commissary	Diesel	35 gallons. 1 gallon entered storm drain.	Storage drum was toppled onto asphalt by blown down fence.	Base personnel cleaned 34 gallons up.	Drum was removed and further storage prohibited.
16-Feb-04	Travis Blvd.	Engine oil	10 gallons. 1 gallon entered storm drain.	Mechanical failure of a bus engine resulted in engine oil spilling on roadway.	Base personnel cleaned up approx 9 gallons with absorbents.	Booms were left around storm drain inlets for several days to capture any sheen.
10-Feb-04	Bldg 808 Area	JP-8	50 gallons	Fuel spilled from an improperly seated fuel vent box on an aircraft during fuel transfer.	The fuel spilled on the concrete. Base personnel cleaned up 100%.	No further action required.
2-Feb-04	300 Ramp	Hydraulic oil	7 gallons	Hydraulic oil released from aircraft hydraulic system into storm drain during maintenance operations.	Base emergency response personnel cleaned up spill and deployed booms at storm water outfalls.	No further action required.
31-Dec-03	Bulk Fuel Storage, Area F	JP-8	10 gallons	An improperly capped pipe in a new fuel valve vault filled with rain water, forcing fuel out into the vault. Approx 10 gallons overflowed into the excavation.	The contractor pumped and containerized fuel contaminated water and removed soil from the walls and bottom of the excavation. 100% recovery estimated.	The contractor inspected all openings in fuel containing equipment for proper, secure fit.

30-Dec-03	Hydrant Fuel Area B	JP-8	1 gallon	Unseen fuel residue from loading and tank secondary containment was discharged with released rain water to a grassy area.	The discharge was discontinued on discovery and the grassy area excavated. 100% recovery estimated.	Discharge pipes were cleaned.
4-Dec-03	Bulk Fuels Storage, Area F	JP-8	2 gallons	Pipe connection failed due to vibration, resulting in leak.	Contaminated material removed and disposed of. 100% recovery estimated.	Pipe was repaired and secured with additional hangers.
17-Sep-02	Bulk Fuels Storage, Area F	JP-8	200 gallons	Pipe leading to secured off-load system was forcibly filled using fuel truck pump. Back pressure caused fuel to spill.	Base wide response activated. 40 gallons collected in absorbents, 160 gallons in soil was excavated. 100% recovery.	Valves where illicit connections could be made were removed and blank flanges installed.
11-Feb-02	300 Ramp, Parking Space 321	JP-8	Less than 40 gallons	Pin-hole leak in underground fuel distribution line identified during leak detection.	Pipeline flange blanked, pipe drained.	Contractor excavated line and soil. New line installed in 2006.
6-Feb-02	Area C	JP-8	300 Gallons	Failed seal on Visi-Flow indicator during fuel transfer from Tank 2 to Tank 1.	Cleaned up by 60 SUPS/LGSF, 60 CES/LFM and 60 LSS/LGSF personnel.	Repaired system.
10-Feb-00	Bulk Fuels Storage, Area F	JP-8	2,700 Gallons	Product recovery tank overfilled due to equipment malfunction, as well as operator error.	Base wide response activated.	Repaired tank monitoring system. Adjusted shutoff activation system Personnel training improved.

XI. ATTACHMENT D- DRAINAGE MAP

This section of the plan contains a drainage map for the Travis Air Force Base.


A2
II
IV
B
X
XX
II-1A
III
Bernard Ecclestone
H
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V
G
I
II
1115
1125
1150
sgm
VII
I
N
0
1,000
2,000
3,000
4,000
5,000
Feet
Storm Water Sampling Locations:
A1 Lat: 38° 17' 09.10" Long: -121° 56' 21.23"
A2 Lat: 38° 16' 18.56" Long: -121° 57' 32.40"
B Lat: 38° 16' 21.65" Long: -121° 56' 26.69"
C Lat: 38° 15' 34.70" Long: -121° 56' 26.98"
G Lat: 38° 15' 07.11" Long: -121° 57' 07.19"
H Lat: 38° 15' 33.71" Long: -121° 56' 32.18"
TSDF Lat: 38° 16' 35.48" Long: -121° 56' 08.36"
II-1A Lat: 38° 15' 47.23" Long: -121° 57' 20.73"
II-1B Lat: 38° 15' 48.41" Long: -121° 57' 23.16"
II Lat: 38° 14' 48.05" Long: -121° 56' 46.29"
III Lat: 38° 15' 26.11" Long: -121° 56' 46.59"
IV Lat: 38° 15' 29.01" Long: -121° 56' 32.95"
V Lat: 38° 15' 14.41" Long: -121° 56' 08.58"
VI Lat: 38° 14' 31.86" Long: -121° 57' 40.47"
Legend
Oil Water Separator
Outfalls
I; II; III; IV; V; VI
Other
Red
Storm Sewer Lines
Basin I Pipes
Basin II Pipes
Basin III Pipes
Basin IV Pipes
Basin V Pipes
Basin VI Pipes
Basin X Pipes
Drainage Basin
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
X
XX

XII. ATTACHMENT E- SWRCB UTILITY VAULT GENERAL PERMIT

This section of the plan contains a copy of the NPDES Permit No. CAG990002 for discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to surface waters.

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Water Quality
1001 I Street • Sacramento, California 95814 • (916) 341-5455
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 100 • Sacramento, California • 95812-0100
FAX (916) 341-5463 • http://www.waterboards.ca.gov

Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

GENERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT
FOR DISCHARGES FROM UTILITY VAULTS AND UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES
TO SURFACE WATERS

ORDER NO. 2006-0008-DWQ
NPDES NO. CAG990002

A Discharger, as described in the following table, that has complied with the requirements for coverage under this Order is authorized to discharge under this Order, once permit coverage is effective, as described in this Order.

Dischargers	**Utility companies with short-term intermittent discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to waters of the United States that do not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an instream excursion above any applicable State or federal water quality objectives/criteria or cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water.**

This Order was adopted by the State Water Board on:	**July 19, 2006**
This Order shall become effective on:	**January 1, 2007**
This Order shall expire on:	**July 19, 2011**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Board have classified this discharge as a **minor** discharge.	

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. **2001-0011-DWQ** is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, Dischargers shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Song Her, Clerk to the Board, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on July 19, 2006.

AYE: Tam M. Doduc
Gerald D. Secundy
Charles R. Hoppin
Gary Wolff, P.E., Ph.D.

NO:

ABSENT: Arthur G. Baggett, Jr.

ABSTAIN:

Song Her
Clerk to the Board

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

Utility companies supply resources, excluding water, necessary for day-to-day living and/or operations. This includes, but is not limited to, suppliers of natural gas, electricity, and telephone services. Utility companies with short-term intermittent discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to waters of the United States that do not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above any applicable State or federal water quality objectives/criteria or cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water are authorized to discharge in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order.

Due to the large number of vaults under each utility company, there is no single "facility." To avoid confusion, the term "site" will be used when referring to a vault or underground structure and the term "discharger" will be used when referring to the utility company.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. **General Permit Application.** To obtain coverage under this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit, a Notice of Intent (NOI), a project map(s), a Pollution Prevention Plan (PLAN), and the first annual fee must be submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). A Discharger must submit a separate enrollment for discharges located within each Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) boundary as defined in section 13200 of the California Water Code (CWC). Each enrollment will cover all discharges occurring within the boundaries of that Regional Water Board. However, only one annual fee is required for each Discharger.

The NOI must include the name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator. The NOI must also include the name and address of the utility, the type of utility or discharges, and the receiving waterbody(s). In addition, the NOI must include a project map(s) that shows the essential features of the distribution system within the Regional Water Board boundary and maps of the corresponding surface water or storm drain to which water may be discharged for five representative sites. The NOI form may be found within this General Permit package as Attachment B. Attachment C contains guidance on completing the NOI. The PLAN must contain the information detailed in VII.C.3.e of this Order.

The General Permit Application, including the NOI, map(s), PLAN, and fee, must be submitted to the following address:

Utility Vaults NOI - NPDES Unit
Division of Water Quality
State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

A copy of the PLAN must also be sent to the appropriate Regional Water Board(s). See the Regional Water Boards' map on page C-4 in Appendix C.

B. **General Permit Coverage.** Permit coverage will be effective when all of the following have occurred: (1) The Discharger has submitted a complete permit application; (2) Receipt of a complete application is noticed for a minimum of 30 days and copies provided to the public for review and comment upon request; (3) The proposed PLAN has been reviewed by Regional Water Board staff; and (4) The PLAN has been approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, or by the Regional Water Board after a public hearing, if requested.

C. **Exclusion of Coverage.** The authorization to discharge under this General Permit is terminated upon receipt of a Notice of Exclusion (NOE) or if the appropriate Regional Water Board decides that the discharge would best be regulated under either an individual or another general permit. An NOE is a one-page notice that states that the Discharger is not eligible for coverage under this General Permit and provided the reason for the exclusion.

D. **Eligibility Criteria.** To be authorized by this General Permit, Dischargers must meet the following criteria:

1. Pollutant concentrations in the discharge do not cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable federal water quality criterion established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) pursuant to Clean Water Act (CWA) section 303. Pollutant concentrations in the discharge do not cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any water quality objective adopted by the appropriate Regional or State Water Board, including prohibitions of discharge for the receiving waters.

2. The discharge does not cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water.

E. **Discharge to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System.** Whenever there is a discharge of 50,000 gallons or more to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the Discharger shall contact the appropriate local agency with jurisdiction over the MS4 within 24 hours. It is the State Water Board's intention with this requirement to encourage communication between Dischargers under this General Permit and local agencies responsible for MS4s to reduce misunderstandings and concerns over the types of discharges covered by this General Permit.

F. **Termination of Discharges.** Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination or Transfer (NOTT) when coverage under this General Permit is no longer needed. An NOTT is a form that lists the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), the name and address of the owner of the utility, and is signed and dated by the owner certifying that the Dischargers associated with Permit No. CAG990002 have been eliminated or that there has been a change in ownership. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General Permit.

G. **Changes from Authorization Under General Permit to Individual Permit.** Dischargers already covered under the NPDES program, whether by general or individual permit, may elect to continue coverage under the existing permit or may submit a complete application for coverage under this General Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete application under this General Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Regional Water Board may request additional information and determine that a Discharger is not eligible for coverage under this General Permit and would be better regulated under an individual or other general NPDES permit or, for discharges to land, under waste discharge requirements (WDRs). If a Regional Water Board issues an NPDES permit or WDRs, the applicability of this General Permit to the specified discharge is immediately terminated on the effective date of the NPDES permit or WDRs.

H. **Transferring Ownership.** In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger must notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this General Permit by letter, a copy of which must be immediately forwarded to the Regional Water Board office. The Discharger must submit an NOTT to the Regional Water Board and a copy of the NOTT to the State Water Board. The succeeding owner or operator must then submit a new general permit application.

III. FINDINGS

The State Water Board finds:

A. **Background.** This Order replaces Order No. 2001-0011-DWQ. The NPDES No. CAG990002 remains the same. Utility companies with utility vaults and underground structures enrolled under previous Order No. 2001-0011-DWQ must obtain coverage under this new Order to continue their authorization to discharge. To obtain authorization for continued and future discharge to waters of the United States, Dischargers must submit a complete application, as described in II. A. above, and obtain coverage in order to be regulated under this General Permit as provided in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 122.28 (b)(2).

B. **Discharge Description.** Utility companies operate and maintain numerous vaults and underground structures within their service territories. These vaults and structures may be located in residential, agricultural, commercial, or industrial areas. Sizes can vary from 15 cubic feet to 1,500 cubic feet, depending on their intended use, type, or contents. For safety reasons, utility companies must de-water vaults and underground structures prior to performing any repair, maintenance, and/or installation of equipment. When the amount of water in the vaults or structures interferes with the safety and quality of the work to be done, water must be pumped out. Volume of discharges can vary from a few gallons to a few thousand gallons depending on the configuration and individual situation at each vault or structure. These intermittent discharges are routed to waters of the United States directly or indirectly via local storm conveyance systems.

C. **Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the CWC. It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to surface waters. This Order also serves as WDRs pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC.

States may request authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.28. On June 8, 1989, the State Water Board submitted an application to the USEPA requesting revisions to its NPDES Program in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28, 123.62, and 403.10. The application included a request to add general permit authority to its approved NPDES Program. On September 22, 1989, the USEPA, Region 9, approved the State Water Board's request and granted authorization for the State to issue general NPDES permits.

D. **Background and Rationale for Requirements**. The State Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the applications for several like agencies, through monitoring and reporting programs, and through special studies. Attachments A through F, which contain background information and rationale for Order requirements, are hereby incorporated into this Order and constitute part of the Findings for this Order.

E. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** This action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA (Public Resources Code section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with section 13389 of the CWC.

F. **Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs).** Title 40 of the CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable **TBELs** and standards. This Order does not include numeric-**TBELs** because USEPA has not promulgated effluent limitation guidelines for utility vaults. Instead, this Order requires Pollution Prevention Practices (PPPs), which are equivalent to Best Management Practices (BMPs), in Pollution Prevention Plans (PLANs) to control and abate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters and to achieve Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT)/Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) requirements and comply with applicable water quality standards.

G. **Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs).** Section 122.44(d) of 40 CFR requires that permits include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality criteria have not been established, 40 CFR section 122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), proposed State criteria or a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information, or an indicator parameter. Section 122.44(k)(3) of 40 CFR allows the use of BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when numeric effluent limitations are infeasible or when practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet, it is not feasible to establish WQBELs for pollutants in discharges from utility vaults or

underground structures. Therefore, in lieu of WQBELs, this Order requires Dischargers to establish PPPs in PLANs for discharges from utility vaults and underground structures.

H. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Boards have adopted Water Quality Control Plans (hereinafter Basin Plans) that designate beneficial uses, establish water quality objectives, and contain implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plans. In addition, State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63 establishes state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal and domestic supplies. Requirements of this Order specifically implement the applicable Basin Plans.

I. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, which was amended on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999, and the CTR on May 18, 2000, which was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules include water quality criteria for priority pollutants and are applicable to this discharge.

J. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Boards in their Basin Plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by the USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000. The SIP includes procedures for determining the need for and calculating WQBELs and requires Dischargers to submit data sufficient to do so. As described in the Fact Sheet, Water Quality Order No. 2001-11-DWQ granted exceptions from sections 1.3 (Determination of Priority Pollutants Requiring WQBELs) and 1.4 (Calculations of Effluent Limitations) of the SIP because numeric effluent limitations are infeasible for discharges from utility vaults and underground structures. This Order continues the exceptions granted from sections 1.3 and 1.4 of the SIP.

K. **Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements. (Not applicable)**

L. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Boards' Basin Plans implement, and incorporate by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation

provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

M. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations of 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

N. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

O. **Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.41and 122.42 apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D. The State Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

P. **Notification of Interested Parties.** The State Water Board has notified the Dischargers and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

Q. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The State Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

R. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR section 131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), USEPA must approve new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000 before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

S. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains restrictions that are no more stringent than required by CWA. Restrictions consist of TBELs and WQBELs. The TBELs consist of PPPs as indicated in a PLAN. The permit's technology-based pollutant restrictions are no more stringent than required by the CWA. The narrative WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water

quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal WQS. Collectively, this Order's restrictions are no more stringent than required to implement the technology-based requirements of the CWA and the applicable WQS for purposes of the CWA.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. The discharge of wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in the Findings is prohibited.

B. The discharge of wastewater shall not create or cause conditions of nuisance or pollution.

C. The discharge shall not cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above any applicable criterion promulgated by USEPA pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or water quality objective adopted by the State or Regional Water Boards.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

C. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plans and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the surface receiving water:

1. Concentrations of dissolved oxygen (DO) in the receiving waters to fall below 7.0 milligrams (mg/L). During any period when the receiving water DO concentration is already below 7.0 mg/L, the discharge shall not cause any further depression of the DO content.

2. Oils, greases, waxes, floating material (liquids, solids, foams, and scum), or suspended material to create a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

3. Alteration of the apparent color, taste, or odor beyond present natural background levels.

4. Biostimulatory substances to be present in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

5. Turbidity in amounts that adversely affect beneficial uses in the receiving waters. Turbidity shall not increase more than 20 percent over background levels.

6. The ambient pH to fall below 6.5 or exceed 9.0.

7. Deposition of material that causes a nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

8. Significant erosion or alteration of the watercourse.

9. The ambient receiving water temperature to be altered more than 5^0 F.

10. Total residual chlorine to be present at concentrations that are detectable using approved methods as specified in 40 CFR section 136.

11. Taste or odor-producing substances that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin or cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

12. Radionuclides to be present in concentrations that exceed maximum contaminant levels specified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, that harm human, plant, animal, or aquatic life, or that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

13. Toxic pollutants to be present in the water column, sediments, or biota in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses, that produce a detrimental response in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life, or that bioaccumulate in aquatic resources at levels harmful to human health.

14. Violation of any applicable water quality objective for receiving waters adopted by the State or applicable Regional Water Board or applicable water quality criterion adopted by USEPA pursuant to section 303 of the CWA.

These limitations apply unless more stringent provisions exist in either the Basin Plan or an applicable State plan. The more stringent limitation shall apply.

B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)

VII. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

2. **State Water Board Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

   For the Regional Water Board to receive immediate and accurate information regarding all points of discharge, the Discharger shall establish and maintain a liaison contact with the appropriate Regional Water Board. The Discharger must send the Regional Water Board(s) a list of designated liaison personnel, telephone number(s), and specific area(s) of responsibility within 30 days from the date of submittal of the NOI and after any update to the list.

   A copy of this General Permit and the PLAN shall be kept where key operating personnel can refer to the documents. Key operating and site management personnel shall be familiar with its contents.

   The Discharger is required to retain records, including all monitoring information and copies of all reports required by this General Permit, for five years unless directed otherwise by a Regional Water Board.

   This General Permit expires on **July 19, 2011.** Those enrollees who are covered under this General Permit at the time of expiration will continue to be covered under this General Permit until permit coverage becomes effective under the reissued General Permit unless an NOTT has been submitted to terminate coverage. Re-enrollees must complete, submit, and have their PLAN approved by a Regional Water Board Executive Officer or adopted by a Regional Water Boards if a hearing is requested, by the effective date to maintain coverage after January 1, 2007.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions (Not Applicable)

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plan (PLAN)

a. Similar to BMPs, PPPs are designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants. They may include a schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, or other management practices. A PLAN is a written document that describes the operator's activities to comply with the requirements in the General Permit. The PLAN is intended to evaluate potential pollutant sources at the site and select and implement appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants.

b. Standard industrywide PPPs have not been developed for utility companies. The Discharger shall prepare a PLAN and implement it whenever there is a discharge. If standard industrywide PPPs are developed, then the Discharger may utilize those PPPs or develop a PLAN utilizing selected standard industrywide PPPs, as appropriate. All PLANs developed by utility companies must meet the minimum specifications as described below.

c. If an exceedance(s) of a receiving water limitation defined in "Section V. Receiving Water Limitations," expressed as either narrative or numerical, has been identified by the Discharger or by the Regional Water Board as a result of a utility company discharge, either of the following actions shall be undertaken to ensure compliance with this General Permit:

   i. The Discharger shall submit a new PLAN, which demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that the Discharger is fully in compliance with "VII.3. Pollution Prevention Practices & Pollution Prevention Plan" above and implementation of the new PLAN will prevent future exceedance(s) of the receiving water limits; or

   ii. The Discharger shall develop and submit a revised PLAN to Regional Water Board, with new or revised PPPs, to prevent future exceedance(s). The Discharger shall implement such PPPs and document the progress of implementation and effectiveness thereof in the Annual Report to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

d. Dischargers who are enrolling for the first time under this General Permit must submit the PLAN together with the NOI, map, and annual fee, as described in II.A. (Notification Requirements) above, to the State Water Board. Re-enrollees shall submit a copy of their previous PLAN, or if new information warrants, shall submit a revised or new PLAN as part of their application for coverage under this General Permit. The Discharger must indicate in the NOI the location where the PLAN is to be maintained and identify the appropriate contact person, with telephone number, for the PLAN. The Discharger must revise the PLAN as requested by the Regional Water Board.

e. The PLAN shall include, to the extent possible, at least the following items:

i. Provisions for Scheduled Discharges, Unscheduled Discharges, Reservoir Discharges (if any), and Emergency Operation Discharges.

ii. **Pollution Prevention Team.** Each PLAN shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the utility's organization as members of a Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the PLAN and assisting the utility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The PLAN shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the utility's PLAN.

iii. **Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.** Each PLAN shall provide a description of potential sources that may add significant amounts of pollutants to discharges. Each PLAN shall identify all activities and significant materials that may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each PLAN shall include at a minimum:

a) **Drainage map.** Provide a map showing the essential features of the distribution system for the service area within a specific Regional Water Board boundary and showing the corresponding surface waters to which water may be discharged.

b) **Inventory of Exposed Materials.** Include an inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water from 3 years prior to the submission of the NOI for coverage under this General Permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff from 3 years prior to the submission of the NOI for coverage under this General Permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.

c) **Spills and Leaks.** Include a list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas exposed to precipitation or that otherwise enter the discharge stream from 3 years prior to the date of the submission of NOI to be covered under this General Permit. The list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this General Permit.

d) **Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.** Include a narrative description of the potential pollutant sources, such as from significant dust or particulate generating processes. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and, for each potential source; any pollutant or pollutant parameter (for example, oil and grease, etc.) of concern shall be identified.

iv. **Measures and Controls.** Each discharger covered by this General Permit shall develop a description of PPPs appropriate for the site(s), and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of PPPs in a PLAN must reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the site. Also, the Discharger should discuss the advantages and limitations of the PPP. If relevant, include a structural diagram. The description of wastewater management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

a) **Good Housekeeping.** Maintain areas that may contribute pollutants to discharges so that they are kept clean and orderly. Store and contain liquid materials in such a manner that if the container is ruptured, the contents will not discharge, flow, or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters, or groundwater.

b) **Preventive Maintenance.** Inspect and maintain wastewater management devices as well as inspect and test site equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensure appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

c) **Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.** Identify areas where potential spills, which can contribute pollutants to discharge, can occur and their accompanying drainage points. Specify material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment. Make accessible to the appropriate personnel the procedures for cleaning up spills identified in the PLAN. Make accessible the necessary equipment to implement a clean up. Note that if the spilled material is hazardous, then the cleanup materials used are also hazardous and should be disposed of properly. For large spills, a private spill cleanup company or Hazmat may be necessary.

d) **Inspections.** Identify qualified personnel, by name or by job title, to inspect designated equipment and areas of the site, and ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Maintain records of inspections. Inventory and inspect each discharge point during dry weather.

e) **Employee Training.** Train employees to implement activities identified in the PLAN. Address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping,

and material management practices. Identify how often training will take place.

f) **Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures.** Federal regulation requires that any oil spill into a water body be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 (24 hours). The Discharger shall report spills to the appropriate local agency, such as the fire department, to assist in cleanup. Provide a description of incidents (such as spills or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of discharges. Document patterns in time of occurrence, mode of dumping, responsible parties, date and time of incident, weather conditions, duration and cause of spill/leak/discharge, response procedures, resulting environmental problems and persons notified. Document inspections and maintenance activities and maintain records of such activities. Include the date and time the inspection was performed, the name of the inspector, and the items inspected. If problems are noted, include the corrective action required and the date the action was taken.

g) **Sediment and Erosion Control.** Identify areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

h) **Management of Runoff.** Include a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those that control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in discharges from the site. The PLAN shall provide measures that the Discharger determines to be reasonable and appropriate measures.

v. **Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.** Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations upon each discharge event. Such evaluations shall provide:

a) The Discharger shall visually inspect for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the receiving water(s). Evaluate measures to reduce pollutant loadings to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of this General Permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Ensure that structural wastewater management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural PPPs identified in the PLAN are operating correctly. Perform a visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the PLAN, such as spill response equipment.

b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the Discharger shall revise, as appropriate, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the PLAN in accordance with Item iii of this section (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) and PPPs identified in the PLAN with Item iv of this section (Measures and Controls) within two weeks of such evaluation and shall provide timely implementation of any changes to the PLAN.

c) Write and retain for 3 years, a report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the PLAN, and actions taken in accordance with Item iv.b, above. Identify any incidents of noncompliance or certify that the site(s) is in compliance with the PLAN and this General Permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with signatory requirements of this General Permit.

f. Additional Requirements include:

i. The PLAN shall be designed to comply with BAT/BCT and to ensure compliance with WQS.

ii. The Discharger shall amend the PLAN whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance, when such amendment is necessary to ensure compliance with BAT/BCT and receiving water limits. The PLAN shall also be amended if it is in violation of any conditions of this General Permit or has not achieved the general objective of controlling pollutants in discharges to surface waters. The Discharger shall submit the amended PLAN to the Regional Water Board.

iii. The PLAN and any amendments thereto shall be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements of Standard Provision B.2.

4. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

5. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications (Not Applicable)

6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

7. Other Special Provisions

a. Following adoption of this General Permit, Regional Water Boards shall review monitoring reports, review revisions to Discharges PLANs, conduct compliance inspections, and take enforcement actions.

b. The Dischargers shall dispose of solids removed from liquid wastes in a manner that is consistent with Title 27, of the CCR and approved by the appropriate Regional Water Board's Executive Office.

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION (NOT APPLICABLE)

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Notice of Exclusion (NOE): A one-page notice that indicates that the proposed Discharger is NOT eligible for coverage under this General Permit and states the reason behind the decision.

Notice of Intent (NOI): A form completed and signed by an industrial utility owner/operator notifying the State and Regional Water Boards that the operator will comply with the General Permit for an industrial activity at a specific utility or site.

Notice of Termination or Transfer (NOTT): A form completed and signed by a utility operator notifying the State and Regional Water Boards that the owner/operator no longer wishes to operate under the General Permit. Submission of an NOTT constitutes notice that the owner (and his/her agent) of the utility identified on the form is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with utility company maintenance activities under this General Permit.

Pollution Prevention Plan (PLAN): A written document that describes the operator's activities to comply with the requirements in this General Permit. The PLAN is intended to facilitate a process whereby the operator evaluates potential pollutant sources at the site and selects and implements appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants, such as PPPs.

Pollution Prevention Practices (PPP): Similar to Best Management Practices (BMP), PPPs are permit conditions used in place of or in conjunction with effluent limitations to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants. These may include a schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, or other management practices. PPPs may include, but are not limited to, employee training, treatment requirements, operating procedures, or practices to control plant site runoff, spillage, leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Utility Company: Any person, as defined in section 13050 of the California Water Code, whose business is to supply the resources, excluding water, necessary for day to day living and/or operations. This includes, but is not limited to, suppliers of natural gas, electricity, and telephone services.

ATTACHMENT B – NOTICE OF INTENT FORM

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2006-0008-DWQ
STATEWIDE GENERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM UTILITY VAULTS AND UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES TO SURFACE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAG990002

I. NOTICE OF INTENT STATUS (See Instructions)

MARK ONLY ONE ITEM	1.☒ New Discharger 2.☐ Change of Information – WDID #

II. OWNER/OPERATOR *(If additional owners/operators are involved, provide the information in a supplemental page.)*

A. Name City Light and Power, Inc. (CLP)		Owner/Operator Type (Check One) 1.☐ City 2.☐ County 3.☐ State 4.☐ Gov. Combo 5.☒ Private	
B. Mailing Address 2961 Redondo Ave.			
C. City Long Beach	D. County Los Angeles	E. State CA	F. Zip Code 90806
G. Contact Person Tom Simmons	H. Title President	I. Phone 707-227-7957	

☐ **ADDITIONAL OWNERS** _____

III. BILLING ADDRESS *(Enter information only if different from above)*

Send to: ☐ **Owner/Operator** ☒ **Other**	A. Name Rachel Vonseibenhoven	B. Title Controller	
	C. Mailing Address 2961 Redondo Ave.		
D. City Long Beach	E. County Los Angeles	F. State CA	G. Zip Code 90806

IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Receiving water(s): Ground	B. Describe the types of receiving waters affected: Land surrounding manholes at Travis Air Force Base
C. Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) where discharge sites are located List all regions where discharge of wastewater is proposed, i.e. Region(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and/or 9: Region II	

V. LAND DISPOSAL/RECLAMATION

The State Water Resources Control Board's water rights authority encourages the disposal of wastewater on land or re-use of wastewater where practical. You must evaluate and rule out this alternative prior to any discharge to surface water under this Order.

Is land disposal/reclamation feasible? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If **Yes**, you should contact the Regional Water Board. This Order does not apply if there is no discharge to surface waters. If **No**, explain:

VI. VERIFICATION

Have you contacted the appropriate Regional Water Board or verified in the appropriate Basin Plan that the proposed discharge will not violate prohibitions or orders of that Regional Water Board? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

VII. TYPE (Check All That Apply)

☒ **Electric**	☐ **Natural Gas**	☐ **Telephone**	☐ **Other:**

VIII. POLLUTION PREVENTION PRACTICES PLAN INFORMATION

A. Company Name City Light and Power, Inc.			B. Contact Person Tom Simmons	
C. Street Address Where PLAN is Located 260 Hangar Ave.			D. Title of Contact Person President	
E. City Travis AFB	F. County Solano	G. State CA	H. Zip Code 94535	I. Phone 707-227-7957

IX. DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Describe the discharge(s) proposed. List any potential pollutants in the discharge. Attach additional sheets if needed.
Anticipated discharges are from underground utility structures such as manholes and include water from storm water.
We will test for potential pollutants including suspended solids, oil, grease and PH levels. Polluted water will not be pumped or discharged by CLP.

X. VICINITY MAP AND FEE

A. Have you included vicinity map(s) with this submittal? Separate vicinity maps must be submitted for each Region where a proposed discharge will occur.	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**	
B. Have you included payment of the filing fee (for first-time enrollees only) with this submittal?	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**	☐ **N/A**
C. Have you included your PLAN?	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**	

XI. CERTIFICATION

" I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the criteria for eligibility and the development and implementation of Pollution Prevention Practices, if required, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: Tom Simmons	
B. Signature:	C. Date: 02/13/2012
D. Title: President	

PLEASE SUBMIT THE NOI, FIRST ANNUAL FEE, PLAN AND MAP TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

UTILITIES NOI
NPDES UNIT
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
P.O. BOX 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-0100

STATE USE ONLY

WDID:	**Regional Board Office**	**Date NOI Received:**	**Date NOI Processed:**
		Fee Amount Received: **$**	**Check #:**

Section III – Billing Address

Send To: - Check the appropriate box and enter the information **only** if it is different from section II. above.

A. **Name** – Enter the name (first and last) of the person who will be responsible for the billing.

B. **Title** – Enter the title of the person responsible for the billing.

C. **Mailing Address** – Enter the street number and name where the billing should be sent

(P.O. Box is acceptable).

D. **City** – Enter the city that applies to the billing address.

E. **County** – Enter the county that applies to the billing address.

F. **State** – Enter the state that applies to the billing address.

G. **Zip Code** – Enter the zip code that applies to the billing address.

Section IV – Receiving Water Information

A. Enter the names(s) of the waterbody to which the wastewater is discharged.

B. Describe the type(s) of receiving waters affected (river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, wetland).

C. List all Region numbers where discharge is proposed. Regional Water Board boundaries are defined in section 13200 of the California Water Code. Each Region number is given below and a map is attached to these instructions. For coverage in Region 5, send two additional copies of the map and for coverage in Region 6, send one additional copy.

1 - North Coast	2 - San Francisco Bay	3 - Central Coast
4 - Los Angeles	5 - Central Valley (Sacramento, Fresno, Redding)	6 - Lahontan (South Lake Tahoe, Victorville)
7 - Colorado River Basin	8 - Santa Ana	9 - San Diego

Section V - Land Disposal/Reclamation

Check "YES" if land disposal and/or reclamation is/are feasible. If you check "YES," contact the appropriate Regional Water Board. Your discharge may not be covered under the NPDES Program. If you checked "NO," explain in the space provided the reason why these alternatives are not feasible.

Section VI – Verification

Indicate by checking "YES" or "NO" whether verification has been done to determine if the discharge(s) are in compliance with prohibitions or orders of the Regional Water Board.

ATTACHMENT C – INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NOI

WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2006-0008-DWQ
STATEWIDE GENERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM UTILITY VAULTS & UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES TO SURFACE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAG990002

These instructions are intended to help you, the Discharger, complete the NOI form for General Permit No. CAG990002. **Please print clearly or type when completing the NOI form and vicinity map(s). Illegible applications will not be processed.** For any field, if more space is needed, submit a supplementary letter with the NOI.

Send the completed and signed form, filing fee, PLAN, supporting documentation, and vicinity map(s) to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). Submit one permit application to cover all discharges within the boundaries of a Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board). If the proposed discharges occur in more than one Region, submit a permit application for each Region where a discharge will occur. Only one annual fee is required.

Section I – Notice of Intent Status

Indicate whether this request is for first time coverage or a change of information for a utility already covered under this General Permit. For a change of information, enter the eleven-digit Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number for the utility.

Section II – Owner/Operator

A. **Name** – Enter the name of the owner/operator. Check the appropriate box for which type of agency best describes the owner/operator. "Gov. Combo." is an abbreviation for "Government Combination" for a joint powers agency created by two or more government agencies. Private businesses should check the "Private" box.
B. **Mailing Address** – Enter the street number and name where correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).
C. **City** – Enter the city that applies to the mailing address given.
D. **County** – Enter the county that applies to the mailing address given.
E. **State** – Enter the state that applies to the mailing address given.
F. **Zip Code** – Enter the zip code that applies to the mailing address given.
G. **Contact Person** – Enter the name (first and last) of the contact person.
H. **Title** – Enter the contact person's title.
I. **Telephone** – Enter the daytime telephone number of the contact person.

Additional Owners - Please check this box if there is more than one owner/operator and list.

Section VII - Type

Check the appropriate box(s) to indicate the type of utility for which you are seeking coverage.

Section VIII - Pollution Prevention Plan (PLAN) Information

A. **Company Name** – Enter the legal name of the company applying for coverage.
B. **Contact Person** – List the company contact person responsible for preparation and implementation of the PLAN.
C. **Street Address Where the PLAN is Located** - Indicate the street number and name where you will keep the PLAN for reference and review by personnel.
D. **Title of Contact Person** – Enter the official company title of the contact person.
E. **City** – Enter the city where the PLAN will be kept.
F. **County** – Enter the county where the PLAN will be kept.
G. **State** – Enter the state where the PLAN will be kept.
H. **Zip Code** – Enter the city zip code where the PLAN will be kept.
I. **Telephone** – Enter the daytime telephone number of the contact person.

Section IX- Description of Discharge

Describe the types of operations that occur and potential pollutants that may be found in the discharge.

Section X – Vicinity Map and Fee

A. If you have included vicinity map(s) with your NOI submittal, check the "YES" box. If not included, check "NO." **NOTE: Vicinity map(s) of the proposed discharge site must be received before you can obtain coverage under this General Permit.** Submit separate vicinity map(s) for each Regional Water Board where a discharge is proposed. If applying for coverage in the Central Valley Region, send two additional copies of the required map and if applying for coverage under Lahontan Region, send one additional copy of the required map.

   The map must show the essential features of the distribution system for the service area within a specific Regional Water Board boundary and show the corresponding surface waters to which water may be discharged.

B. Check "YES" if you have included the annual fee with your submittal. Check "NO" if you have not included payment. **NOTE: Payment of this fee must be received before you can obtain coverage under this General Permit.** You will be invoiced annually and payment is required to continue coverage.

C. Check "YES" if you have included the PLAN. Otherwise, check "NO." **NOTE: You must submit the PLAN to the State Water Board and appropriate Regional Water Board(s) to obtain coverage under this General Permit.**

Section XI - Certification

A. **Printed Name** – Print your name legibly. The person responsible according to the Signatory Requirements section of the Standard Provisions (Attachment D) must fill out this section.

B. **Signature** – Provide a signature of name printed above.

C. **Date** – Indicate the date signed.

D. **Title** – Include the professional title of the person signing the NOI.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

NORTH COAST REGION (1)
5550 Skylane Blvd, Ste. A
Santa Rose, CA 95403
(707) 576-2220 FAX: (707)523-0135
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast

CENTRAL COAST REGION (3)
895 Aerovista Place, Ste 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 549-3147 FAX: (805) 543-0397
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast

LAHONTAN REGION (6 SLT)
2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd.
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
(530) 542-5400 FAX: (530) 544-2271
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION (2)
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 622-2300 FAX: (510) 622-2460
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay

LOS ANGELES REGION (4)
320 W. 4th Street, Ste. 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 576-6600 FAX: (213) 576-6640
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

VICTORVILLE OFFICE (6V)
14440 Civic Drive, Suite 200
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 241-6583 FAX: (760) 241-7308
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan

CENTRAL VALLEY REGION (5S)
11020 Sun Center Dr., #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114
(916) 464-3291 FAX: (916) 464-4645
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley

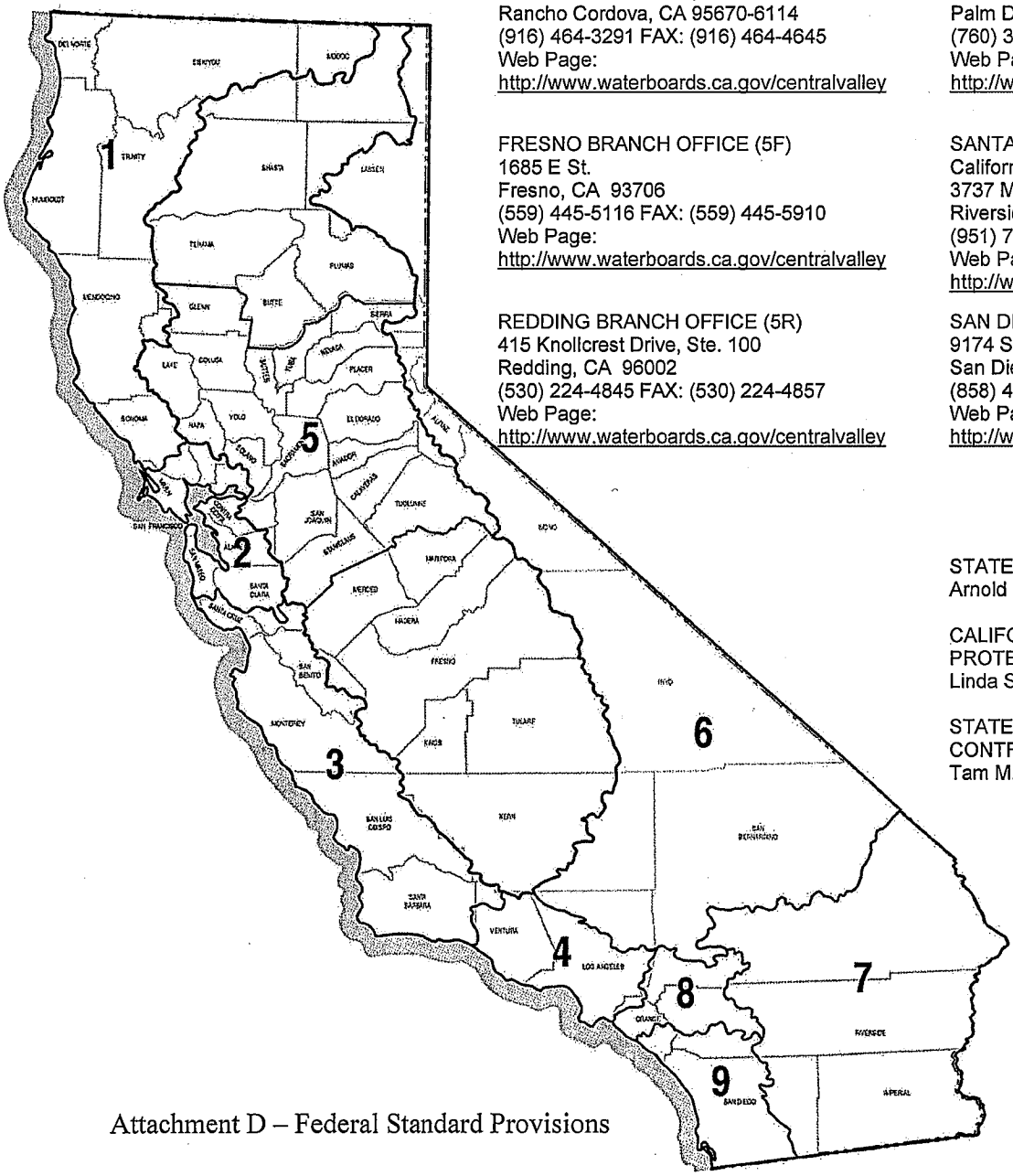
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION (7)
73-720 Fred Waring Dr., Ste. 100
Palm Desert, CA 92260
(760) 346-7491 FAX: (760) 341-6820
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver

FRESNO BRANCH OFFICE (5F)
1685 E St.
Fresno, CA 93706
(559) 445-5116 FAX: (559) 445-5910
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley

SANTA ANA REGION (8)
California Tower
3737 Main Street, Ste. 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3339
(951) 782-4130 FAX : (951) 781-6288
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana

REDDING BRANCH OFFICE (5R)
415 Knollcrest Drive, Ste. 100
Redding, CA 96002
(530) 224-4845 FAX: (530) 224-4857
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley

SAN DIEGO REGION (9)
9174 Sky Park Court, Ste. 100
San Diego, CA 92123-4340
(858) 467-2952 FAX: (858) 571-6972
Web Page:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY
Linda S. Adams, Agency Secretary

STATE WATER RESOURCES
CONTROL BOARD
Tam M. Doduc, Board Chair

ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (CWC) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [*40 CFR §122.41(a)*].

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(1)*].

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(c)*].

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [*40 CFR §122.41(d)*].

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(e)*].

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [*40 CFR §122.41(g)*].

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [*40 CFR §122.5(c)*].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [*40 CFR §122.41(i)*] [*CWC 13383(c)*]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(1)*];

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(2)*];

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(3)*];

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(4)*].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(i)*].

   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(ii)*].

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 and I.G.5 below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(2)*].

3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)*]:

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(A)*];

   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(B)*]; and

   c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(C)*].

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(ii)*].

5. Notice

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i)*].

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(ii)*].

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(1)*].

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph H.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset,

and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(2)*].

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)*]:

   a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

   b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];
   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iii)*]; and

   d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iv)*].

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(4)*].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition [*40 CFR §122.41(f)*].

If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge, and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this General permit, this General Permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the Discharger so notified.

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit [*40 CFR §122.41(b)*].

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(3)*] [*40 CFR §122.61*].

D. Severability

The provisions of this General Permit are severable and if any provisions of this General Permit or the application of any provisions of this General Permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the applications of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this General Permit shall not be affected thereby.

E. Pollution, Contamination, or Nuisance [*CWC §13050*].

Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall create a condition of pollution, contamination or nuisance.

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(1)*].

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR section 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR section 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR section 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(4)*] [*40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv)*].

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR section 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(2)*].

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(i)*];

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];

3. The dimensions, size and/or volume of vault;

4. The duration of the discharge;

5. The estimated volume of discharge;

6. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];

7. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];

8. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and

9. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [*40 CFR §122.7(b)*]:

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(1)*]; and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(2)*].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(h)*] [*CWC 13267*].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with paragraph (B.2) and (B.3) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.41(k)*].

2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

   a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary,

treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)*];

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(2)*]; or

c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(3)*].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (B.2) of this provision, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (B.2) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(1)*];

   b. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(2)*]; and

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(3)*].

4. If an authorization under paragraph (B.3) of this provision is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (B.3) of this provision must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board

or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR §122.22(c)].

5. Any person signing a document under paragraph (B.2) or (B.3) of this provision shall make the following 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" [*40 CFR §122.22(d)*].

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the MRP in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)*].

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(i)*].

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR section 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR section 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR section 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii)*].
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(iii)*].

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(5)*].

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall

also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(i)*].

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)*]:

   a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)*].

   b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)*].

   c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)*].

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(iii)*].

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)*]:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b) [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(i)*]; or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(ii)*]; or

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(iii)*].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(2)].*

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(7)*].

I. Discharge Monitoring Quality Assurance (DMQA) Program [*STATE WATER BOARD/USEPA 106 MOA*]

The Discharger shall conduct appropriate analyses on any sample provided by USEPA as part of the DMQA program. The results of such analyses shall be submitted to USEPA's DMQA manager.

J. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(8)*].

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. NOT APPLICABLE. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person

who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Clean Water Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(2)*] [*CWC 13385 and 13387*].

B. NOT APPLICABLE. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day, during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(3)*].

C. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(5)*].

D. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [*40 CFR §122.41(k)(2)*].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [*40 CFR §122.42(a)*]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if

that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)*]:

a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(i)*];

b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(ii)*];

c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iii)*]; or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(f) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iv)*].

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)*]:

a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(i)*];

b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(ii)*];

c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iii)*]; or

c. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iv)*].

B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) (Not Applicable)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM – TABLE OF CONTENTS

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 122.48 requires that all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring location identified in the representative sampling and analysis program. Another waste stream, body of water, or substance shall not dilute the monitored discharge. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the appropriate Regional Water Board.

B. Monitoring must be conducted according to USEPA test procedures approved under 40 CFR section 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act* as amended, unless other test procedures are specified in this Order and/or by the appropriate Regional Water Board.

C. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR section 136, or as specified in this Order or by the appropriate Regional Water Board, the results of the monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharger's Annual Report. The increased frequency of monitoring shall also be reported.

D. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.

E. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California Department of Health Services or a laboratory approved by the appropriate Regional Water Board.

F. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated to ensure accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure accuracy of the devices.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

A. Dischargers enrolling for the first time under this General Permit shall develop a representative sampling and analysis program to be used as case studies to represent the typical types of discharges occurring within their service areas. This

study, to be submitted as the first annual report, will include the monitoring locations and rationale for choosing those locations.

B. Re-enrollees must submit a new case study defining monitoring locations and rationale for these locations, if there are new types of discharges.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Not Applicable)

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Dischargers who are enrolling for the first time under this General Permit shall develop a representative sampling and analysis program to be used as case studies to represent the typical types of discharges from utility vaults and underground structures. Separate case studies are required for each region. Re-enrollees are required to submit case studies only for newly identified types of discharges not previously covered in the initial case studies. The case studies will be used to provide reasonable assurance that the discharges will comply with the requirements of the General Permit. The case studies shall be completed within six months of enrollment under the General Permit, or within twelve months when no discharge occurs within the first six months. In the case studies, the Discharger shall define the types of discharges that occur and take up to five[1] representative samples of each type of discharge and analyze the samples using test procedures specified in 40 CFR section 136 for the following constituents:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
  - TPH as Gasoline (TPH-g) - Report Benzene, Ethylbenze, Toluene, and Xylene
  - TPH as Diesel (TPH-d)
- Oil and Grease
- pH
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

B. Samples taken shall be representative of the monitored activities and shall be performed after the implementation of the Pollution Prevention Practices (PPPs) outlined in the Pollution Prevention Plan (PLAN).

C. The Discharger shall provide in the case studies at least the following:

1. A list of the typical types of discharges that occur in the project area.
2. A rationale for the selection of sampling locations.
3. A description of the sampling methods, locations, and frequency of monitoring for each type of discharge.
4. The results of any analysis done for each type of discharge.

[1] If there are less than five discharges, the number samples should be equal to the number of discharges for that year. For example, if a small utility only dewaters three vaults in a year, only three samples can and should be submitted in the annual report. The discharger must include an explanation of this in the annual report's cover letter.

D. First time enrollees shall submit case studies with the first annual report, as described in Section II, which constitutes the first year's annual monitoring. Case studies for newly identified types of discharges not previously covered or submitted with the first annual report shall be submitted with the annual report for that same year.

E. The Discharger shall provide a map showing the location of the samples taken for the case studies with respect to the distribution system. The map must also show the surface waters within the boundaries of the service area to which water may be discharged.

F. Annually, the Discharger, using test procedures specified in 40 CFR section 136, shall analyze a representative sample for each type of discharge listed in the case studies required by Provision IV.A.1. above for the following constituents:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
TPH	mg/L or ug/L	Grab	Case Study & Annual	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Case Study & Annual	
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Case Study & Annual	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	Case Study & Annual	

Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Health Services, in accordance with the provision of Water Code Section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

The results of such analysis shall be reported in the annual report. Grab samples shall be collected at the applicable point of discharge (either at the storm drain or the receiving water). If a Discharger monitors the above constituents more frequently than required by this General Permit, then the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the annual report. Separate annual reports are required for each region.

G. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of this Regional Water Board. These records shall include:

1. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observation, and/or measurement;
2. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;
3. The dimension, size and/or volume of vault;
4. Flow measurements (if required) and duration of discharge;

5. The estimated volume of discharge;
6. The date and time of analyses;
7. The laboratory, staff, or wholesaler who performed the analyses;
8. Analytical results.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS (Not Applicable)

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Not Applicable)

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Not Applicable)

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER (Not Applicable)

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Not Applicable)

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Discharger will submit the case studies as the first annual report. All reports submitted in response to this General Permit shall comply with signatory requirements set forth in V.B.2 in Attachment D. All reports shall be submitted to the appropriate Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall submit annual monitoring results to the Regional Water Board by the **20th day of March** for the preceding calendar year. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections VI through IX. Additionally, the Discharger shall report in the SMR the results of any **PPP and PLAN** required by Special Provisions – VI.C.3 of this Order. The Discharger shall submit **annual** SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

3. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that are entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of this Order; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

c. SMRs must be submitted to the appropriate Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D).

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

When requested by USEPA, the Discharger shall also complete and submit Discharge Monitoring Reports to USEPA. The submittal date shall be specified in the request.

D. Other Reports (Not Applicable)

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET – TABLE OF CONTENTS

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section III of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. **Background.** In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, currently referred to as the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is prohibited, unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The federal regulations allow authorized states to issue either general permits or individual permits to regulate discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States. On August 15, 1996, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) issued a General Permit for discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to surface waters. The permit was reissued on July 19, 2001.

In accordance with Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the State Water Board must meet general program requirements prior to the re-issuance and adoption of a general NPDES permit. General program requirements include preparing a draft General Permit, public noticing, allowing a public comment period, and conducting a public hearing. To meet these requirements, the State Water Board prepared a draft General Permit. The draft General Permit was sent to interested parties on May 9, 2006 for comments. A public hearing to receive testimony from interested parties was scheduled for July 19, 2006. The Notice of Public Hearing was sent to the interested party list at the same time the draft General Permit was sent. A public hearing notice was also posted in major newspapers throughout the State of California on May 9, 2006.

This General Permit reissues the 2001 permit Order No. 2001-11-DWQ. Since the original permit was adopted in 1996, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated the California Toxics Rule (CTR) in May 2000. The CTR, which is codified in 40 CFR section 131.38, establishes numeric criteria for priority toxic pollutants for California. The CTR and National Toxics Rule (NTR) criteria and water quality objectives for priority pollutants in state-adopted water quality control plans (Basin Plans), together with designated beneficial uses in those plans, serve as priority pollutant standards for the state. Concurrently with the CTR adoption, the State Water Board adopted a *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (SIP).

B. **General Criteria.** This General Permit is intended to cover short-term intermittent discharges of pollutants to surface waters from utility vaults and underground structures. To be covered by this General Permit, discharges must meet the following criteria:

1. Pollutant concentrations in the discharge do not cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable criterion

established by the USEPA pursuant to CWA section 303. Likewise, pollutant concentrations in the discharge do not cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of any water quality objective adopted by the State or Regional Water Board including prohibitions of discharge for the receiving water.

The discharge does not cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water.

This General Permit does **not** cover:

1. Discharges from vehicle and equipment washing, vehicle maintenance, and/or groundwater cleanup activities by utility companies.

2. Utility service construction activities by utility companies engaged in developing service areas. These activities may be covered under the statewide general NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activities (CAS000002) and/or CWA section 401 certifications.

3. Discharges by utility companies that are Dischargers and/or co-Dischargers under Urban Areawide Storm Water Permits, which cover the intended discharges.

4. Discharges to a sanitary sewer. These discharges do not need regulatory coverage under the NPDES Program, although the agency controlling the sanitary sewer must approve discharges to its conveyance system.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of this General Permit is to facilitate regulation of discharges from the de-watering of utility vaults and underground structures. To obtain coverage under this General Permit, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI), a project map(s), a Pollution Prevention Plan (PLAN), and first annual fee. Discharges in more than one Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) boundary must be covered by a separate enrollment under this General Permit. Each enrollment will cover all discharges occurring within the boundaries of that Regional Water Board. Signing the certification on the NOI signifies that the Discharger intends to comply with the provisions of this General Permit. An NOI must be signed to be valid.

III. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

Vaults are used to house meters, filters, pressure regulators, and valves with or without actuators. Structures can be either wet or dry. Wet structures include manholes and hand holes containing cables, cable connections, and signal enhancers. Dry structures are sealed more tightly and are usually air conditioned since these contain switchgears, computers, and electronics that are sensitive to heat and moisture.

For safety reasons, utility companies must de-water vaults and underground structures prior to performing any repair, maintenance, and/or installation of equipment. When the amount of water in the vaults or structures interferes with the safety and quality of the work to be done, water must be pumped out. Volume of discharges can vary from a few gallons to a few thousand gallons depending on the configuration and individual situation at each vault or structure. The duration of the discharges could last a few minutes to a few hours depending on the amount of water present in the vaults and underground structures and the pump used. Typical pump rates are five gallons per minute (gpm) to 20 gpm but could be as high as 60 gpm.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls (Not Applicable)

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General Permit, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI.

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report Data

Order No. 2001-11-DWQ, which this General Permit replaces, also required the development of Pollution Prevention Practices (PPPs) and a PLAN. The significant change is in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) requirements. The 2001 Order required the monitoring of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), but did not specify between diesel and gasoline. It also did not explicitly state that monitoring was required in every region for those Dischargers operating in more than one region. It was implied by the term "representative," but not stated directly. On February 28, 2005, in *Waterkeeper Alliance Inc., et al. v. EPA*, the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals determined that nutrient management plans must be submitted as part of the NPDES permit application and subject to review and approval. The changes to the PLAN requirements in this permit reflect this Court Decision.

D. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

E. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

IV. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the proposed Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to surface waters. This Order also serves as

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC for discharges that are not subject to regulation under CWA section 402.

States may request authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.28. On June 8, 1989, the State Water Board submitted an application to the USEPA requesting revisions to its NPDES Program in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28, 123.62, and 403.10. The application included a request to add general permit authority to its approved NPDES Program. On September 22, 1989, the USEPA, Region 9, approved the State Water Board's request and granted authorization for the State to issue general NPDES permits.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

This action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the CEQA (Public Resources Code section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with section 13389 of the CWC.
State Water Board action on case-by-case exceptions is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Because a Discharger cannot obtain coverage under this General Permit if pollutants in the discharge, cause, contribute, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality standards violation and the permit requires Dischargers to implement PPPs to ensure the Dischargers will not cause a violation, the State Water Board's granting of the exceptions does not have the potential for causing significant adverse environmental effects. This General Permit is, therefore, exempt from CEQA. See California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 15061(b)(3).

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Boards have adopted a Water Quality Control Plans (hereinafter Basin Plans) that designate beneficial uses, establish water quality objectives, and contain implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plans. In addition, State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63 requires that, with certain exceptions, the Regional Water Boards assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plans. The limitations set forth in this General Permit shall apply as is unless there are more stringent provisions expressed in the Regional Water Boards' Basin Plans.

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, which was amended on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999, and the CTR on May 18, 2000, which was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules include water quality criteria for priority pollutants and are applicable to this discharge.

3. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the SIP, which became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Boards in their

basin plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP includes procedures for determining the need for and calculating Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs), and requires Dischargers to submit data sufficient to do so. In this permit the State Water Board grants an exception from sections 1.3 (Determination of Priority Pollutants Requiring WQBELs) and 1.4 (Calculations of Effluent Limitations) of the SIP because numeric effluent limitations are infeasible for discharges from utility vaults and underground structures. Granting an exception will not compromise protection of inland surface water, bay, or estuarine beneficial uses and will serve the public interest because:

a. A Discharger cannot be covered under this General Permit if the discharge can cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard, including priority pollutant standards.
b. All Dischargers covered under this General Permit must implement a PLAN to ensure compliance with all applicable water quality standards, including standards for priority pollutants.

The SIP establishes procedures for selecting priority pollutants requiring WQBELS and for calculating the limits. The SIP also authorizes case-by-case exceptions if the State Water Board determines that (1) the exceptions will not compromise protection of surface water beneficial uses, and (2) the public interest will be served. This proposed revision of the General Permit approves case-by-case exceptions from the SIP provisions on the selection of priority pollutants requiring limits (section 1.3) and the calculation of numeric limitations (section 1.4). The permit proposes these exceptions because numeric effluent limitations for discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to surface waters are infeasible.

This General Permit meets the conditions for case-by-case exceptions from the SIP provisions on selection of pollutants requiring WQBELS and calculation of numeric limits. Although the permit does not contain numeric effluent limitations for toxic pollutants, granting the exceptions will not compromise the protection of surface water beneficial uses for several reasons. First, no Discharger can obtain coverage under the permit if pollutants in the discharge have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality standards violation. Second, the permit requires Dischargers to implement pollutant prevention practices to ensure that the discharges will not cause a water quality standards violation.

Because the conditions of the case-by-case exception have been met, the State Water Board will continue to grant an exception based on the following:

a. A Discharger cannot obtain coverage under this General Permit if pollutants in the -discharge have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality standards violation.

b. This General Permit requires Dischargers to implement PPPs to ensure that discharges will not cause a violation of any applicable objectives (or criteria) in the receiving waters.

c. Discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to surface waters will not have the potential to cause significant adverse environmental effects provided the conditions of the newly adopted General Permit are met.

4. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy where applicable. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. As discussed in detail in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

5. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. **All effluent limitations in the Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.**

6. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement Federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List (Not Applicable)

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations (Not Applicable)

V. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source Dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations: 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) requires that permits include

water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality criteria have not been established, three options exist to protect water quality: 1) 40 CFR section 122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a); 2) proposed state criteria or a state policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information may be used; or 3) an indicator parameter may be established.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges under this Order are required to be nontoxic. Toxicity is the adverse response of organisms to chemicals or physical agents. This prohibition is based on the Regional Water Boards' Basin Plans, which require that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal or produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate and decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species. Basin Plans also require waters to be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or animal life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

The CWA requires that TBELs be established based on several levels of controls:

A. Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.

B. Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.

C. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the "cost reasonableness" of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT.

D. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires USEPA to develop Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

It is not feasible to establish numeric effluent limitations for pollutants in discharges from utility vaults and underground structures. Instead, the provisions of this General Permit require implementation of Pollution Prevention Practices (PPPs) to control and abate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters and to achieve compliance utilizing BAT and BCT requirements and with applicable water quality standards.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

As specified in 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include WQBELs for pollutants (including toxicity) that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard. The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria contained in state plans and policies, and meet water quality criteria in the CTR and NTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The designated beneficial uses of surface waters throughout the State may include municipal, domestic, industrial, and agricultural supply; water contact and non-contact recreation; navigation; groundwater recharge and freshwater replenishment; hydropower generation; wildlife habitat; cold freshwater and warm freshwater habitat; fish migration and fish spawning; marine habitat; estuarine habitat; shellfish harvesting; ocean commercial and sport fishing; areas of special biological significance; and preservation of rare and endangered species. To the extent that the applicable Basin Plan designates additional or different beneficial uses, the Basin Plan shall control.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters must meet all applicable provisions of sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require controls of pollutant discharges that utilize BAT and BCT to reduce pollutant and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

Utility companies may have multiple discharges from utility vaults and other underground structures as a result of storm water inflow, subterranean seepage, and/or water condensation from the air conditioning units of dry structures. These vaults and underground structures may have small quantities of oil and grease present due to the normal operation of equipment, as well as small quantities of other pollutants. Establishment of numeric effluent limitations for pollutants from utility vaults and underground structures is not feasible because: (1) utility companies have numerous short duration intermittent releases of water to surface waters from many different locations, and (2) treatment of all these releases to meet numeric effluent limitations would be impractical.

Therefore, the effluent limitations contained in this General Permit are narrative and include the requirement to implement appropriate PPPs, which are equivalent to Best Management Practices (BMPs). Section 122.44(k)(3) of 40 CFR allows the use of BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when "Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or (4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA." It is not feasible to establish WQBELs for pollutants in discharges from utility vaults or underground structures; therefore, in lieu of WQBELs, this Order requires Dischargers to establish PPPs in PLANs.

The PPPs, which may include treatment of discharges to surface waters, will constitute BAT and BCT and are required to achieve compliance with water quality standards. Receiving water requirements must be met by the Discharger and are stated as either numerical or narrative requirements, as appropriate. They are intended to cover all applicable Basin Plan objectives, including narrative toxicity objectives, total residual chlorine objectives (if applicable), and all applicable federal criteria, including CTR and NTR criteria.

4. WQBEL Calculations (Not Applicable)

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) (Not Applicable)

D. Final Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

E. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

F. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

G. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

VI. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving Water Limitations are based upon water quality objectives contained in appropriate Regional Water Board Basin Plans, statewide Water Quality Control Plan, or criteria promulgated by USEPA pursuant to CWA section 303.

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP, Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for utility vault and underground structure discharges.

A. Influent Monitoring (Not applicable)

B. Effluent Monitoring

In reviewing the monitoring reports, the State Water Board found that although Dischargers were reporting TPH, a distinction between diesel and gasoline was not always made. TPH should be reported as a total and as TPH diesel and TPH gasoline (TPH-g). Also, for detections of TPH-g, the amount of benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene should be reported. Benzene, ethylbenzene, and toluene are priority pollutants per 40 CFR section 131.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements (Not Applicable)

A Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Limit is required if a discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, including numeric and narrative. Since these types of discharges are prohibited under this General Permit, WET limits are not applicable.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring (Not Applicable)

E. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

VIII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.41and 122.42, apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D.

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions (Not Applicable)

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plan (PLAN)

The development of PPPs provides the flexibility necessary to establish controls, which can appropriately address the different situations in which utility companies discharge water to surface waters. The PPPs have two major objectives:

a. To identify situations which allow water to collect in the vault or underground structure and lead to a discharge.

b. To describe and ensure the implementation of practices that will reduce pollutants in the discharge from the normal operations of utility companies.

At this time, standard industrywide PPPs have not been developed for utility companies. The Discharger must prepare a PLAN and implement it whenever there is a discharge. If standard industrywide PPPs are developed, then each utility company may utilize those standard PPPs or develop a PLAN utilizing selected standard PPPs as appropriate. PLANs must meet the specifications described in section VI.C.3. For help in developing a PLAN, refer to the following document: *California Stormwater BMP Handbook - Industrial/Commercial (January 2003 Edition),* published by the California Stormwater Quality Association. It is available online at: http://www.cabmphandbooks.com and provides references the Discharger may find useful.

Dischargers must show that no feasible alternatives to surface water discharge exist and that measures have been or will be employed to minimize potential impacts. Based on the authority contained in section 304(e) of the CWA and the regulations set forth in 40 CFR 122.44(k), the states may incorporate PPPs, which are equivalent to BMPs, into NPDES permits.

4. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

5. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications (Not Applicable)

6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

7. Other Special Provisions

a. Although this is a State Water Board permit, the Regional Water Boards are responsible for reviewing monitoring reports, reviewing and approving Discharger's PLANs, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions in order to maintain water quality control in waters of their region.

b. Dispose of solids removed from liquid wastes in a manner that is consistent with Title 27, of the California Code of Regulations and approved by the appropriate Regional Water Board's Executive Office.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In considering the re-issuance and adoption of the General Permit for utility vaults and underground structures, the State Water Board staff has developed a draft General Permit. The State Water Board encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The State Water Board notified interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements in this General Permit and provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. On May 9, 2006 notification was provided on the State Water Board webpage and in the following newspapers: Santa Rosa Press Democrat, San Francisco Daily Journal, San Luis Obispo Tribune, Los Angeles Daily Journal, Sacramento Daily Recorder, Victorville Daily Press, Palm Springs Desert Sun, and San Diego Daily Transcript. On May 9, 2006, the State Water Board sent out notification through a Lyris electronic mail list and by U.S. Post.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations were tentative. Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning this tentative General Permit. Comments were to be submitted either in person, or by fax, email, or mail to the Executive Office at the State Water Board at the address on the cover page of this permit.

To be fully addressed by staff and considered by the State Water Board, written comments must have been received at the State Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on **June 9, 2006.**

C. Public Hearing

The State Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative General Permit during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: **July 19, 2006**
Time: **10 a.m.**
Location: **Coastal Hearing Room Joe Serna Jr./CAL/EPA Building**
1001 I Street, 2nd Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the State Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge and General Permit. Oral testimony was heard.

D. Information and Copying

Order-related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the State Water Board by calling (916) 341-5455.

E. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the General Permit was invited to contact the State Water Board, reference this General Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

F. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this General Permit were directed to **Erin Mustain** at **(916) 445-9379**.

This General Permit will expire on July 19, 2011. Enrollees covered under this General Permit at the time of expiration will automatically be re-enrolled under the reissued permit, until the effective date of this permit, unless a Notice of Termination or Transfer (NOTT) is submitted to terminate coverage.