333 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 608 Portland, OR 97204 (tel) 503-248-5600, (fax) 503-248-5577

February 20, 2007

Attn: Sandy Cheek Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board 895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Subject: Statewide General NPDES Permit for Utility Vaults

Pollution Prevention Plan and Monitoring & Reporting Plan

Waste Discharge Identification No. 3000U000093

On behalf of Sprint / United Management Company (Sprint) please find enclosed Sprint's renewal application for the general NPDES permit for discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to surface waters (California's Water Quality Order No. 2006-0008-DWQ and General Permit No. CAG990002). The enclosed permit application contains a Pollution Prevention Plan, a Notice of Intent (Appendix D), and a copy of representative maps.

Also, as required under the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Sprint will be conducting water sampling of five representative vaults within the Central Coast Region during the next six months. The results from this sampling event will be submitted to the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board in its annual monitoring report.

If you have any questions concerning the enclosed documents, please contact either myself via email at: alaforge@ene.com or by telephone (503) 248-5600, or Mr. Paul Paxton with Sprint Environmental Health & Safety at: paul.b.paxton@sprint.com or by telephone (760) 476-4449.

Sincerely, Ecology & Environment, Inc.

Ashley A. La Forge

enclosures

Pollution Prevention Plan
Statewide General NPDES Permit for
Utility Vaults
Central Coast Region 3
Water Quality Order
No. 2006-0008-DWQ
General Permit No. CAG990002
WDID Nos. 3000U000093

February 2007

Prepared for: Sprint/United Management Company

Prepared by:

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT, INC. 333 SW 5th Avenue Portland, OR 97206

Sprint Network Real Estate ARN <u>142849</u> PRN <u>329201</u>

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able of Contents

| Section | | Page |
|---------|--|------|
| 1 | Introduction | 1-1 |
| | Overview and Purpose | 1-1 |
| | Pollution Prevention Team | 1-2 |
| 2 | Discharge Provisions | 2-1 |
| | Scheduled Discharges | 2-1 |
| | Unscheduled Discharges | 2-2 |
| | Reservoir Discharges | 2-2 |
| | Emergency Operation Discharges | 2-2 |
| 3 | Description of Potential Pollutant Sources | 3-1 |
| | Drainage Map | |
| | Inventory of Exposed Materials | |
| | Spills and Leaks | |
| | Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources | 3-2 |
| 4 | Pollution Prevention Practices | 4-1 |
| | Vault Sampling prior to Discharge | 4-1 |
| | Petroleum Sheen | |
| | Sample Collection | |
| | Sample Appearance | |
| | Layers and/or Solids | |
| | Top Layer with Gas/Chemical Odor | |
| | Good Housekeeping & Preventative Maintenance | |
| | Spill Prevention and Response Procedures | |
| | Inspections | 4-4 |
| | Employee Training | |
| | Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures | |
| | Sediment and Erosion Control | |
| | Management of Runoff | 4-6 |
| | Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation | |
| 5 | Certification and Signature | 5-1 |

Table of Contents (cont.)

| Section | Page |
|---------|--|
| 6 | Contact Information6-1 |
| 7 | References7-1 |
| Α | Decision Flow Chart for Disposal of Waste in Vaults7-2 |
| В | Manhole Dewatering - Field Screening for Contaminants7-3 |
| С | Maps of Representative Dewatering Sites7-4 |
| D | Notice of Intent Form (NOI Form)7-5 |

ist of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BMP Best Management Practice CTR California Toxics Rule

CWA Clean Water Act

EH&S [Sprint's] Environmental Health & Safety Department EPA [United States] Environmental Protection Agency

gpm Gallons per minute

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

PLAN Pollution Prevention Plan

SIP State [California] Implementation Plan

SWRCB State [California] Water Resources Control Board TPH-d Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel fuel TPH-g Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline

TPH-mTotal Petroleum Hydrocarbons as motor oil

1

Introduction

Overview and Purpose

The federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, currently known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), was amended to prohibit the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source unless that discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In 1989 the USEPA Region 9 granted the state of California the authority to issue general NPDES permits.

In order to regulate surface water discharges associated with the de-watering of utility vaults and underground structures, the California State Water Resources Control Board issues General NPDES Permits for Discharges From Utility Vaults and Underground Structures to Surface Waters (Order No.2006-0008-DWQ, NPDES no. CAG990002). Although the General Permit does not contain numeric effluent limitations for toxic pollutants, it does require all covered dischargers to implement pollutant prevention practices (similar to Best Management Practices [BMPs]) to ensure that the discharges will not cause a violation of water quality standards. The General Permit requires utility companies to prepare a storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (Plan), which contains the pollutant prevention practices and shall be implemented whenever there is a discharge. Dischargers are also required to implement a Monitoring and Reporting Program.

To ensure safety during the periodic maintenance of underground equipment, Sprint must dewater its vaults and underground structures. This sometimes results in short-term, intermittent discharges of storm water to surface waters of the State of California. The procedures outlined in this Plan have been developed to ensure that discharges from vaults and underground structures do not violate water quality objectives for receiving waters. The intent of this Plan is to assist Sprint staff in evaluating potential pollutant sources at dewatering sites and in selecting and implementing appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants.

This plan will be amended by Sprint whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance, or when such amendment would be necessary to ensure compliance with established standards and water quality criteria. The Pollu-



tion Prevention Plan will also be amended or revised in order to ensure continued compliance with water quality standards and the NPDES permit. Sprint will submit any amended Plans to the appropriate Regional Water Board.

The plan will be housed at:

Sprint/United Management Company Environmental Health & Safety Mailstop KSOPHM0516-5B822 6480 Sprint Parkway Overland Park, KS 66251

Office: (760) 476-4449 PCS: (949) 278-9582 Fax: (760) 476-4500

mailto:paul.b.paxton@sprint.com

Pollution Prevention Team

Sprint's Pollution Prevention Team consists of the Environmental Health and Safety Group (EHS), as well as all personnel working with vaults and underground structures. This group is headed by Eric Allgaier, EHS Manager. The group is responsible for developing, maintaining, revising, and implementing this plan.

2

Discharge Provisions

Sprint must dewater the subsurface vaults and underground structures to protect equipment or for safety reasons prior to performing repair, maintenance, and/or installation of equipment. The water is either manually pumped from the vaults or automatically discharged when equipped with automatic sump pumps. The volume of discharge from each vault varies and may range from a few gallons to a few thousand gallons depending on the size of the vault and the time of year. The duration of the discharge may vary from a few minutes to several hours depending on the amount of water in the vault and the size of the pump being used. Typical pumping rates range from 5 to 20 gallons per minute (gpm), but could be as high as 60 gpm. Whenever there is a discharge of 50,000 gallons or more to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), Sprint will contact the appropriate local agency with jurisdiction over the MS4 within 24 hours.

Automatic sump pumps are used in some vaults and underground structures where equipment is vulnerable to water damage. These vaults primarily discharge water that has entered through groundwater infiltration or seepage through vault walls. For most cases, this water is clean and is automatically discharged to the area around the vault.

Manual pumping of certain vaults and underground structures is done whenever they must be entered to conduct repair or maintenance work. Under normal operations, materials and equipment in the vaults and underground structures are not likely to contaminate water. Because the vaults and structures are not watertight, they can collect water, primarily from surface runoff during storm events. This water is, in most cases, clean but may contain traces of petroleum products (oil, gasoline, etc.), oil and grease, organic matter, mud, silt, pesticides, and other pollutants (e.g., metals), primarily from automobiles.

Scheduled Discharges

Sprint does not regularly schedule discharges from underground structures. If a scheduled discharge were to occur, the practices as outlined in this plan would be implemented.



Unscheduled Discharges

The majority of discharges from underground vaults and structures are unscheduled. Water accumulates in these structures over time and are dewatered as necessary for maintenance or equipment repair, either manually or automatically. The frequency of discharge is dependent on the rate and volume of water entering the site. In most cases, these structures need to be dewatered before field work can occur.

Unscheduled discharges would be controlled utilizing the practices described in this plan. Prior to discharging waters, field technicians use on-site water testing procedures to determine if the water can be discharged in compliance with the NPDES permit and this Plan. Only waters which pass this test will be discharged.

Reservoir Discharges

Sprint does not discharge into reservoirs, so this section is not applicable.

Emergency Operation Discharges

Emergency operation discharges will be handled in accordance with the procedures outlined in this plan, with the exception of an imminent threat to life or significant property damage. Field personnel may deviate from protocols as outlined in this plan, if necessary for the protection of life or public safety.

3

Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

Drainage Map

Drainage maps showing the essential features of Sprint's distribution system are included in Appendix C.

Inventory of Exposed Materials

Some utility vaults and structures that Sprint manages may contain electrical equipment. This equipment could contain mineral oil or other insulating oils. Utility equipment are routinely inspected and maintained to prevent leaks. Much of the equipment is monitored remotely, so that any malfunctions can be addressed quickly by trained personnel.

Small amounts of contaminants can enter vaults and structures through cracks including: traces of petroleum products (oil, gasoline, etc.), oil and grease, organic matter, mud, silt, pesticides, and other pollutants (e.g., metals) primarily from automobiles.

Most vault water is found to be free of substantial pollutants and is not treated prior to discharge. If significant or hazardous contaminants are detected during on-site water testing prior to dewatering, prearranged licensed contractors are available to pump out, transport, and properly dispose of the contaminated water.

Spills and Leaks

Sprint has had no spills or leaks in association with the dewatering of vaults/manholes or other underground structures within the past 3 years.



Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The electrical equipment contained within vaults could contain mineral or other insulating oils. As the equipment is routinely maintained and monitored, the risk of contaminating discharge water is small.

Since the vaults are not air-tight, contaminants can enter from outside sources. External contaminants include: traces of petroleum products (oil, gasoline), oil and grease, organic matter, mud, silt, pesticides, and other pollutants (e.g., metals). The risk of pollutants from automobiles is greater in urban areas, whereas the risk of pesticides or biological contaminants is greater in agricultural areas.

Typically, discharge waters are free from significant contaminants. Accidental spills or leaks by outside parties (illegal dumping, traffic accidents) are possible, though infrequent and their risk is low.

4

Pollution Prevention Practices

Vault Sampling prior to Discharge

Using the Flow Chart in Appendix A, the field technician will conduct the following sampling procedure. Additional sampling procedures can be found in the Attached "Manhole Dewatering – Field Screening for Contaminants" (Appendix B).

Petroleum Sheen

Prior to collecting a water sample, first observe the surface of the water in the vault, if possible, and determine the presence or absence of petroleum sheen. If present, remove sheen using absorbent pads. Store used pads in appropriate container and dispose of as hazardous material.

Sample Collection

Using a clear water bailer, lower the bailer into the water until the top few inches of the bailer are not submerged. The bailer should be lowered and raised slowly to keep from agitating or spilling any of the water samples.

Sample Appearance

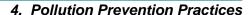
Observe the contents of the bailer in full light to determine whether the sample is clear, has liquid or solid layers, or is non-transparent or opaque. If the water in the bailer is clear with no odor, layers, or solids, the vault may be pumped to the storm drain or ground.

If the water has an odor, but is otherwise clear with no layers or solids, take additional samples at various depths in the vault and inspect for layers/solids. If no layers or solids are detected in any of the samples, the vault can be pumped to the storm drain or ground.

Layers and/or Solids

Observe the contents of the bailer in full light to determine the existence of a liquid layer(s) or sludge/solids at the bottom of the bailer.

If there is a bottom layer of liquid, distinct from the water, and no solids, decant the water back into the vault and observe whether the layer has an odor. If this layer has a solvent or chemical odor, the contents of the vault will be removed by





vacuum truck for disposal at an approved, licensed hazardous waste facility. Otherwise, the vault can be pumped to the storm drain or to the ground.

If the water is clear but there is more than 1/8 inch of solids on the bottom, further testing will be conducted to determine whether the solids are mud or oil/petroleum sludge as follows:

- Carefully pour approximately half of the water from the bailer back into the vault, maintaining as much of the sludge as possible.
- Replace the water poured out with clean water.
- Gently shake the contents of the bailer and observe the sample. Mud will
 readily mix with the water and the sludge at the bottom will appear lighter.
 Oil/petroleum sludge will not mix readily with the water and the appearance of the sludge will not change significantly.

If it is determined that the solids are mud, most cities and counties will allow the vault to be pumped into the storm drain or on the ground. However, some cities and counties do not allow such a discharge, in which case, the local Public Works Department is to be consulted.

If it is determined that the solids are oil/petroleum sludge, the contents of the vault will be removed by vacuum truck for disposal at an approved, licensed hazardous waste facility. If the sample has a sewage odor, the contents of the vault will be pumped out by a local septic tank pumping/cleaning firm. Once emptied, the vault will be washed down using mild pressure washer equipment with biodegradable soap and disinfectants.

Top Layer with Gas/Chemical Odor

If there is a top layer of liquid, distinct from the water, and no solids, observe whether the layer has an odor. If this layer has a solvent or chemical odor, the contents of the vault will be removed by vacuum truck for disposal at an approved, licensed hazardous waste facility.

Non-Transparent (Opaque)

If the sample is not clear or is opaque (i.e., cloudy, milky, or dark in color), the sample will be set aside for approximately 10 minutes to allow particles in the water to settle out or entrained air bubbles to escape. If the water is clear, or has begun to clear, after the settling period, the vault can be pumped to the storm sewer or ground. However, if the water remains opaque and has a strong chemical, petroleum, or pesticide odor, laboratory testing may be necessary to determine how the water is to be handled. Laboratory samples will be collected in accordance with established protocols and submitted to a State of California certified laboratory to be analyzed for the following, at a minimum:





- Oil and Grease using EPA Method 1664
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline, diesel fuel, and motor oil (TPH-g, -d, and -m, respectively) using EPA Method 8015 Modified
- Metals (copper, lead, and zinc) using EPA Method 200.7
- pH using EPA Method 150.1

Biohazards

Technicians should be cautious for the presence of biohazards in the vault such as hypodermic needles and razor blades. Extreme care should be exercised to prevent being punctured or cut by these objects.

Good Housekeeping & Preventative Maintenance

Sprint has policies in place which address inspections, equipment testing and preventative maintenance. The vaults and other sub-surface structures are kept clean and free from known contaminants. The sites are periodically checked during maintenance for any defects (deposits, leaks, cracks, etc.) and equipment is monitored to prevent malfunctions, including the leakage of lubricating oils (if present).

Prior to initiating sampling procedures, the field technician is required to prepare the site in accordance with standard Sprint policy and practices, including work zone safety. Prior to sample collection, the technician is required to set up all safety equipment and don all necessary personal protective equipment including, but not limited to, safety glasses, safety shoes, gloves, high visibility traffic warning vest, etc. Prior to removing the vault lid, the atmosphere in the vault shall be tested. Once the lid is removed, the atmosphere is to be retested at different depths in the vault and the vault shall be purged. Once purging is completed, a water sample can then be collected using a rope and clean bailer.

Prior to entrance into the vault by a technician, the atmosphere must be tested, the vault must be purged, continuous ventilation must be provided, and the atmosphere must be continuously monitored as long as the technician remains in the vault. If the technician encounters any circumstance(s) for which they are unsure, they should consult the various references outlined in the Sprint Utility Manhole Water fact sheet and the Utility Manhole Entry for Telecommunications Work prepared by the Sprint Environmental, Health & Safety Department (EH&S). Additionally, the technician may contact their supervisor, or EH&S, directly for assistance.



Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Hazardous materials are not stored within Sprint's vaults or structures. Some electrical equipment contained within vaults may contain mineral or insulating oils.

Prior to any manual discharge, the vault or structure is inspected to ensure the equipment is functioning properly. Any malfunction found in any equipment or in the integrity of the vault itself is quickly addressed by qualified service personnel. It is Sprint's highest priority to maintain its equipment in proper functioning order.

In addition, waters are inspected prior to discharge to determine if they contain contaminants. Contaminated water will not be discharged. If an unexpected spill were to enter into a vault or structure, the appropriate agencies would be immediately notified and the release would be addressed either by a qualified contractor or a Sprint crew. Sprint service trucks are equipped with spill response equipment and additional supplies are available at Sprint facilities.

Any hazardous materials would be contained and transported to an appropriate disposal facility by qualified personnel.

Inspections

Sprint field personnel must inspect the integrity of vaults and structures to ensure they are in good working order and functioning properly. Any damage is documented and repaired as soon as possible.

Prior to manually pumping out a vault or subsurface structure, the field technician, or subcontractor, will conduct a visual inspection of the water in the vault to determine the presence of any obvious signs of contamination (e.g., a sheen on top of the water, cloudiness, presence of physical objects, etc.). Field technicians are instructed to contact their supervisor if the water fails preliminary screening. Only water that has passed the screening process will be discharged. If the water fails screening, prearranged licensed contractors are available to pump out, transport, and properly dispose of the contaminated water. It is the field technicians' responsibility to strictly adhere to the approved inspection procedures for dewatering of vaults and structures.

Employee Training

Sprint field crews are fully trained before performing work in vaults and other sub-terrain structures. Their training includes Sprints operating and safety procedures, spill management procedures, as well as the procedures described in this plan and related documents. Crews also receive annual training for SPCC plans and spill response, in addition to on-going safety trainings.



Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures

Sprint maintains procedures for record keeping and internal reporting. All inspections and maintenance activities are fully documented and retained. Such records include the date and time the inspection was performed, the name of the inspector, and the items inspected. If problems are noted, the corrective action required and the date the action was taken are also documented. A sample log form used by Sprint field crews can be found in Exhibit B in the attached "Manhole Dewatering – Field Screening for Contaminants" in Appendix B.

Any incident or non-compliance with this plan would be reported orally to the appropriate regional water board within 24 hours. A written submission would also be provided within 5 days of the time the discharger became aware of the incident. The written submission would 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 the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

Sprint will report any oil spill into receiving waters to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as soon as the spill is discovered (24/hours a day). The appropriate local agencies and personnel will be contacted to assist with clean-up. Incidents will be fully documented including: patterns of time in 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.

Monitoring sample results are reported in the annual report for each region. If monitoring occurs more frequently than required by this plan, the monitoring results will be used in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the annual report.

The pollution prevention plan and related documents are available to Sprint crews.

Sediment and Erosion Control

The sites Sprint manages under this Plan are not in high risk areas for significant soil erosion.

Field technicians employ sediment and erosion control techniques to minimize the risk of sediment entering discharge water. Such measures include pumping from the top to the bottom to minimize disturbance of any sediment which may have accumulating in the vault or structure.



During inspection prior to dewatering, if the water is clear but there is more than 1/8 inch of solids on the bottom, further testing is conducted to determine whether the solids are mud or oil/petroleum sludge. If it is determined that the solids are mud, most cities and counties will allow the vault to be pumped into the storm drain or onto the ground. However, some cities and counties do not allow such a discharge, in which case, the local Public Works Department is to be consulted. If it is determined that the solids are oil/petroleum sludge, the contents of the vault will be removed by vacuum truck for disposal at an approved, licensed hazardous waste facility. If the sample has a sewage odor, the contents of the vault will be pumped out by a local septic tank pumping/cleaning firm. Once emptied, the vault will be washed down using mild pressure washer equipment with biodegradable soap and disinfectants.

All solids removed from liquid waste will be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with Title 27, of the CCR and approved by the appropriate Regional Water Board's Executive Office.

Management of Runoff

Traditional storm water management practices are appropriate to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in discharges from the sites.

Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Qualified personnel will conduct compliance evaluations upon each discharge event. The evaluations will include a visual inspection of evidence of pollution or the potential for pollutants entering into receiving water(s); evaluate the effectiveness of pollution prevention measures and determine whether they are being properly implemented in accordance with this Plan or whether additional control measures are needed; and ensure that structural wastewater management measures, sediment and erosion control measures and other PPPs identified in the Plan are operating correctly. The evaluation also includes the visual inspection of all equipment, including spill response equipment.

Based on the results of the comprehensive site evaluation, Sprint shall revise, as appropriate, the potential pollutants identified and PPPs described in this Plan within 2 weeks and shall immediately implement any Plan revisions.

Site Compliance Evaluation reports will be retained by Sprint for 3 years. The report will summarize 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 any additional actions taken. The report will also certify conformance with this Plan and general permit or identify any incidents of noncompliance. The report will be signed in accordance with signatory requirements of the NPDES permit.

5

Certification and Signature

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 it, 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. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the criteria of eligibility and the development and implementation of Pollution Prevention Practices, if required, will be complied with.

| Signed | fichal Hasheum | |
|--------|---|---|
| Title: | meder Rok Mant Services & Environmental Health & Safe | k |
| | 2/18/17 | |

6

Contact Information

Primary Contact: Paul Paxton

6480 Sprint Pkwy.

Overland Park, KS 66215

(760) 476-4449

Secondary Contact: Brian Wiedower

6480 Sprint Pkwy.

Overland Park, KS 66215

(913) 315-8631

References

For additional information, the technician should refer to the following Sprint documents.

Sprint Practices:

Personal Protective Equipment #010-100-007. http://nsl/practice/010/100_007/prac.htm

Confined Space Entry #010-100-012. http://nsl.corp.sprint.com/practice/010/100 012/prac.htm

Sprint's Spill Prevention and Control Procedures #010-100-017. http://nsl/practice/010/100 017/prac.htm

Hazard Communication #010-100-019. http://nsl/practice/010/100_019/prac.htm

Hazardous Material Transportation #010-100-021. http://nsl/practice/010/100 021/prac.htm

Eye Protection #SPP-002-002-008. http://ppld.corp.sprint.com/ehs/library/practices/LDD/ldd-eye prot prac.pdf

Hazardous Materials Handling and Reporting #SPP-002-002-011. http://ppld.corp.sprint.com/ehs/library/practices/GMG/Haz_Mat_Hand_and_Repo r.pdf

Blood Borne Pathogens.

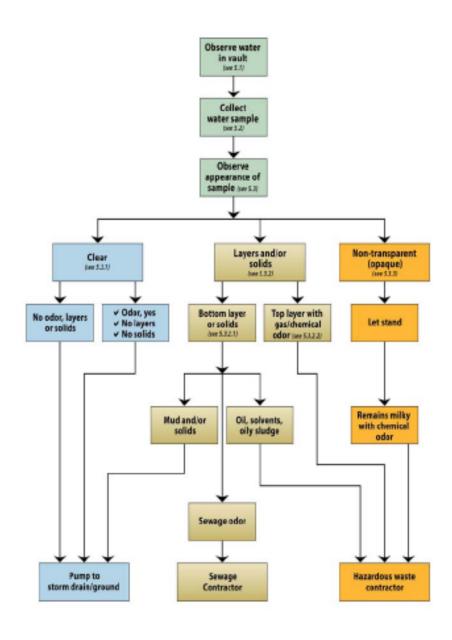
http://ppld.corp.sprint.com/ehs/library/practices/Bloodborne_Pathogens.pdf





Decision Flow Chart for Disposal of Waste in Vaults

Decision Flow Chart



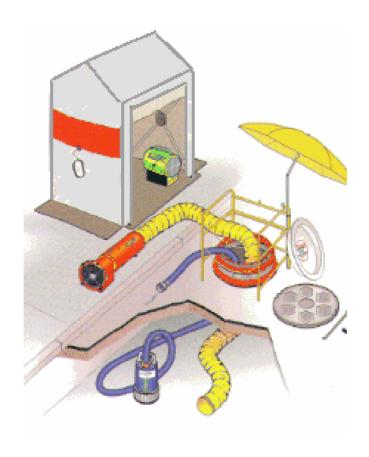


Manhole Dewatering – Field Screening for Contaminants



Manhole Dewatering

Field Screening for Contaminants



Program Overview

This program will guide you through proper sampling and field screening techniques in order to determine if accumulated manhole water has been impacted by contaminants and can be lawfully discharged according to the Pollution Prevention Plan. The following topics will be discussed:

- Requirements of California's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit
- Work site setup
- Sample collection
- Field screening (visual and odor)
- Recordkeeping

Terminology

- NPDES = National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
- SWRCB = State Water Quality Control Board
- RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board
- PPP = Pollution Prevention Plan

Regulatory Review

California State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) issued Water Quality Order – *General Permit for Discharges from Utility Vaults and Underground Structures to Surface Waters*.

- Permit allows short-term, intermittent discharge of pollutants from utility vaults and underground structures to waters of the U.S.
- Sprint applied for and receive a permit from SWRCB that covers each of the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards.



Map of Regional Water Control Boards

California's NPDES Permit for Utility Vaults

Sprint has obtained a permit (NPDES General Permit No. CAG990002) from the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to discharge certain water from utility vaults.

As part of the permit, Sprint must comply with the associated Pollution Prevention Plan (Appendix A) by appropriately sampling water from utility vaults before discharging to storm drains. Following the procedures in this document will help you comply with the Pollution Prevention Plan.

Goals/Objectives

Knowing when to discharge water to storm drains





or

when to dispose of water as a hazardous material





Goals/Objectives

- Evaluate water for contaminants and determine if water may be discharged to storm drains or requires removal by hazardous materials contractors.
- Reduce costs by discharging to storm drain, when possible
- Meet requirements of discharge permit.
- Adhere to Pollution Prevention Plan to ensure compliance.
- Avoid violations and fines.

Discharge Requirements

Prior to discharging any water, the discharger must evaluate the water condition. The water to be discharged shall not:

- exceed Federal water quality criteria
- cause acute or chronic toxicity in receiving water
- cause conditions of nuisance.
- * Violations may result with a \$25,000 fine and/or 1 year in jail.

Following the procedures in this document will ensure that only clean water will be discharged.



Equipment Needs

- Manhole guard and ring
- Blower and hose
- Multi-gas detector
- Manhole cover lifter
- Water pump and hose
- Latex gloves
- Clean, clear disposable bailer
- String
- Petroleum absorbent pads
- Decision flow chart and instructions (2 pages) (Exhibit A)
- Discharge logbook or form (Exhibit B)



Manhole guard, ring blower/hose





Clear bailers

Work Site Setup

- If warranted, set up DOT (Department of Transportation) work zone.
- Using your multi-gas meter, test the atmosphere in the vault either through a hole in the manhole cover or by propping open the manhole cover. Vaults can accumulate combustible vapors and have toxic and/or oxygen deficient atmospheres.





- Once determined that it is safe to remove the manhole cover, put up the guard rail and ring.
- Using the multi-gas meter test the atmosphere in the vault at various depths.
- Begin field screening process of accumulated water in the manhole and ventilate vault.

10

Initial Observation

Measurements

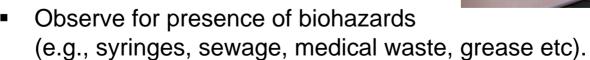
- Determine the internal dimensions of vault in feet.
 (L x W x D)
- Measure depth of water in vault.
- Determine volume of water –
 L x W x Water Depth x 7.48



Record water volume on log (Exhibit B).

Initial Water Appearance

- Don a pair of latex gloves.
- Observe water surface inside the vault and note conditions.
- If oil sheen is present, place absorbent pads/socks on the water surface to remove oil sheen.
- Place used pads/socks in approved container and dispose of pads/socks as hazardous material.



Sample Collection

- 1. Tie a string to a clean clear bailer.
- 2. Lower bailer into water with the top few inches of the bailer remaining above the water surface. Keep the bailer upright; do not let the bailer lay flat on the water. By maintaining the bailer upright your sample will show if there are any stratifications (liquid/liquid, liquid/solid) in the sample.
- 3. Slowly raise bailer to prevent spilling or agitating sample.
- 4. Observe contents of bailer in full light analyze for clarity, odor and presence of layers.



Sample Screening

Clear Sample



- If sample is clear with no odor, layers, or solids – discharge to storm drain.
- If odor present, collect samples from various depths and inspect for layers/solids.
- If no layers/solids in subsequent samples discharge to storm drain.

Bottom Liquid Layer

 If sample contains a bottom liquid layer (distinct layer from water), decant top water portion back into vault.



- Observe whether bottom layer has odor.
- If layer has petroleum/solvent/chemical odor, empty vault using approved hazardous materials contractor. Contact the Environmental Health & Safety Department for assistance.
- If layer has no odor discharge to storm drain.

Bottom Solids

- If sample contains more than 1/8 inch
 of solids on the bottom, pour out ~ ½ of
 water and replace with clean water.
- Gently shake contents of bailer and observe sample – mud will readily mix and will appear lighter; oil/petroleum sludge will not readily mix and appearance will not change.
- If solids are determined to be mud, obtain permission from local Public Works Department to discharge.
- If solids are determined to be oil/petroleum sludge, empty vault using approved hazardous materials contractor. Contact the Environmental Health & Safety Department for assistance.
- If solids have sewage odor, empty vault using approved sewage contractor; wash down vault walls with biodegradable soap and disinfectants.

Top Liquid Layer

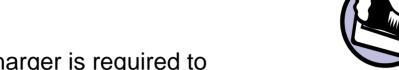
- Observe whether layer has odor.
- If layer has an odor of any petroleum/solvent/chemicals, empty vault using approved hazardous materials contractor.
 Contact the Environmental Health & Safety Department for assistance.
- If layer has no odor discharge to storm drain.

Non-Transparent (Opaque)

- If sample is not clear

 (i.e., cloudy, milky, or dark in color)
 set aside for ~10 minutes.
- If sample begins to become clear – discharge to storm drain.
- If sample remains opaque and has chemical/petroleum/pesticide odor, send sample to laboratory to determine cause and handle appropriately. Contact the Environmental Health & Safety Department for assistance.

Records



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 RWQCB. Forward all records to the Environmental Health & Safety Department.

At a minimum, records should contain:

- Name and contact information for person or company sampling and/or discharging water
- Date, time and location of the vault
- Volume of water inside of vault
- Method of water sampling and observation
- Observations (sheen, odor, layers, solids, etc.)
- Amount of water discharged and location of storm drain

The log form (Exhibit B), should be used to record the information.

Summary & Conclusions

- Check the water in the vault before discharging to storm drains (i.e. sheen, odor, layers, or solids).
- ONLY discharge clean water to storm drains.
- Complying with these discharge requirements is required by law.
- Contact the Environmental Health & Safety Department for assistance with any part of this program.

Additional Resources

Equipment Vendors

Clear Disposable Bailers

Environ-Equipment

888-274-8929

Enviro-Equipment

Ams-Inc

800-635-7330

AMS Inc.

Absorbents

New Pig

800-468-4647

PIG® industrial absorbent

Lab Safety

800-356-0783

Lab Safety Supply

University of Excellence Courses

Confined Space & Gas Detectors UE 04295

Confined Space Entry UE 13392

First Aid & CPR UE 00271

Bloodborne Pathogens UE 13389

Environmental Health & Safety Resources

Confined Space Booklet smartworks A-MS34-0037

Confined Space Video smartworks A-MS34-0038

Utility Manhole Entry For Telecommunications Fact Sheet Fact Sheet

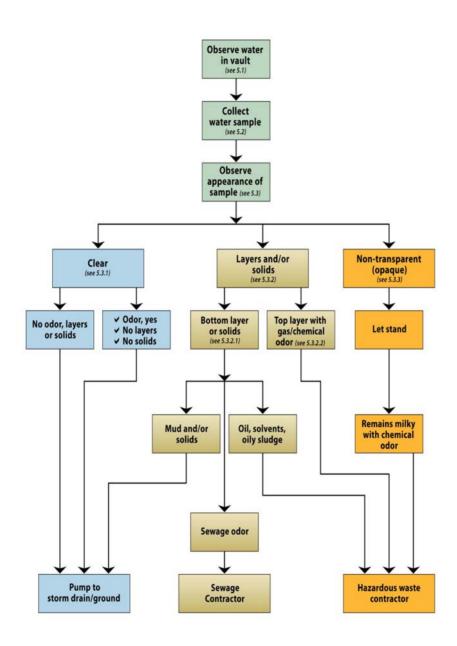
For additional questions contact the Environmental Health & Safety Department

EHS Representatives

Exhibit A

Decision Flow Chart and Instructions

Decision Flow Chart



Vault Sampling Instructions

Using the Flow Chart, the field technician will conduct the following sampling procedure.

5.1 Petroleum Sheen

Prior to collecting a water sample, first observe the surface of the water in the vault, if possible, and determine the presence or absence of a petroleum sheen. If present, remove sheen using absorbent pads. Store used pads in appropriate container and dispose of as hazardous material.

5.2 Sample Collection

Using a clear water bailer, lower the bailer into the water until the top few inches of the bailer are not submerged. The bailer should be lowered and raised slowly to keep from agitating or spilling any of the water sample.

5.3 Sample Appearance

Observe the contents of the bailer in full light to determine whether the sample is clear, has liquid or solid layers, or is non-transparent or opaque.

5.3.1 Clear Sample

- A. If the water in the bailer is clear with no odor, layers, or solids, the vault may be pumped to the storm drain or ground.
- B. If the water has an odor, but is otherwise clear with no layers or solids, take additional samples at various depths in the vault and inspect for layers/solids. If no layers or solids are detected in any of the samples, the vault can be pumped to the storm drain or ground.

5.3.2 Layers and/or Solids

Observe the contents of the bailer in full light to determine the existence of a liquid layer(s) or sludge/solids at the bottom of the bailer.

5.3.2.1 Bottom Layer and/or Solids

- A. If there is a bottom layer of liquid, distinct from the water, and no solids, decant the water back into the vault and observe the odor of the layer. If this layer has a solvent or chemical odor, the contents of the vault will be removed by vacuum truck for disposal at an approved, licensed hazardous waste facility. Otherwise, the vault can be pumped to the storm drain or to the ground.
- B. If the water is clear but there is more than 1/8 inch of solids on the bottom, further testing will be conducted to determine whether the solids are mud or oil/petroleum sludge as follows:
 - Carefully pour approximately half of the water from the bailer back into the vault, maintaining as much of the sludge as possible.
 - Replace the water poured out with clean water.
 - Gently shake the contents of the bailer and observe the sample. Mud will readily mix with the water and the sludge at the bottom will appear lighter.

Oil/petroleum sludge will not mix readily with the water and the appearance of the sludge will not change significantly.

- i. If it is determined that the solids are mud, most cities and counties will allow the vault to be pumped into the storm drain or on the ground. However, some cities and counties do not allow such a discharge, in which case, the local Public Works Department is to be consulted.
- ii. If it is determined that the solids are oil/petroleum sludge, the contents of the vault will be removed by vacuum truck for disposal at an approved, licensed hazardous waste facility.
- iii. If the sample has a sewage odor, the contents of the vault will be pumped out by a local septic tank pumping/cleaning firm. Once emptied, the vault will be washed down using mild pressure washer equipment with biodegradable soap and disinfectants.

5.3.2.2 Top Layer with Gas/Chemical Odor

If there is a top layer of liquid, distinct from the water, and no solids, observe the odor of the layer. If this layer has a solvent or chemical odor, the contents of the vault will be removed by vacuum truck for disposal at an approved, licensed hazardous waste facility.

5.3.3 Non-Transparent (Opaque)

If the sample is not clear or opaque (i.e., cloudy, milky, or dark in color), the sample will be set aside for approximately 10 minutes to allow particles in the water to settle out or entrained air bubbles to escape. If the water is clear, or has begun to clear, after the settling period, the vault can be pumped to the storm sewer or ground. However, if the water remains opaque and has a strong chemical, petroleum, or pesticide odor, laboratory testing may be necessary to determine how the water is to be handled. Laboratory samples will be collected in accordance with established protocols and submitted to a State of California certified laboratory to be analyzed for the following, at a minimum:

- Oil and Grease using EPA Method 1664
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline, diesel fuel, and motor oil (TPH-g, -d, and -m, respectively) using EPA Method 8015 Modified
- Metals (copper, lead, and zinc) using EPA Method 200.7
- pH using EPA Method 150.1

5.4 Biohazards

Technicians should be cautious for the presence of biohazards in the vault such as hypodermic needles and razor blades. Extreme care should be exercised to prevent being punctured or cut by these objects.

Contact Environmental Health & Safety department for assistance with hazardous materials disposals or pump outs.

Exhibit B

Log Form

UTILITY VAULT DEWATERING LOG

Completed by:

Company:_

| CALIF. HAZMAT ID # | (if applicable) | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| HAZMAT COMPANY | (if applicable) | | | | | |
| DISCHARGED or DISPOSED | | | | | | |
| VOLUME OF WATER (L' x W' x D' x 7.48) | | | | | | |
| OBSERVATION OF SAMPLE | (clear, odors, solids) | | | | | |
| (City & Cross Streets) | | | | | | |
| DATE | | | | | | |

Return form to:
Sprint's Environmental Health & Safety Department
6480 Sprint Parkway Overland Park, KS 66251
KSOPHM0516-5B824
Fax 913-315-0624, EHS Helpline 877-347-4457
http://ppld.corp.sprint.com/ehs/

C

Maps of Representative Dewatering Sites

⊐ Miles

0.5





Notice of Intent Form (NOI Form)

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 Disc | harger 2. 🛆 Change of Info | rmation – WDID# 3 | 000U00 | 00093 | | | |
| II. OWNER/OPERATO | R (If additional own | ers/operators are involved, pr | rovide the information | in a supp | olemental page.) | | | |
| A. Name Sprint / United M | fanagement Con | npany | Owner/Operato 1.☐ City 4.☐ Gov. Com | 2. Cou | | | | |
| B. Mailing Address 6480 Sprint Parkwa | ıv. M/S 5B822 | | | | | | | |
| C. City Overland Park | | D. County Johnson | E. State KS | | F. Zip Code 66251 | | | |
| G. Contact Person Steve Bryant | | H. Title EHS Project Speci | ialist | I. Phon (913 | e 3) 315-8624 | | | |
| | ADDITIONAL OWNERS | | | | | | | |
| Send to: A Owner/Operator | A. Name | n <u>only</u> if diπerent from abov | B. Title | | | | | |
| ☐ Other | C. Mailing Address | | | | | | | |
| D. City | | E. County | F. State | | G. Zip Code | | | |
| IV. RECEIVING WATE | R INFORMATI | ON | | | | | | |
| A. Receiving water(s): Storm water drain or land B. Describe the types of receiving waters affected: streams, bays, estuaries, & ocean | | | | | | | | |
| C. Regional Water Quality Co | ontrol Board(s) where | | | | ALL | | | |
| V. LAND DISPOSAL/F | RECLAMATION | I | | | | | | |
| | | r rights authority encourages and rule out this alternative pri | | | | | | |
| Is land disposal/reclamation f | easible? | ′es ∑ No | | | | | | |
| | | ard. This Order does not app an areas where lan | | | | | | |
| VI. VERIFICATION | | ·. | | | | | | |
| | opriate Regional Wa orders of that Regio | ter Board or verified in the ap nal Water Board? 🖺 Yes | propriate Basin Plan t | hat the p | roposed discharge | | | |

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

| VII. TYPE (Ch | eck All Ti | nat Apply) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Electric | ☐ Na | tural Gas | ☐ Teleph | one | XX Other: Telecom | muni | catio | ns |
| VIII. POLLUT | ION PRE | EVENTION | PRACTICE | S PLAN | INFORMATION | | | |
| A. Company Na | ame | | | | B. Contact Person Paul Paxton | | | |
| Sprint / Un C. Street Addres | <u>1ted Ma</u> s Where PL | <u>nagement</u> AN is Located | Company. | | D. Title of Contact Per | son | | |
| 6480 Sprint | Parkwa | y, M/S KS | OPHM0516-5 | | EHS Specialis | st T | | - |
| E. City | | F. County | • | G. State | H. Zip Code | 1 | I. Pho | |
| Overland Pa | rk | Johnson | | KS | 66251 | | (760 |) 476-4449 |
| IX. DESCRIP | TION OF | DISCHAF | RGE | | | | | |
| Waters dis | charged t and/o | from vau ther requ | its and ot irenments, may contai | her und: will b n small | edischarge. Attach adderground struct e pumped onto I amounts of dir rbons from auto | ures Land ct/mu | , whi or in d,or: | ch pass the to storm wate |
| X, VICINITY I | | | | | | | _ | |
| A. Have you inclu Separate vicin | ilty maps m | ust be submitt | ed for each Reg | lon where a | a proposed discharge wo | ill occur | Yes Yes | □ No ⊠ N/A |
| C. Have you incli | | | 100 (10: 1110: 2111 | | | Ī | X Yes | □No |
| XI. CERTIFIC | ATION | | | | | | | |
| Based on my inq the information s | ulry of the p ubmitted is ies for subn permit, incl | erson or perso true, accurate, nitting false info uding the criter | ons who manage, and complete to ormation, including for eligibility a | e the syster o the best o lng the pos | I properly gather and even or those directly responsion of the same of the side of the same of the side of the same of the sam | onsible f lief. I a conment | or gathe m aware L. In add | ering the information e that there are dition, I certify that th |
| A. Printed Name | Pichan | J. (| Burshei | nen | | | | |
| B. Signature: | ziho | lal | Inher | | | | C. Dat | e:2/15/07 |
| D. Title: | uu | Risk N | Yant Sew | cus 4 8 | numormental b | teal | th a | SAFERY |
| | MIT THE | NOI, FIRST | ANNUAL F | E, PLAN | AND MAP TO TH | E FOL | LOW | NG / |
| ADDRESS: | | | NPI DIVISION OF | | Γ . | | • | |
| • | | | | BOX 10 | 0 | . • | ÷ | |
| STATE USE | ONLY | | | | | | | |
| WDID: | | Region | al Board Offi | 学學院 | ate NOI Received. | | and the | NOI Processed: |
| The same second and | | | | | ee Amount Receive | d: | Check | (#:11: |