Environmental Noise Analysis

Central Valley Recycle Facility

Modesto (Stanislaus County), California

BAC Job # 2014-326

Prepared For:

Central Valley Recycling

Attn: Mr. Richard Francis
524 S. 9th Street
Modesto, CA. 95351

Prepared By:

Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc.

Paul Bollard, President

January 16, 2015

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EXHIBIT 1 PART 2

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Introduction

Central Valley Recycling (CVR) is a full scale recycling center located at 524 South 9th Street in Modesto, Stanislaus County, California. The project site is located in an industrial/commercial area adjacent to a truck bed cover retailer to the north, an auto body and trucking school to the south, and single-family homes to the east (on opposite side of Bystrum Road).

Due to concerns expressed by the residential neighbors to the east regarding noise generated at the facility, in January of 2013 CVR retained Bollard Acoustical Consultants (BAC), to conduct noise measurements of the facility during normal operations. BAC conducted those noise measurements at the locations shown on Figure 2 and prepared an evaluation of overall facility noise generation relative to the Stanislaus County noise standards (*Environmental Noise Analysis, Central Valley Recycle Facility*, Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. (BAC), job # 2013-003, report dated January 30, 2013). That analysis, which is incorporated by reference, concluded that noise generated during typical operations of the CVR facility exceeded the County's exterior noise standards, and recommended noise mitigation measures to reduce facility noise generation to a state of compliance with Stanislaus County noise standards at the nearest residences to the east. In response to those recommendations, the following specific noise control measures were implemented:

- The tin pile was relocated 150 feet from the fence line to the east.
- Excavator usage is now limited to areas in front of the tin pile, and the excavator no longer operates in the back of the site (closer to the nearest residents).
- Concrete blocks were placed around the tin pile in a U-shape to form a partial noise barrier to the east.
- Trucks are now loaded in the front of the tin pile (further west of the nearest residences to the east), and cars unload in front of the tin pile instead of the previous locations behind the pile.
- Concrete blocks were placed around the metal bailer to block the noise from the nonferrous material and bailer in the direction of the nearest residences to the east.
- Other equipment was moved away from the back fence along Bystrum Rd.

After implementation of the aforementioned noise control measures, BAC returned to the CVR site and conducted follow-up noise testing to quantify the noise reduction provided by those measures. The results of that testing were summarized in a letter from BAC to J.B. Anderson Land Use Planning dated August 19, 2013. In 2014, Stanislaus County subsequently requested additional information pertaining to potential noise impacts associated with increasing the permitted scrap volume tonnage to 2,000 tons per month from the current baseline of approximately 950 tons per month, and an evaluation of potential impacts associated with project-generated vibration. In response to the County's request, BAC conducted vibration monitoring at the project site in December of 2014, as well as additional analysis of impacts associated with increased tonnage. This report represents an update to the original (August 2013) study to incorporate the new noise and vibration data, and updated analysis.

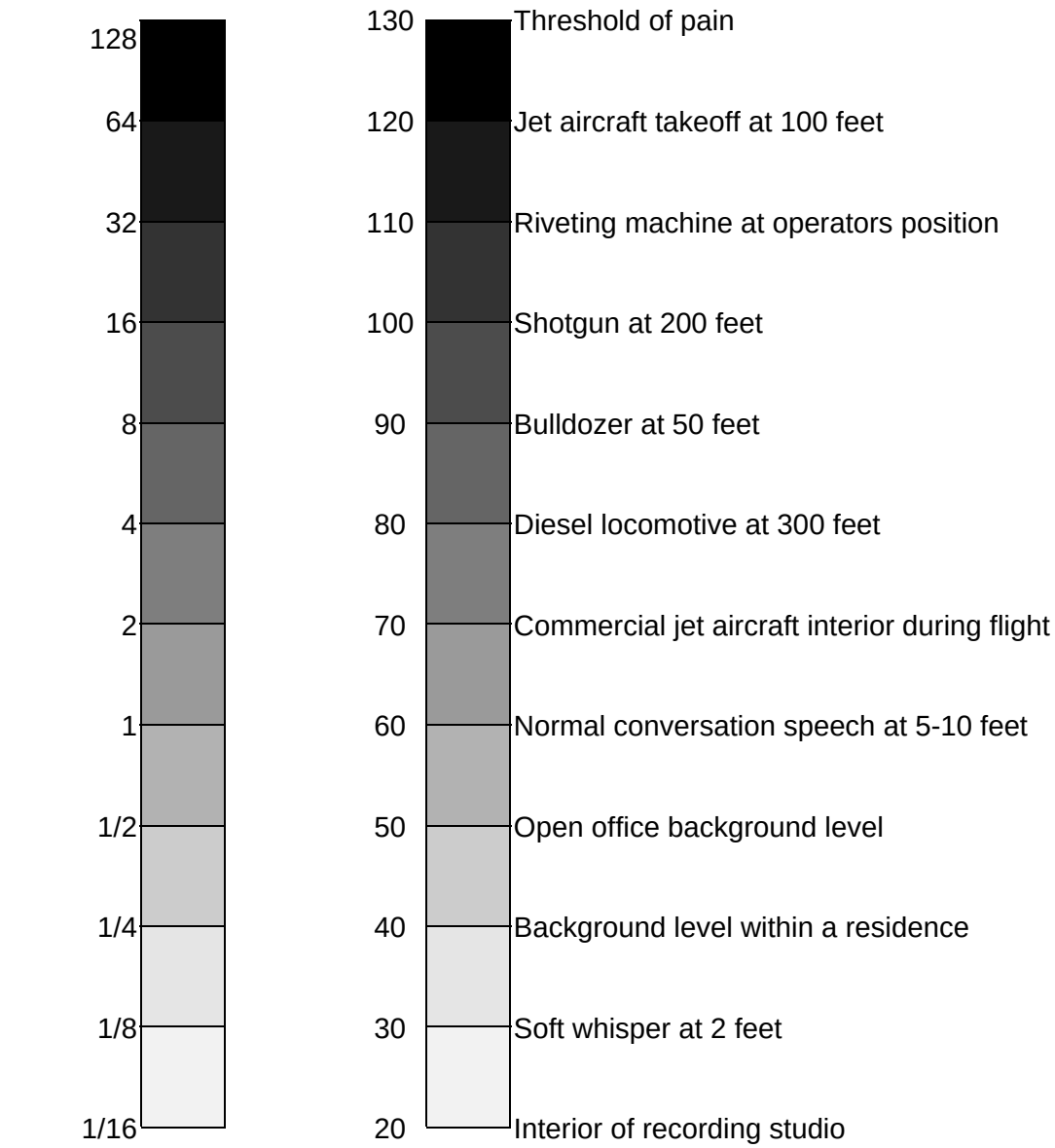
Acoustical Fundamentals and Terminology

Noise is often described as unwanted sound. Sound is defined as any pressure variation in air that the human ear can detect. If the pressure variations occur frequently enough (at least 20 times per second), they can be heard and are called sound. The number of pressure variations per second is called the frequency of sound, and is expressed as cycles per second, called Hertz (Hz).

Measuring sound directly in terms of pressure would require a very large and awkward range of numbers. To avoid this, the decibel scale was devised. The decibel scale uses the hearing threshold (20 micropascals of pressure), as a point of reference, defined as 0 dB. Other sound pressures are then compared to the reference pressure, and the logarithm is taken to keep the numbers in a practical range. The decibel scale allows a million-fold increase in pressure to be expressed as 120 dB. Another useful aspect of the decibel scale is that changes in decibel levels correspond closely to human perception of relative loudness. Figure 1 illustrates common noise levels associated with various sources.

The perceived loudness of sound is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable, and can be approximated by weighing the frequency response of a sound level meter by means of the standardized A-weighing network. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and community response to noise. For this reason, the A-weighted sound level has become the standard tool of environmental noise assessment. All noise levels reported in this section are in terms of A-weighted levels. Please see Appendix A for definitions of acoustical terminology used in this report.

Figure 1
Typical A-Weighted Sound Levels of Common Noise Sources



Vibration Fundamentals and Terminology

Vibration is like noise in that it involves a source, a transmission path, and a receiver. While vibration is related to noise, it differs in that in that noise is generally considered to be pressure waves transmitted through air, whereas vibration usually consists of the excitation of a structure or surface. As with noise, vibration consists of an amplitude and frequency. A person's perception to the vibration will depend on their individual sensitivity to vibration, as well as the amplitude and frequency of the source and the response of the system which is vibrating.

Vibration can be measured in terms of acceleration, velocity, or displacement. A common practice is to monitor vibration measures in terms of peak particle velocities in inches per second. Standards pertaining to perception as well as damage to structures have been developed for vibration levels defined in terms of peak particle velocities. Unlike noise, vibration dissipates rapidly with distance. Table 1 shows expected responses to different levels of ground-borne vibration.

Table 1
General Human and Structural Responses to Vibration Levels

Response	Peak Vibration Threshold (in./sec. ppv)
Structural damage to commercial structures	6
Structural damage to residential structures	2
Architectural damage to structures (cracking, etc.)	1
General threshold of human annoyance	0.1

Source: Survey of Earth-borne Vibrations due to Highway Construction and Highway Traffic, Caltrans

Criteria for Acceptable Noise Exposure

Stanislaus County Code

The Noise Control Section of the Stanislaus County Code establishes acceptable noise level criteria for non-transportation noise sources, such as the Central Valley Recycling Facility operations. Section 10.46.050 of the Stanislaus County Code provides sound limits for sensitive receptors in Stanislaus County. The specific language of that provision is provided below:

10.46.50 Exterior Noise Level Standards

A. It is unlawful for any person at any location within the unincorporated area of the county to create to create any noise or to allow the creation of any noise which causes the exterior noise level when measured at any property situated in either the incorporated or unincorporated area of the county to exceed the noise level standards set forth below:

1. Unless otherwise provided herein, the following exterior noise level standards shall apply to all properties within the designated noise zone:

Table 2
Exterior Noise Level Standards
Stanislaus County Code – Noise Control Section

	Maximum A-Weighted Sound Level as Measured on a Sound Level Meter (Lmax)	
Designated Noise Zone	**Daytime (7 a.m. - 10 p.m.)**	**Nighttime (10 p.m. - 7 a.m.)**
Noise Sensitive	45	45
Residential	50	45
Commercial	60	55
Industrial	75	75

Source: Stanislaus County Code

2. Exterior noise levels shall not exceed the following cumulative duration allowance standards:

Table 3
Cumulative Duration Allowance Standards
Stanislaus County Code – Noise Control Section

Designated Noise Zone	Allowance Decibels
Equal to or greater than 30 minutes per hour	Table 1 plus 0 dB
Equal to or greater than 15 minutes per hour	Table 1 plus 5 dB
Equal to or greater than 5 minutes per hour	Table 1 plus 10 dB
Equal to or greater than 1 minutes per hour	Table 1 plus 15 dB
Less than 1 minute per hour	Table 1 plus 20 dB

Source: Stanislaus County Code

3. Pure Tone Noise, Speech and Music. The exterior noise level standards set forth in Table 1 shall be reduced by five dB(A) for pure tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or reoccurring impulsive noise.

4. In the event the measured ambient noise level exceeds the applicable noise level standards above, the ambient noise level shall become the applicable exterior noise level standard.

Criteria for Acceptable Vibration Exposure

The Stanislaus County General Plan Noise Element and County Noise Ordinance do not contain specific standards for assessing vibration-related impacts. As a result, this analysis utilizes the Table 1 level at which the onset of annoyance can be expected, or a peak vibration velocity of 0.1 inches/second, for the assessment of vibration impacts associated with the project operations. It should be noted that Table 1 indicates that 10 times this level of vibration energy would be required to result in architectural damage to structures.

Pre-Mitigation Project Noise Generation (January 2013)

As previously mentioned, Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. (BAC) prepared a noise study for the CVR facility dated January 30, 2013. As part of that survey, five consecutive days of noise monitoring was performed at the locations shown on Figure 2. While all of the data collected for that study is included in the January 30 report, Table 4 summarizes the results of the five days of continuous noise monitoring conducted near the northeast corner of the CVR facility.

Table 4
Continuous Noise Monitoring Results
Central Valley Recycle Facility Northeast Corner
January 17-22, 2013

	Lmax 1 min/hr	L2 5 min/hr	L8 15 min/hr	L25 30 min/hr	L50 30-60 min/hr
County Noise Ordinance Standard (unadjusted)	**70**	**65**	**60**	**55**	**50**
Ambient noise levels on Sunday, January 20, 2013 (CVR not operating)	**82**	**66**	**60**	**51**	**48**
Standard Adjusted for Elevated Sunday Ambient	**82**	**66**	**60**	**55**	**50**
Ambient Noise Level Data During CVR Operations:					
Thursday, January 17, 2013	88	73	69	64	60
Friday, January 18, 2013	87	71	67	63	60
Saturday, January 19, 2013	80	68	64	60	57
Monday, January 21, 2013	92	69	65	61	58
Tuesday, January 22, 2013	84	70	68	65	63
Measured Average for all days facility in operation	**86**	**70**	**66**	**62**	**59**
Level of Exceedance of County Standard	**4**	**4**	**6**	**7**	**9**

The Table 4 data show the County's daytime noise standards in the first row. They are staggered in 5 dB increments because a project is allowed to make more noise if it is generated for progressively shorter periods of time during each hour. In other words, noise from the CVR facility cannot exceed 70 dB at any time, cannot exceed 65 dB for more than 5 minutes per hour, cannot exceed 60 dB for more than 15 minutes per hour, etc.

Figure 2

Central Valley Recycle Facility - Modesto (Stanislaus County), California
Project Area, Nearest Residences, and Noise Measurement Sites - 2013

The County noise standards are to be increased in cases where the existing ambient/background noise environment is elevated (as it is in the immediate vicinity of the CVR facility. As shown by the Sunday data in Row 2, the measured ambient levels on Sunday exceeded the County's noise standards in the first 2 categories (Lmax and L2) when the CVR facility was not in operation. This is due to the passage of vehicles on Bystrum Road, which resulted in elevated maximum noise levels at the residences on the east side of that roadway. As a result, the measured ambient noise level becomes the County standard in those categories. Because the measured ambient noise levels on Sunday did not exceed the County's noise standards in the final 3 categories, those standards were not adjusted. The third row in the table illustrates the adjusted standards.

The data for the days when the facility was operating is provided in the following rows of Table 4. That data only represents the time period of 8 am to 5 pm, which are the normal operating hours of the facility (the Sunday data provided above was also limited to those hours to provide an apples to apples comparison).

The last row of data shows how much the measured average levels during all CVR operating hours exceeded the County's adjusted noise standards. The Table 4 data indicate the measured noise levels exceeded the County's noise standards, but those levels were measured closer to the CVR operations than the existing residences, so the actual exceedance at the nearest neighbors would be expected to be lower than what is shown in the last row of Table 4.

As a result of the January 2013 noise measurement results, specific noise mitigation measures were recommended. Those measures were implemented as indicated in the Introduction section of this report. The following section describes the effectiveness of those noise mitigation measures in reducing CVR-generated noise levels.

Post-Mitigation Project Noise Generation (January 2013)

In response to recommendations contained in the January, 2013 noise study, CVR implemented several noise mitigation measures. Figure 3 shows the difference in operations between the January 2013 operations and current, mitigated, operations.

To test the effectiveness of the noise mitigation measures in reducing CVR-generated noise levels at the nearest residences to the east, BAC repeated the January 2013 noise level surveys previously conducted at the project site. The noise measurement location was in the northeast corner of the project site and the follow-up testing was completed from August 1 - 5, 2013.

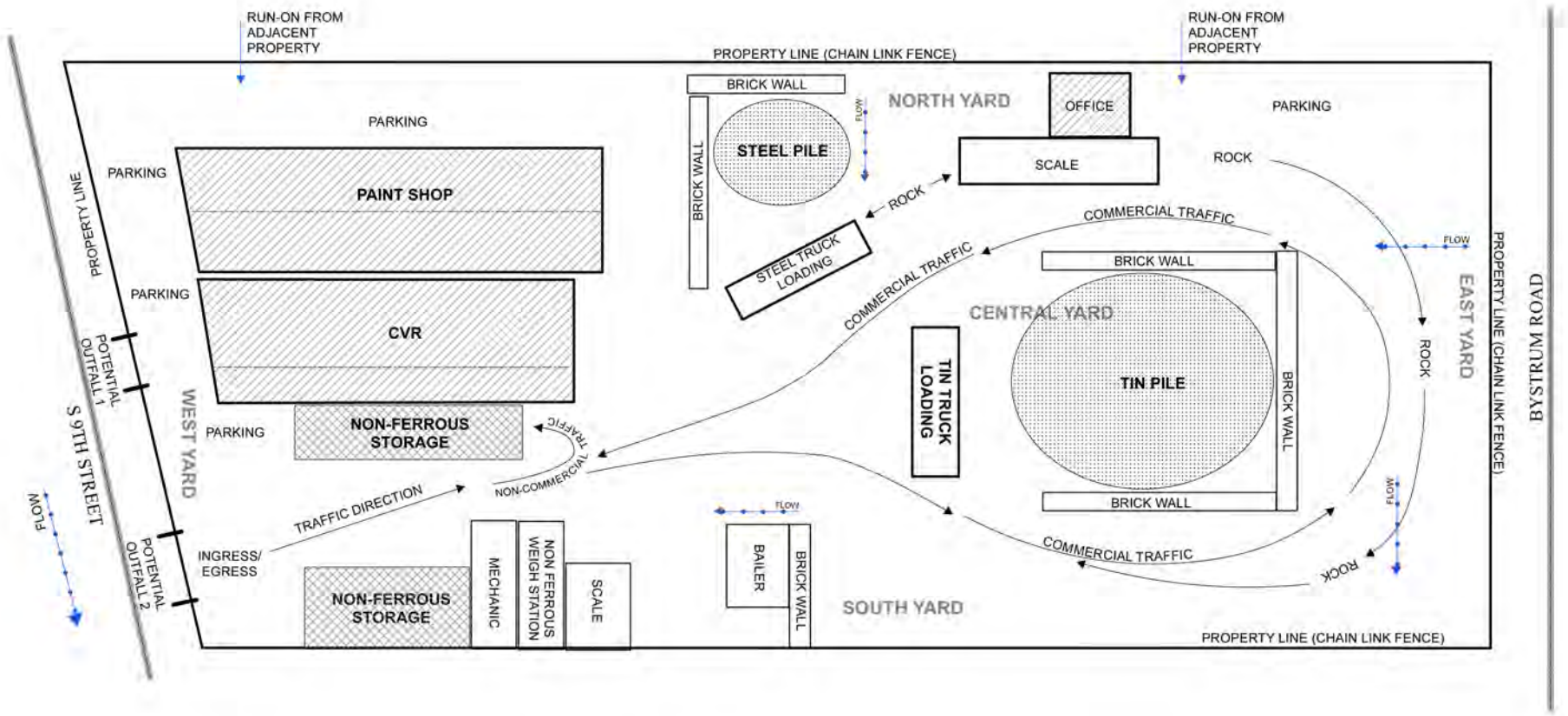
The measurements were made from the exact same location as the pre-mitigation measurements conducted on January 18-21, 2013 to provide a direct comparison of noise levels before and after implementation of noise mitigation measures. The long-term monitoring site was selected because it provided a complete view of the CVR facility operations and was approximately the same distance from Bystrum Road as the existing residences to the east.

Noise measurement equipment included a Larson-Davis Laboratories (LDL) Model 820 precision integrating sound level meter identical to that used for the pre-mitigation noise survey. The system was calibrated in the field before use using a LDL CAL200 acoustical calibrator.

Figure 3

Central Valley Recycling - Modesto (Stanislaus County), California

Site Flow Map



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The follow-up measurement results are summarized in Table 5. Table 5 is similar in format to Table 4. Table 6 shows a comparison of the post-mitigation (August 2013) to pre-mitigation (January 2013) noise levels.

Table 5
Continuous Noise Monitoring Results
Central Valley Recycle Facility Northeast Corner
August 2-4, 2013

	Lmax 1 min/hr	L2 5 min/hr	L8 15 min/hr	L25 30 min/hr	L50 30-60 min/hr
County Noise Ordinance Standard (unadjusted)	70	65	60	55	50
Ambient noise levels on Sunday, August 4, 2013 (CVR not operating)	90	65	59	53	50
Standard Adjusted for Elevated Sunday Ambient	90	65	60	55	50
Measured on-site noise level during CVR facility operations	81	66	62	57	54
Additional decrease in noise levels due to additional distance to residences	2 dB	2 dB	2 dB	2 dB	2 dB
Additional decrease in CVR Noise Levels at nearest residences due to property line noise barrier.	5 dB	5 dB	5 dB	5 dB	5 dB
Resulting CVR Noise Level at nearest residences	74	59	55	50	47
Level of Exceedance of adjusted County Standard	None	None	None	None	None

This data indicates that the noise mitigation measures incorporated into the current CVR operations has resulted in achieving a state of compliance with the County's noise standards. Specifically, CVR noise generation was found to range from 3 to 16 dB below County noise standards in the various categories. As a result, no additional noise attenuation measures appear to be warranted for this facility to achieve compliance with County noise standards.

Analysis of Noise Generated by Increase Operations

As noted in the Introduction section of this report, Stanislaus County has requested additional information pertaining to potential noise impacts associated with increasing the permitted scrap volume tonnage to 2,000 tons per month from the current baseline of approximately 950 tons per month.

According to CVR representatives, the increase in tonnage could be accommodated with the existing equipment and already used on site, and no equipment or operations would need to occur closer to the existing residences than currently occurs. Because the CVR equipment and operations can already accommodate the increased tonnage by allowing more material to be processed at the site during periods when the facility is currently operating at lower capacity, no new noise sources would be introduced as part of the proposed increased tonnage. As a result, no increases in maximum noise levels would result, although an increase in median noise levels

could result from the busier operations during hours when the facility would otherwise be operating at a lower capacity.

Because the increased tonnage can be accommodated without additional equipment by operating the existing equipment during periods when it would otherwise be idle, it is difficult to predict the increase in noise levels which would result from the expanded tonnage. From a purely mathematical perspective, a doubling of tonnage would result in a theoretical increase in median noise levels of 3 dB. According to the Table 5 data, a 3 dB increase in median noise levels would result in a level of 50 dB L_{50} at the nearest residences to the east. Because this level would still be satisfactory relative to the County's 50 dB L50 daytime median noise level standard, the increase in tonnage is not expected to result in exceedance of the County's noise standards.

However, a doubling of tonnage would not automatically translate to a 3 dB increase in noise levels at the nearest residences, as the increased activity required to accommodate that tonnage would translate to more time when the facility is generating noise, not necessarily higher overall noise levels. Nonetheless, because the Table 5 data indicate that a 3 dB increase could be accommodated without causing an exceedance of the County's noise standards at the nearest residences to the east, no adverse noise impacts are expected as a result of the proposed increase in monthly tonnage.

Analysis of Project Vibration

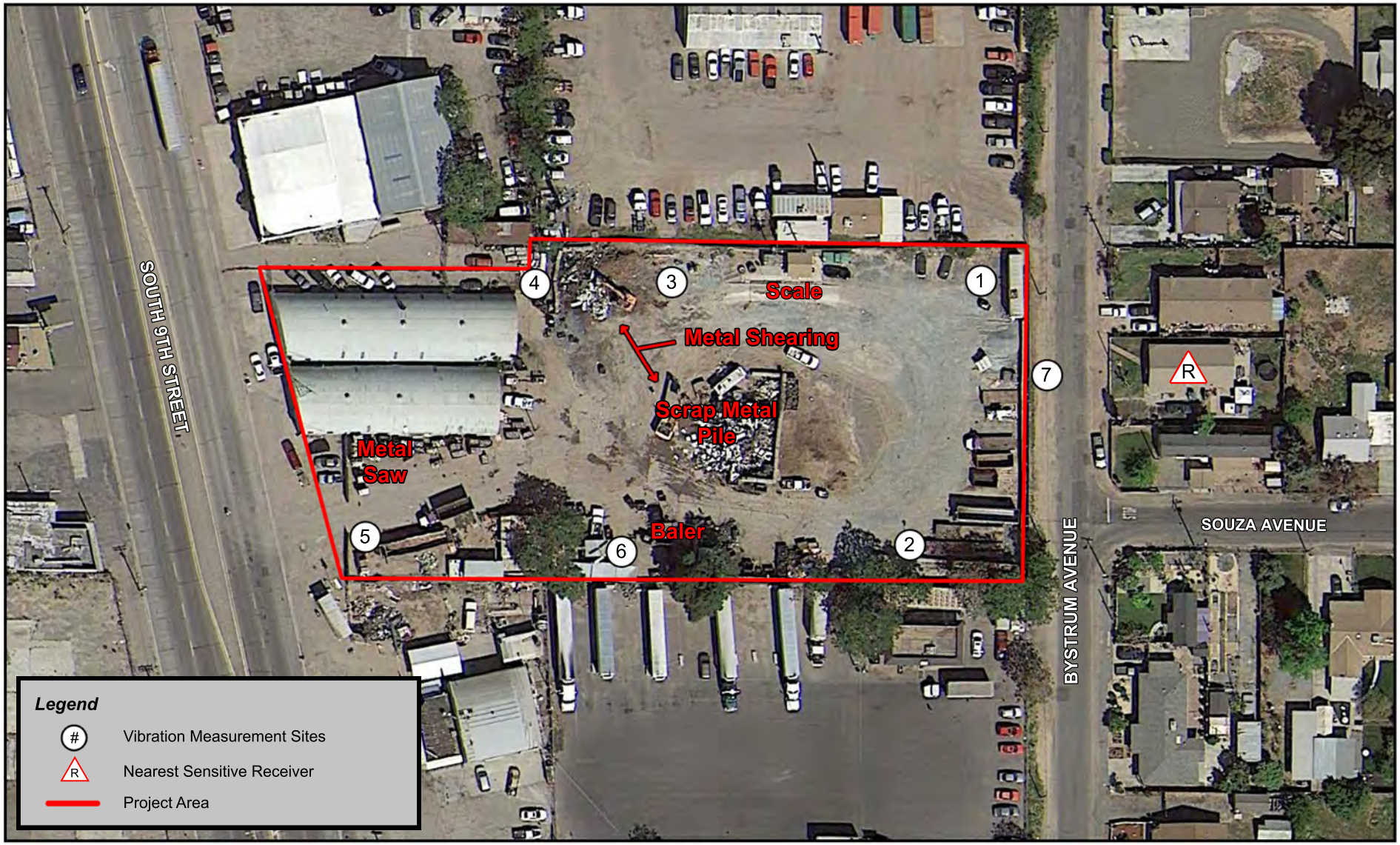
To quantify vibration levels associated with CVR operations, Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. conducted vibration measurements of all major activities occurring at the project site on December 9, 2014. The measurements were conducted near the CVR project site boundaries, and adjacent to Bystrum Road opposite the nearest existing residences. Figure 4 shows the locations where vibration monitoring was conducted. Figure 5 shows photographs of representative vibration monitoring locations.

The vibration measurements consisted of peak particle velocity sampling using a Larson Davis Laboratories Model HVM100 Vibration Analyzer with a PCB Electronics Model 353B51 ICP Vibration Transducer. The test system is a Type I instrument designed for use in assessing vibration as perceived by human beings, and meets the full requirements of ISO 8041:1990(E). The results of the vibration measurements are shown in Table 6.

Figure 4

Central Valley Recycling - Modesto (Stanislaus County), California

Vibration Measurement Locations - 2014



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Scale (feet)

0 50 100

Figure 5 – Representative Photos of Vibration Measurement Locations

Table 6
Vibration Measurement Results
CVR Facility – Stanislaus County, CA – December 9, 2014

Location	Description	Source	Peak Vibration (in./sec.)[2]
1	Northeast Corner	All CVR Operations	0.074
2	Southeast Corner	All CVR Operations	0.044
3	Midpoint of North P/L	Metal Shearing Claw – 20 ft.	0.118
4	Next to Metal Pile	Metal Shearing Claw – 20 ft	0.128
5	Southwest Corner	All CVR Operations	0.064
6	South P/L Near Baler	Baler	0.081
7	Adjacent to Bystrom Rd.	All CVR Operations	0.030
		Garbage Truck on Bystrum Rd.	0.447
		Truck on Bystrum Rd.	0.290

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc.

The vibration measurement results shown in Table 6 indicate that vibration levels varied depending on proximity to the most significant sources of vibration. The highest measured vibration levels occurred at locations close to the metal shearing claw operations (Sites 3 and 4). However, when those levels are projected from the 20 foot measurement distance to the nearest neighboring uses, the levels would be well below the 0.1 inch/second threshold of annoyance.

As indicated by the Site 7 data, CVR-generated vibration levels were measured to be 0.030 inches per second adjacent to Bystrum Road, in close proximity to the nearest residences to the east. This level of vibration was imperceptible to BAC staff. Conversely, during vehicle passages on Bystrum Road, much higher vibration levels were registered.

Based on the vibration levels presented in Table 6, this analysis concludes that CVR-generated vibration levels are less than significant at the nearest property boundaries and well below the thresholds of annoyance and damage to structures at the nearest residences to the east.

Conclusions

This analysis concludes that the noise mitigation measures implemented at the CVR facility in Stanislaus County have effectively reduced facility noise generation to a state of compliance with Stanislaus County noise standards. In addition, this analysis concludes that vibration levels generated by heavy equipment and operations at the CVR site would be well below thresholds for annoyance and damage to structures at sensitive locations of neighboring uses, including the existing residences to the east. Finally, this analysis concludes that the proposed increase in tonnage would not cause an exceedance of the County's noise level standards at the nearest noise-sensitive land uses to the project site (residences to the east). These conclusions are based on noise level data collected at the project site in 2013 and 2014, vibration data collected at the project site in 2014, operational information provided by CVR, and on the analysis contained herein.

This concludes our environmental noise assessment for the Central Valley Recycle Facility in Stanislaus County, California. Please contact BAC at (916) 663-0500 or paulb@bacnoise.com with any questions or requests for additional information.

Appendix A

Acoustical Terminology

Acoustics The science of sound.

Ambient Noise The distinctive acoustical characteristics of a given space consisting of all noise sources audible at that location. In many cases, the term ambient is used to describe an existing or pre-project condition such as the setting in an environmental noise study.

Attenuation The reduction of an acoustic signal.

A-Weighting A frequency-response adjustment of a sound level meter that conditions the output signal to approximate human response.

Decibel or dB Fundamental unit of sound, A Bell is defined as the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared over the reference pressure squared. A Decibel is one-tenth of a Bell.

CNEL Community Noise Equivalent Level. Defined as the 24-hour average noise level with noise occurring during evening hours (7 - 10 p.m.) weighted by a factor of three and nighttime hours weighted by a factor of 10 prior to averaging.

Frequency The measure of the rapidity of alterations of a periodic signal, expressed in cycles per second or hertz.

Ldn Day/Night Average Sound Level. Similar to CNEL but with no evening weighting.

Leq Equivalent or energy-averaged sound level.

Lmax The highest root-mean-square (RMS) sound level measured over a given period of time.

Loudness A subjective term for the sensation of the magnitude of sound.

Masking The amount (or the process) by which the threshold of audibility is for one sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound.

Noise Unwanted sound.

Peak Noise The level corresponding to the highest (not RMS) sound pressure measured over a given period of time. This term is often confused with the Maximum level, which is the highest RMS level.

RT_{60} The time it takes reverberant sound to decay by 60 dB once the source has been removed.

Sabin The unit of sound absorption. One square foot of material absorbing 100% of incident sound has an absorption of 1 sabin.

SEL A rating, in decibels, of a discrete event, such as an aircraft flyover or train passby, that compresses the total sound energy of the event into a 1-s time period.

Threshold of Hearing The lowest sound that can be perceived by the human auditory system, generally considered to be 0 dB for persons with perfect hearing.

Threshold of Pain Approximately 120 dB above the threshold of hearing.

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JUNE 26, 2012

RICHARD FRANCIS
CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING
529 S. 9th STREET
MODESTO, CA 95351

RE: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program
Ref. 12-CVR-01

Dear Mr. Francis:

Per your request, this is a proposal to develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and provide optional on-going monitoring services to comply with the General Permit associated with Discharges from Industrial Activities.

Project Understandings and Basis for this Proposal

- The facility, known as *Central Valley Recycling (CVR)*, is located at 529 S. 9th Street in the City of Modesto and is in the business of metal recycling.
- The purpose of the SWPPP is to help identify the sources of pollution that affect the quality of industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.
- The purpose of the SWPPP is also to describe and ensure the implementation of BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.
- SWPPP shall conform to the requirements set forth in the Industrial General Permit for the State of California.
- Client agrees to pay for all permitting fees and the services of a water sampling consultant, as needed.
- It is understood, pursuant to the Permit, the Permit requires monthly inspections, quarterly and annual reporting of on-going activities at the site, including but not limited to, the results of any water sampling, effectiveness of structural and non-

ATTACHMENT 1

structural site BMPs, changes in regulated activity, on-going training, and the occurrence of illicit discharges.

- It is understood, pursuant to the Permit, submittal of an Annual Report is required on or before July 1st of every year, which includes a comprehensive site analysis over the reporting year.
- It is understood that H2E accepts no responsibility for the handling and transport, reliability or accuracy of any water sample, laboratory analysis, or service provided by Third Party.
- It is understood that Client or Third Party is responsible for submitting water samples to a certified laboratory for analysis and that a chain-of-custody is documented for each occurrence.
- It is understood that the facility intends to handle its own monitoring and compliance with the Regional Water Quality Control Board. An individual at the facility should be assigned the task of implementing the SWPPP and be responsible for monthly observations and filing the Annual Report with the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Client agrees that he/she shall defend, indemnify and hold H2E Consulting harmless from any and all liability, real or alleged, in connection with the performance of work on this project excepting for liability arising from the sole negligence of the H2E Consulting.

Scope of Work

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for the referenced facility that includes the following components, pursuant to the policies and guidelines suggested by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB):

1. Assist facility with submitting/updating the Notice of Intent (NOI) with SWRCB.
2. Provide a narrative description of the activities at the subject facility, including the use of materials or chemicals that may be of concern to contaminating storm water.
3. Address site-specific concerns relating to management of run-on and runoff of stormwater and non-stormwater.
4. Identify potential outfalls (points of discharge).
5. Conduct a site visit for survey and training.
6. Identify on-site pollutants and recommend Best Management Practices (BMPs).
7. Prepare a Site Map that illustrates drainage patterns, storm water devices, and areas of pertinent industrial activity and storage. Site map provided by Client from shall be used as reference.
8. Include all required templates for monitoring and inspections.
9. Include all computations for determining runoff coefficients where appropriate.

10. If the facility is considered "zero discharge," apply for exempt-status with SWRCB.
11. Upon change of operation, change of ownership, or relocation of the facility, which would result in CVR to no longer be obligated to comply with the General Permit, H2E Consulting should be notified such that a Notice of Termination (NOT) can be filed with the State.

Monitoring, Inspection and Reporting

Per the requirements of the Permit, assist CVR with required water sampling, inspection and reporting, including but not limited to:.

1. Provide a monitoring plan and sampling kit.
2. Train individual(s) at the site who are appointed the task of collecting water samples.
3. Prepare monthly and quarterly reports during inspections for compliance and non-stormwater discharges.
4. Analyze laboratory data and provide cost-effective solutions to lowering excessively high results.
5. Submit required sample results to SWRCB.
6. Prepare Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (ACSCE) and submit to SWRCB following client approval.

Payment and Deliverables

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Without monitoring:	$ 2,500.00
With monitoring:	$ 2,000.00

Monthly monitoring, inspections, training and reporting: $ 250.00 per month[1]

Payment shall be due upon delivery of SWPPP. Payments for inspections, reporting and sampling shall be billed on a monthly basis and due within 15 days of invoice date.

[1] Monthly inspections may be reduced to bi-monthly outside the rainy season at the discretion of the Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD).

If you accept, please sign/date below and fax back to (415) 968-6400 or email back to hedlund@h2econsulting.com at your earliest convenience. Upon acceptance, we will contact the RWQCB to let them know you've contracted with us to prepare your SWPPP.

Very truly yours,

Charlotte Hedlund

Charlotte Hedlund
Project Manager

ACCEPTED BY:

Central Valley Recycling Date

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN AND MONITORING PROGRAM

Prepared for:

CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING
524 S. 9TH STREET
MODESTO, CA 95351
(954) 975-3808

Prepared by:

H2E CONSULTING
1888 GOLDEN GATE AVE., SUITE 34
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94115
(877) 787-7577

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

All facility operators must prepare, retain on site, and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP has two major objectives:

1. To help identify the sources of pollution that affect the quality of industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges;

2. To describe and ensure the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

The General Permit for storm water discharge associated with industrial activities requires development and implementation of a SWPPP that emphasizes BMPs. This approach provides the flexibility necessary to establish appropriate BMPs for different types of industrial activities and pollutant sources. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) recognizes that there is no single best way of developing or organizing a SWPPP. The SWPPP requirements contain the essential elements that all facility operators must consider and address. Requirements for implementing a SWPPP under the General Permit for Industrial Activities have become increasingly demanding in recent years, particularly the elements of the SWPPP, which have been rearranged to (1) correspond more closely with other storm water permits in effect throughout the country, and (2) to generally follow a more logical path.

One of the major elements of the SWPPP is the elimination of unauthorized non-storm water discharges to the facility's storm drain system. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges can be generated from a wide variety of potential pollutant sources. They include waters from the rinsing or washing of vehicles, equipment, buildings, or pavement; materials that have been improperly disposed of or dumped, and spilled; or leaked materials. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges can contribute a significant pollutant load to receiving waters. Measures to control spills, leakage, and dumping can often be addressed through structural and non-structural BMPs.

Note: For the purposes of this plan, an unauthorized discharge is any spill to ground or pavement that is not secondarily contained that can, if not immediately mitigated, release contaminants to the storm drain system upon being exposed to rainfall.

This Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is presented as a stand- alone document but is to be filed as an attachment to Central Valley Recycling's overall Storm water Pollution Prevention Program. It incorporates BMPs and the use of a monitoring plan, which is intended to reduce the amount of pollution contained in storm water runoff and is designed to monitor the runoff in order to determine if the BMPs are working.

This SWPPP has been developed using information as gathered from the site inspection on July 16, 2012 and will be amended monthly, quarterly or annually as a result of BMP deficiencies or other significant operational changes, which may include: updates if new regulations are promulgated; if there are changes in on-site conditions, which may significantly affect the discharge of pollutants to surface water,

groundwater, or the municipal storm drain system; or if new technologies become available that can be reasonably installed to better control discharge of storm water pollutants.

Central Valley Recycling (CVR) is dedicated to providing individuals and the business community with a comprehensive recycling program. CVR is locally owned and has been in operation since 1991 with the goal of providing the best customer service in the Central Valley.

FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name	Address	Site Contact	Contact Phone
CENTRAL VALLEY RECYLCING	524 S. 9TH STREET MODESTO, CA 95351	Richard Francis	(209) 604-7113
WDID No: 5S50I023713, *approved 07/09/2012*		Review Date:	

CONSULTANT INFORMATION

Consultant Firm	Address	Contact	Contact Phone
H2E CONSULTING	1888 Golden Gate Ave., Suite 34 94115	Charlotte Hedlund	(877) 787-7577

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The responsibility of implementing and operating the Storm water Pollution Plan is considered to be a team effort. The following personnel have been identified to execute this SWPPP for Central Valley Recycling.

Team Member	Title	Contact Phone	Function
Richard Francis	SWPPP Manager	Office: (209) 544-1578 Cell: (209) 604-7113	Manages daily SWPPP implementation, inspections & sampling

NOTE: If any non-storm water discharge is witnessed, please notify one of the above listed persons immediately. Those persons that have been properly trained to contain the spill and mitigate it are authorized to do so without prior approval of management. Personnel that are not trained in spill response can only proceed with approval from management.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The facility is located at 524 S. 9th Street in Modesto, California, in the county of Stanislaus, with a Latitudinal coordinate of 37°37'25.14 north and a Longitudinal coordinate of 120°59'10.00" west, at approximately 87 feet above sea level. Surrounding land uses consist of general commercial, industrial, multiple family, rural residential, multiple family and medium-density residential. Refer to Site Location Map, Appendix A.

Drainage patterns within the parcel, which encompasses approximately 2.2 acres (95,682 SF), is graded such that surface runoff sheet flows from north to south and to the west.

There are two outfalls at the site where there is a potential for storm water to discharge:

1. One 15' wide driveway on the eastern side of the property, at S. 9th Street (Potential Outfall #1),
2. One 25' wide driveway, south of Potential Outfall #1, on the eastern side of the property, at S. 9th Street (Potential Outfall #2).

There are no municipal storm drains within the site or along S. 9th Street. Flows generally drain from north to south via curb/gutter along S. 9th Street. Surface runoff would eventually be collected by municipal storm drain and ultimately discharge to the Tuolumne River.

2.1 FACILITY OUTFALLS

The entire surface of the Central Valley Recycling facility is paved with concrete and in most areas covered with dirt/sediment that has been tracked in over time via peddler and commercial vehicle traffic. This loose dirt and sediment is currently sprayed by a water truck multiple times a day as a dust control measure. There are two potential outfalls where pollutant-laden runoff may discharge off-site. The site is graded such that water drains from north to south across the site. The site's perimeter is bounded by an approximately 6'-high chain link fence.

Potential Outfall 1, is approximately 15-ft wide, located along the easterly property line, fronting S. 9th Street and appears to be a low point where storm water may flow to. This is only a potential outfall because there is a grade break at the property line, just before the drive slab, which would serve to contain runoff. This driveway is also part of the regulated area and is the point of exit for haul trucks that come into direct contact with scrap metals.

Potential Outfall 2, which is the facility's ingress/egress to and from S. 9th Street, is approximately 25-ft wide located at the eastern side of the property and directly south of Potential Outfall 1 and appears to be a low-point where storm water flows to. This driveway is used for employee and visitor entrance and exit to the facility. Similar to Potential Outfall 1, a grade break exists just before the drive slab that would serve to contain runoff on the site.

The SWPPP Manager claims that storm water run-on occurs from the property adjacent and to the north of his.

Fence Lines – The entire perimeter of the facility is defined by a chain link fence. Although improvement plans of the property are not available, it appears from field observations that run-on from the northerly property may occur. There is a slight berm and storage of materials along the westerly and southerly property lines, which would suggest that runoff along these areas is not likely. The majority of runoff would occur at the two driveways. However, there are slight grade breaks at both driveways, within the property, that would help retain water onsite.

2.2 FACILITY MAP

The facility map is a valuable tool to determine locations of potential pollution sources and the outfalls that they may affect. The map provides retention capacity information, identifies run-on to the facility and locates storm water conveyance measures and treatment options used by the facility. Facility maps can be used to determine flow rates of 25-year storm events and can provide other useful information, such as:

- Facility boundaries
- Drainage areas
- Direction of flow
- On-site water bodies
- Areas of soil erosion
- Nearby water bodies
- Storm drain inlets
- Discharge points
- Structural control measures
- Paved areas
- Location of directly exposed areas
- Locations of significant spills
- Storage areas/ tanks
- Shipping and receiving areas
- Fueling areas
- Vehicle equipment storage and maintenance
- Material handling areas
- Waste treatment/ storage areas
- Dust generation/ particulate generation activities
- Cleaning or equipment

Please refer to Facility Map, Appendix B.

3.0 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

Central Valley Recycling has been in the business of recycling since 1991. The scrap metal is comprised of a variety of surplus or discarded materials including but not limited to automotive parts. Many of these items contain both ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Ongoing operations, including dismantling of automobiles, storage of e-waste material, pre-drained engine blocks and uncovered radiators may have the potential to discharge the following list of significant materials if mitigation measures and BMPs are not implemented.

Note that significant materials are chemicals or products, intermediates, wastes or raw materials that are stored onsite. They are not necessarily a potential pollution source.

3.1 FERROUS SCRAP METAL

a) **Storage Method** – Surface impoundments in various areas of yard. See Facility Map.
b) **Receiving/ Shipping Location** – Material received across scale and unloaded in various areas of the yard as noted on facility map.
c) **Handling Location** – Various as noted on site map
d) **Quantity Stored** – 1,600 gross tons (this is app. amount in and out in any given month)
e) **Frequency** – Monthly

3.2 NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

a) **Storage Method** – Metal bins, boxes, drums and on surface impoundments in various areas of yard. See facility map.
b) **Receiving/ Shipping Location** – Material received across scale and unloaded in various areas of the yard as noted on facility map.
c) **Handling Location** – Various as noted on site map
d) **Quantity stored** – 50 gross tons
e) **Frequency** – Monthly

3.3 GLASS, PLASTIC AND PAPER

a) **Storage Method** – Metal bins, boxes, drums and on surface impoundments in various areas of yard. See facility map.
b) **Receiving** – Varies
c) **Quantity stored** – Varies
d) **Frequency** – Monthly

3.5 NON-RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE

a) **Storage Method** – Metal bins, boxes, drums and on surface impoundments in various areas of yard. See facility map.
b) **Receiving/ Handling** – Varies
c) **Quantity stored** – Varies
d) **Frequency** – Monthly

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Central Valley Recycling operates a scrap metal recycling/ processing facility. The processes present at Central Valley Recycling that could *potentially* be a source of pollution are listed in this section. An assessment of each contaminant source is included in the following section.

4.1 INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN

There are at least four types of activities that are common to most scrap and waste recycling facilities, which include: scrap waste material stockpiling, material processing, segregating processed materials into uniform grades, and collecting non-recyclable materials for disposal.

The scrap metal operation receives thousands of tons of metal each month. The only practical manner in which to move this volume is to unload quickly and onto pavement. The scrap metal is of varying size and chemistry ranging from finely divided dust to large structural "I" beams and composed of metal which can contain iron, copper, stainless steel and frequently contain zinc, lead and other heavy metals. The material is segregated and cut using hydraulic shears, gas torches and by manual disassembly.

The movement of this material, both unloading into the yard and loading for offsite processing or sale, requires large earthmoving equipment and semi trucks with open trailers. The lifting, dumping and scraping of pavement release dust and machinery which can have drips from crankcase and hydraulics. The maintenance department is employed to repair this equipment and to perform preventive maintenance. All incoming and outgoing material is weighed prior to vehicles leaving the site.

Industrial Processes can be categorized into one of the following areas:

1. Ferrous Yard Storage - After material is received, it must be prepared for sale by mechanical cutting, manual torching or by the use of the hammer mill or other separation technology. Regardless of method, the material must be stored on-site to be fed at acceptable flow rates into the mechanical or manual processing lines. The placing of the metal on the surface impoundment creates opportunities for rainwater to leach metals and liberate dirt, etc from the storage piles.

2. Non-Ferrous Segregation – Non-ferrous materials collection has large numbers of "peddler" traffic. These vehicles are mostly pick-up trucks and private vehicles that frequently drip oil. As scrap is unloaded, dirt and other debris is often found mixed in the scrap. Of special concern are items like e-waste, radiators or engine blocks that may contain liquids or soluble heavy metals.

3. Torch cutting of metal uses flame methods to cut metal so as to make it appropriate size for sale. Large pieces must be scaled to fit into land /sea containers or cut due to excessive weight. This process liberates large amounts of metal fume into the air requiring torch operators to wear filtration masks while cutting. The metal fume falls back to the ground becoming a significant source of metal dusts.

4. Scale – All loads are weighed in and out on 70-foot long truck scale. The scale is metal and painted to prevent corrosion. Trucks idle on this platform and oil drips are common.

5. Transportation – All scrap readied for sale must be transported by land /sea container or by end dump truck where the metal is smelted. Central Valley Recycling primarily uses end dump trucks and loads approximately five to six (5-6) trucks per day each weighing near 40,000 lbs. Each vehicle can load in as little as 30 min, or may take hours depending on the commodity.

6. Maintenance – The act of keeping the equipment properly maintained is a great challenge. Scrap metal work puts stress on equipment due to excessive weight and constant use. Central Valley Recycling provides a maintenance area onsite. These mechanics fuel, lubricate, change parts and respond to immediate calls for service.

4.2 MATERIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE AREAS

The following describes the different types of materials present at the facility including how they are handled and stored. The locations of items below are also described on the Facility Map.

North Yard – This is the area for loading and unloading of ferrous (iron) based materials. This area has a concrete pad where these activities are to occur. These materials are normally larger in bulk and can come in loads reaching 22 tons per truck. This material is unloaded by end dump trucks and is pushed into piles readied for offsite shredding or onsite torch cutting and loading into containers. The scale is located in the North Yard as well. Here all loads are weighed in and out on the industrial truck scale. Trucks idle on this platform and oil drips are common.

The following activities and materials are also located in the North Yard:

- Uncovered non-ferrous storage areas.
- The maintenance area (covered) where the facility's machines and equipment are repaired and fixed. An above ground diesel storage tank.
- A bailer and other facility operations equipment.
- The main business office (covered).
- A visitor and employee parking area.
- Uncovered non-ferrous storage areas.

Central Yard – This is the area for loading and unloading and segregation of ferrous (iron) based materials. Segregation includes manual labor, mechanical equipment and a torch cutter. All of these activities occur on a large concrete pad with compacted dirt.

South Yard – This area is primarily used for the segregation of non-ferrous materials, aluminum and plastic (high-density polyethylene [HDPE]).

At any given time, multiple engine blocks may be stored at various places in the Central Yard.

East Yard – This East Yard is used for light non-ferrous and equipment storage.

West Yard – The West Yard area is the facility ingress/egress, drive through customer traffic, peddler scale, drop-off and cashier. Potential Outfall 1, a 15' wide egress, is located here along S. 9th Street. Potential Outfall 2, a 25' wide ingress/egress, is located here along S. 9th Street, directly south of Potential Outfall 1.

4.3 DUST AND PARTICULATE GENERATING ACTIVITIES

As previously identified, unloading, loading and moving of scrap metal are all operations that contribute to dust and particulate generation. Additionally, rubber from the wear of forklift, truck and passenger car tires could leave trace zinc metal and suspended solids in the runoff. The large volume of dirt and dust created by the scrap metal recycling operation can contribute towards increased suspended solids in storm water if not addressed in this plan as a control measure.

Since the solids can be composed of finely divided materials that do contain heavy metals, it is likely, that if not recovered, samples will fail due to elevated metals contamination. Control measures addressing these processes must be included in the structural and non-structural BMPs in order to meet benchmark levels.

4.4 SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS

According to CVR staff, there have been no significant spills or leaks requiring an agency notification or reportable quantity of hazardous materials since the facility opened. Per Central Valley Recycling management, all spills are immediately cleaned using floor sweep and material is recovered and shipped as waste.

Leaking oil from forklift, trucks and personal vehicles could elevate water contaminants and are addressed with Best Management Practices, but do not qualify as significant spills unless their accumulated total causes oil and grease to fail benchmark levels. If this occurs, then they must be reported as non-storm water discharges.

4.5 NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

No SWPPP has been prepared for the facility and interview with the SWPPP Manager suggest that no non-storm water discharges have occurred. Central Valley Recycling does not report de-minimus spills that are drips from equipment or vehicles if they are immediately mitigated. Although not normally identified as a non-storm water discharge, for the purposes of this plan, failure to address routine dust issues are to be considered non-storm water discharges and reported as such. The rationale is that dust that remains onsite or is windblown offsite, will contribute to storm water pollution regardless of whether Central Valley Recycling exceeds suspended solids numbers in their storm water sampling results.

As mentioned in the previous section, accumulated totals of oil and grease leaking from vehicles, scrap metal and industrial equipment that cause levels to exceed benchmark numbers should be considered, cumulatively, as a non-storm water discharge.

4.6 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT TRACKING

The entire area of the facility is impervious covered by loose to compacted dirt but the grade is depressed, which would serve to contain any loose soil on-site. However, vehicles that travel into the site may drive over water and come into contact with loose dirt. When these vehicles exit, they may have the potential to track loose dirt onto the public right-of-way. Both driveways, particularly the egress, should be closely monitored for tracking. Dry-sweep is recommended periodically and before the end of each work day.

4.7 RUN-ON

Run-on of storm water from outside the facility would be insignificant for the following reason(s):

- The Modesto area receives an average of less than 0.1-in. rainfall each year.
- The perimeter of the site is slightly elevated to surrounding properties.
- Surrounding properties drain away from facility.

Run-on does occur from the property to the north of Central Valley Recycling. Surface flow is from north to south across the facility. 2011 Annual rainfall for Modesto was 15.99" (http://www.mid.org/weather/wthr_hist2.jsp).

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The potential storm water pollutant sources identified in this plan can, if uncontrolled, contribute to elevated levels of contaminants in storm water. They may eventually exceed EPA target benchmark levels during a storm event if not addressed. Since Central Valley Recycling has a large exposure due to the outdoor industrial operations, it is believed that all potential pollution sources listed need to be specifically addressed by looking at the individual contaminant threat they pose.

5.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Industrial Activities Storm water General Permit for California requires you to analyze storm water samples for at least four parameters. These are pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Specific Conductance (SC), and Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Oil and Grease (O&G) may be substituted for TOC. In addition, you must monitor for any other pollutants which you believe to be present in the storm water discharge as a result of industrial activity and visually observe storm water discharges from one storm event per month during the wet season (October 1 – May 30). For Central Valley Recycling, these items include: TSS, COD, Al, Cu, Zn, Fe and Pb.

These four parameters are considered indicator parameters. In other words, regardless of what type of facility you operate, these parameters are non-specific and general enough to usually provide some indication whether pollutants are present in your storm water discharge. The following briefly explains what each of these parameters mean:

Visual Examinations provide a simple and inexpensive means of obtaining a rough assessment of stormwater quality. The quarterly review of visual examinations needs to be conducted with scrutiny as to try to determine where any discoloration, oil, debris, or other visual observation noted had been generated at. By determining the source of the contamination, we can then determine the cause and re-write BMPs or construct structural BMPs to help minimize or eliminate the contaminant. Some observations may be made in water samples, while others are as a result of non-authorized discharge or material spill.

pH is a numeric measure of the hydrogen-ion concentration. The neutral, or acceptable, range is within 6.5 to 8.5. At values less than 6.5, the water is considered acidic; above 8.5 it is considered alkaline or basic. An example of an acidic substance is vinegar, and an alkaline or basic substance is liquid antacid. Pure rainfall tends to have a pH of a little less than 7. There may be sources of materials or industrial activities which could increase or decrease the pH of your storm water discharge. If the pH levels of your storm water discharge are high or low, you should conduct a thorough evaluation of all potential pollutant sources at your site.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is a measure of the undissolved solids that are present in your storm water discharge. Sources of TSS include sediment from erosion of exposed land, and dirt from impervious (i.e. paved) areas. Sediment by itself can be very toxic to aquatic life because it covers feeding and breeding grounds, and can smother organisms living on the bottom of a water body. Toxic chemicals and other

pollutants also adhere to sediment particles. This provides a medium by which toxic or other pollutants end up in our water ways and ultimately in human and aquatic life. TSS levels vary in runoff from undisturbed land. It has been shown that TSS levels increase significantly due to land development. Suspended solids are probably the most significant source of storm water pollution at Central Valley Recycling. Dust and dirt is generated in a variety of operations and controlling this dust is difficult. Metal dust will easily flow during a storm event. As metals rust and form oxides in water, they can become even more dangerous as is the case with chrome and hexavalent chrome.

Specific Conductance (SC) is a numerical expression of the ability of the water to carry an electric current. SC can be used to assess the degree of mineralization, salinity, or estimate the total dissolved solids concentration of a water sample. Because of air pollution, most rain water has a SC a little above zero. A high SC could affect the usability of waters for drinking, irrigation, and other commercial or industrial use. Specific conductance can be elevated as metals and other ionic compound concentrations rise. Water becomes more conductive as a direct relation to contaminant levels.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is a measure of the total organic matter present in water. (All organic matter contains carbon) This test is sensitive and able to detect small concentrations of organic matter. Organic matter is naturally occurring in animals, plants, and man. Organic matter may also be manmade (so called synthetic organics). Synthetic organics include pesticides, fuels, solvents, and paints. Natural organic matter utilizes the oxygen in receiving water to biodegrade. Too much organic matter could place a significant oxygen demand on the water, and possibly impact its quality. Synthetic organics either do not biodegrade or biodegrade very slowly. Synthetic organics are a source of toxic chemicals that can have adverse affects at very low concentrations. Some of these chemicals bioaccumulate in aquatic life. If your levels of TOC are high, you should evaluate all sources of natural or synthetic organics you may use at your site. Central Valley Recycling, being located in a heavy industrialized part of the County should run O&G instead to more accurately reflect industrial discharges.

Oil and Grease (O&G) is a measure of the amount of oil and grease present in your storm water discharge. At very low concentrations, O&G can cause a sheen (that floating "rainbow") on the surface of water (1 qt. of oil can pollute 250,000 gallons of water). O&G can adversely affect aquatic life and create unsightly floating material and film on water, thus making it undrinkable. Sources of O&G include maintenance shops, vehicles, machines and roadways.

Metals and Heavy Metals are present as contamination in the Central Valley Recycling storm water.

Lead is found in many industrial scrap products. Automobiles that are processed at Central Valley Recycling contain batteries, wheel weights, battery cables, etc. Appliances and consumer electronics frequently contain batteries with lead and other heavy metals (e.g. nickel, cadmium, etc.).

Brass and copper are highly valued for their scrap price. These items are received by Central Valley Recycling and can contribute to storm water pollution. Brass and copper alloys contain aluminum and lead.

Zinc is found in all galvanized materials. Zinc is also a component of rubber vulcanization. Due to zinc's solubility, it is easily liberated and can enter storm water. Central Valley Recycling receives large tonnage of galvanized materials. When one considers the rubber dust created by the vehicle tires and the galvanized material, it can be expected that zinc is a target element.

Iron is one of the largest commodities Central Valley Recycling accepts. It can be expected to be found in any discharge. Aluminum, if oxidized, forms a very insoluble compound. Therefore it can be assumed that the detection of aluminum would be due to elemental aluminum being found as a suspended solid (finely divided dust).

Stainless steel has nickel, chrome and iron as its base alloys. Although nickel and chrome are not easily dissolved, they may be present in storm water if suspended solids are not addressed. Iron is a major concern at any scrap metal yard. The finely divided material is easily carried by storm water and can dissolve, discoloring the water to a shade of brown or amber. Iron in an oxidized state can easily foul ion exchange resins and pose a difficult water treatment challenge as its pH solubility range is well within storm water pH levels.

The following table shows parameter benchmark values for analytical monitoring:

Pollutant	Benchmark
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Lead (Pb, with pH of 6.5 - 9)	0.0816 mg/L
Total Copper (Cu)	0.0636 mg/L
Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
Total Zinc (Zn)	0.117 mg/L
Total Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L
pH	6 – 9 s.u.

6.0 STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)

Control measures, referred to, as Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used in this program as a method of protecting water quality. BMPs are methods that will be, or have been implemented to effectively reduce the potential for pollution associated with storm water runoff. BMPs include maintenance and operation procedures, use of devices for control of site runoff, spills, leaks and drainage from the storage areas. They also contain a list of actions to be taken to reduce the discharge of pollutants.

6.1 TYPES OF BMPS

Control measures are divided into two categories; structural - physical methods including concrete barriers and specialized equipment to control contaminants, and non-structural - which include training, and housekeeping techniques, etc. Both of these methods when used in conjunction with a monitoring program can achieve the desired results of clean run off.

These two categories can further be sorted as source and non-source BMPs. Source BMPs refer to point of generation measures, while non-source BMPs are point of discharge measures. Our intention at the Central Valley Recycling yard is to combine structural and non-structural controls to ensure a complete program.

6.2 MANAGEMENT, ADDITION, REVISION AND UPDATE OF BMPS

Existing BMPs are to be implemented and revised as necessary to ensure that all practical, affordable and reasonable efforts are made to minimize any storm water contamination. By confirming with sampling and visual observations, we should be able to determine if new BMPs need to be added. New BMPs will be documented in the operating record and the planned implementation will occur as time and budget constraints permit.

The BMP updates will include a complete summary of the visual observation made that identified the problem, or reference a specific lab report and identify individual contaminants of concern. An explanation is to be provided that outlines why the BMP was unsuccessful. Notes will be made if the BMP was not effective or not implemented as outlined in this program. If the BMP was not effective due to the design or implementation, then recommendations will be made for improvement. As part of this recommendation, drawings, schedules, operational changes and a cost analysis should be provided to determine what course of action to undertake.

6.3 NON-STRUCTURAL BMPS

Non-structural BMPs can be defined as operational practices performed by individuals that minimize potential exposure that an operation or process may have on the environment. They are commonly thought of as company policies rather than "hard" placed equipment. Non-Structural controls that Central Valley Recycling employs are as follows:

6.3A GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Central Valley Recycling will focus on good housekeeping techniques as the number one BMP for maintaining storm water compliance. Particular attention will be given to dust and particulate recovery methods. A successful program can be measured by noting a reduction in suspended solids. Storm water sampling data achieving numbers below 100 ppm or turbidity below 75 ntu (ntu of 25-45 is preferable) is an indication the housekeeping methods are functional. Ongoing reductions can be charted as part of an annual report to demonstrate improved BMPs over time.

Central Valley Recycling will either hire a full time employee to operate sweepers and other dust collection tools/ equipment or will maintain a log of equipment use and hours of operation. Additional staff will be placed in service to accomplish the items listed below prior to each storm event. Specific housekeeping BMPs that need to be documented in the following areas are:

Loading/ Unloading -

- Objects containing liquids such as radiators, engine blocks and automobiles must be processed or disassembled over containment.
- No visibly leaking object is to be offloaded into the general receiving area.
- Objects with excessive dirt may not be able to be offloaded in the general work area.
- Any object that is breached during the offloading or loading for offsite processing that is leaking a fluid must be isolated and fluids drained prior to placement in storage or readied for offsite transport.
- Recovered fluids will be stored appropriately.
- Dirt or dust created by this operation must be recovered. Acceptable methods are to sweep, vacuum or blow dusts to a central area and then physically remove and dispose of according to State and Federal law. Leaf blowers, brooms, riding sweepers and vacuums can all be used by Central Valley Recycling to accomplish this task.
- Dirt and dusts should be recovered sufficiently to greatly reduce "drag out" of particulates when trucks leave the property.

- Loading of trucks with dusty material will only be done if a water mist spray assists in keeping dust suppressed. If overuse of water causes runoff, then the runoff will be captured and shipped offsite or re-used.

Storage –

- If metals are placed in bins, the bins must be of sufficient integrity to not allow metal or liquids to fall or escape onto pavement.
- If bins are to be stored outdoors, they must be covered with metal or plastic so as to not allow rain to enter.
- Any hazardous liquid being stored must be kept in a DOT or appropriate container and be covered when not actively being filled or drained.
- Labels will be placed on these containers to inform employees of the hazards associated with the material.
- When room is available, containers will be undercover or stored indoors.
- Used tires must be kept in closed containers or covered with a tarp and securely fastened.
- E-waste received must be kept from exposure to the elements.
- Batteries received must be kept from exposure to the elements.

Liquids –

- The draining or transferring of liquids from any machine, vehicle or apparatus must be performed on secondary containment.
- Secondary containment must be large enough to hold the liquid contents of the item being drained and hold a 25-year storm discharge (if stored outdoors or not covered).
- For transfers, the containment must hold the volume of the hose and be able to contain accidental drips, etc.
- For equipment that leaks hydraulic fluid or oil, a drip pan will be used if the equipment stops for more than 30 minutes. Equipment identified as needing the drip pan will be placed first on scheduled maintenance repair lists.

Processing of Metal –

- Torch cutting practices will be reviewed and written procedures established to control dust for employee benefit, for environmental and air quality benefit and to the best extent possible, metal dust and fume will be recovered from ground or pavement.

Storm Water Devices –

- All storm water devices, such as sumps and berms, will be cleaned and maintained to manufacturer's specifications. If none exist, then general industry practices will be employed.

- No standing water is to be left in storm water control devices for more than 2 days after a storm if the water is to be discharged. Sitting water will make metal soluble, will increase BOD and affect several testing parameters. Water is to be discharged as an authorized storm water discharge.

- Future storm water devices are to be checked prior to a storm for installation of filters, absorbent booms and to ensure pumps, etc, are operational.

- All storm water device repairs, including painting, welding, new parts, etc are to be performed during dry weather months or several weeks prior to a storm event.

6.3B PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The preventive maintenance portion of the SWPPP includes procedures for preventing the release of contaminants to storm water by identifying equipment that could pose a storm water concern and ensuring that equipment is in good operating order. Failure to maintain such equipment may lead to a non-authorized storm water discharge that may result in discharges of pollutants to storm water. Appropriate preventive maintenance procedures for the facility are as follows:

- All vehicles, machines or equipment that contain lubricating oil, hydraulic oil, antifreeze, gasoline or diesel must be identified and placed on a maintenance schedule. This schedule must identify manufacturer recommended maintenance, if the maintenance was performed and on what day and by whom. If no manufacturer's maintenance schedule is available, then Central Valley Recycling will develop a schedule based on industry standards.

- Secondary containment for all tanks and liquid storage areas must be checked to determine if leaks are or have occurred. All valves, pipes or pumps must be inspected and repaired as needed to prevent accidental loss of containment. If material in containment is hazardous, this inspection must be performed daily.

- All secondary containment must be inspected for cracks or structural deficiencies. All cracks must be adequately repaired by using chemically resistant filler and made to hold contents without loss. This inspection must be logged if material being checked is hazardous. To keep in compliance with hazardous materials regulation this inspection must be performed daily.

- Storm water conveyance devices must be maintained to ensure all pumps, drains, hoses and sumps are to working order. Reports of repairs and training may be required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board or another regulatory agency.

6.3C SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Although it is unlikely that a spill of such significance could occur to warrant an emergency, a threat to the storm water system is likely during a heavy downpour that overwhelms the infiltration and storage capacity. Spills to tanks and containers are most likely to occur during loading and unloading of materials. These are periods when pressure in tanks and stress to equipment is greatest. For this reason, Central Valley Recycling has established standard safe practices for these operations.

If a liquid spill should occur, key personnel are trained to act defensively and think of their safety first, and then they are to try to prevent loss of containment and seek assistance immediately. Spills and/or visible leaks from tanks, pumps, or vehicles will be immediately contained with absorbents and/or pigs or other appropriate means and reported to the SWPPP Manager immediately. Contaminated soils and absorbents will be containerized and manifested as wastes. If any amounts of liquid chemicals or petroleum products are spilled they are to be:

- Contained
- Reported
- Cleaned up immediately
- Disposed of properly

In case of a major spill of hazardous materials, licensed and certified environmental clean-up personnel or contractors will be brought on site. Should a spill of oil, fuel, solvent, or toxic or hazardous materials occur, the Central Valley Recycling Contingency Plan will be activated.

Any spill that reaches the storm drain must be reported to appropriate agencies if a reportable quantity of hazardous materials is released. A revision of BMPs must be made.

6.3D MATERIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE

The movement and storage of incoming and outgoing scrap metal is the focus of this program. Unloading and loading of scrap metal in the volumes shipped by Central Valley Recycling inherently creates dust, fine particulates, oil and liquid drips and if discharged untreated, will be a source of rainwater contamination. Care must be given to prevent contaminants from leaving the site. As a non-structural BMP, in addition to methods described in section 6.3A, *Good Housekeeping*, the following should be implemented and documented to assist in reducing possible contamination:

- Exercise all applicable OSHA standards while operating lift trucks. Safe operation will always reduce the risk of accidental spills.

- Drive lift trucks carefully when transferring liquids or loose material that if spilled, could cause environmental harm. Never fill containers more than 70% if they are to be moved uncovered. Never move a liquid container uncovered.

6.3F WASTE HANDLING/WASTE RECYCLING

The waste generated by Central Valley Recycling is limited to basic automotive type materials and e-waste. A review of manifested hazardous waste indicates that the following are collected and shipped somewhat regularly:

- Car Batteries
- E-Waste (including monitors)

6.3G RECORD KEEPING AND INTERNAL REPORTING

As part of this program, logs will be developed to ensure that all non-structural BMPs are being followed. The operating records of Central Valley Recycling will need to identify housekeeping, preventive maintenance, storage, OSHA compliance and other non-regulatory documents in order to determine if the modules of this plan are effective and being enforced.

The State Water Resources Control Board publishes forms to document the visual inspections and monitoring results from annual storm events. These forms will be completed and stored in this plan as an appendix.

6.3H EROSION CONTROL AND SITE STABILIZATION

Not applicable.

6.3I INSPECTIONS

Central Valley Recycling is required under the General Permit to keep monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring reports. Notations on quarterly and monthly observation forms will document inspections. These inspections will focus on identifying any unreported non-storm water spill, or unauthorized non-storm water discharge. They will identify areas that may need particular attention or could be cause for a future problem. Also documented are potential pollution sources, appearance of discharge, and many other factors. The information gathered is used to determine if existing BMPs are functional, need updating or replacement.

6.3J QUALITY ASSURANCE

The SWPPP Manager will review this program annually. The review will take place in a formal setting and all BMPs will individually be reviewed to determine if they are sufficient to accomplish the task they are designed for. If the BMP has not been reasonable, BMPs that are easier to comply with can be substituted that meet the same goals. At this time the SWPPP will be modified to include the new suggestion.

The SWPPP discharge laboratory results (if any) will be reviewed and each contaminant will be traced to potential source of origin. Once the likely cause of this contaminant can be reasonably ascertained, the BMP controlling that constituent will be reviewed and updated as needed.

6.4 STRUCTURAL BMPS

Structural control measures are physical barriers and equipment that are used to minimize release of pollutants. They are typically used to control pollutants once generated, so are considered a secondary line of defense and not to be relied upon to control all pollutants without non-structural controls.

6.4A OVERHEAD COVERAGE

Diesel Fuel Area – This area should provide some form of canopy or cover as to prevent incidental spills from coming into contact with rainwater during a storm.

Engine Block Storage – Consideration to employing overhead coverage where engine blocks are exposed is recommended. However, even if the engines are drained of oil, significant amounts of oil on the cast of the engine may contribute to high levels of potentially hazardous waste if in contact with storm water. It is recommended, at a minimum, that the bin where engines are stored be covered with a plastic tarp or other impervious media prior to a forecasted rain event.

Spent Acid Batteries – Areas where acid batteries are stored should be covered to prevent leaking acid from coming into contact with storm water. Currently, this area is covered.

6.4B RETENTION PONDS/TANKS

There are no onsite retention ponds or stormwater tanks.

6.4C CONTROL DEVICES

Control devices onsite include the following:

- Onsite grading including perimeter contours to retain water onsite and grade breaks at driveways.6.4D Secondary Containment Structures

All hazardous materials including car batteries, e-waste and radiators should be stored in secondary containment. As part of the facility routine inspection program, these areas should be checked daily and logs kept of status. Any spills in area, signs of equipment failure or other indications that a potential spill exist must be immediately reported and an action plan developed for mitigation.

6.4E TREATMENT

There is no further treatment operation planned for the Central Valley Recycling yard. If discharges occur and monitoring data indicates that chemical treatment and/or filtration is necessary, then laboratory data will be reviewed, engineering reports will access flow volumes and plant design will be determined along with implementation dates for approval.

7.0 ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

Review of documents to include, logs, visual observations, training documents, laboratory data and consultant reports are extremely important to improving the quality of storm water runoff. This review needs to be comprehensive enough to evaluate the gathered information and address each area deficiency one contaminant at a time. Only by making this program a "living" plan with changes being incorporated and implementing improvements as the need arises, will the desired results be achieved.

The site compliance evaluation needs to specifically incorporate the following 4 items:

7.1 VISUAL INSPECTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

The monthly review of visual observations needs to be conducted with such scrutiny as to try to determine where any discoloration, oil, debris, or other visual observation noted had been generated at. By determining the source of the contamination, we can then determine the cause and re-write BMP or construct structural BMP to help minimize or eliminate the contaminant. Some observations may be made in water samples, while others are as a result of non-authorized discharge or material spill.

7.2 REVIEW OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Water samples are analyzed for a variety of contaminants. Each potential water pollutant must be compared to General Permit benchmark levels and a determination made as to whether the sample has met the discharge criteria. All contaminants exceeding the benchmark levels must be sourced to determine what specific operation (if a specific source can be determined) contributed to the contamination. BMPs must be modified, or plans made to modify, prior to next storm event.

7.3 REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF BMPS

After reviewing data from visual observations and laboratory data, an assessment of the existing BMPs must be made. All parameters that exceed benchmark levels allow for improvement of structural and non-structural BMP. These reviews must be timely and made a priority in the overall operations plan. Reviews may be made by facility personnel and may need outside consultants to help identify problem areas.

Please document visual observations of Structural BMP

Laboratory Review

After reviewing the laboratory data from the storm being studied, indicate which parameters were over benchmark levels. Identify each by name, by potential source and possible BMP failure (if any) that led to the results.

Constituent	Benchmark	Lab Results	Comments
Aluminum	.75		
Copper	.0636		
Iron	1.0		
Nickel	1.417		
Lead	.0816		
Zinc	.117		
Oil and Grease	15		
Total Suspended Solids	100		
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120		
pH	6.0- 9.0		

Notes

BMP Modification/ Addition/ Implementation Date

This section is used to make either modifications to, or add BMPs to make the overall program more effective. Please make note of any Structural or Non-Structural BMP changes that need to be implemented. Be specific and place target dates on each item. If an item is added in this section it must be added within 30 days to SWPPP.

BMP Improvements	Target Implementation Date	Estimated Cost
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Accepted by: _____ _____

SWPPP Manager Date

8.0 MONITORING PROGRAM

The monitoring program is an integral part of the Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan. Only by observing and analyzing storm water runoff can Central Valley Recycling determine the pollution sources and take measures to reduce or eliminate contaminants. The Monitoring Program is divided into three distinct parts:

a) Visual Observations
b) Storm water Discharge Observations
c) Sampling and Analysis

This report must be kept a minimum of 5 years and must be submitted annually by July 1st of each year to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

8.1 QUARTERLY VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

In quarterly blocks starting in Jul- Sep, Oct-Dec, Jan-Mar and Apr-Jun, the SWPPP Manager will walk the facility and take written notes observing all potential pollution sources, signs of non-storm water releases, check all drainage areas for signs of non-storm water contaminants and will maintain a record of these observations. During this audit, the SWPPP Manager will evaluate all BMPs and look for deficiencies and potential problems that may lead to source generated contamination as well as, discharge point problems.

These observations must include:

- All drainage areas
- Search for presence of un-authorized discharges
- Observe and document all authorized storm water discharges

Any areas that are not meeting the requirements of this plan must be documented and acted upon to resolve the issue promptly. Documents of actions taken must be logged and available for BMP review.

8.2 MONTHLY VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Once per month during the rainy season (Oct 1-May 31) the SWPPP Manager will check each storm event that produces a discharge and document all characteristics of the flow. This observation must be made within the first hour the discharge begins and must be preceded by three days of dry weather. Examples of characteristics may include:

a) Color of water
b) Description of odor
c) Amount of suspended debris
d) Amount of solids
e) Description of flow (heavy, light)
f) Detection of oil sheen

g) Possible sources of contaminants

All physical characteristics must be documented and reviewed as part of the BMP process. Results will assist in determining sources of contaminants that are not visible to the naked eye. All notes and observations must be documented for review.

9.0 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Since Central Valley Recycling is not considered a zero discharge yard, areas that are determined to be points of discharge such as driveways are to be sampled or an engineer's survey determines that Central Valley Recycling cannot hold a 25 year storm, sampling will be required. However, If later it is determined that Central Valley Recycling is a zero discharge yard then the following sampling protocol would not need to be followed.

A necessary benchmark used in evaluating the Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan is the collection and analyzing of storm flow discharge (runoff). It is important that at least two storms be sampled each year; the first storm of the year and any subsequent storm. Samples must be collected from all discharge sources. At least three working days of dry weather must precede the sampling. The samples will be analyzed for the following;

a) pH
b) Total suspended solids (TSS)
c) Oil and Grease or Total organic carbon
d) Zinc, Iron, Copper, Al and Pb
e) Chemical Oxygen demand (COD)

9.1 DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS

It is the operator's responsibility to ensure that the facility complies with the General Permit. The operator (SWPPP Manager) should continually observe and note areas where a potential outfall may become a point of discharge, regardless of what observations or recommendations were made in this SWPPP report. Two outfalls have been identified to either be potential or actual, based on observations on a dry day.

The operator is encouraged to sample Outfall 1 and 2 or provide reasonable explanation as to why it should not be of concern. In addition to observing this outfall, the operator should also observe and note other potential outfalls that have not been identified in this SWPPP report.

The operator may provide reasonable explanations as to why these potential outfalls should not be tested or that he/she is ensuring that no hazardous substances come in contact within the drainage area of that outfall. Some examples may include:

- Periodic sweeping of drainage area
- No storage of materials that contain pollutants or hazardous material

- Evidence that storm water and non-storm water run-on from another area does not come in contact with the potential outfall

Each outfall should be sampled separately. When results indicate contaminant levels are under the benchmark levels, then sampling of those outfalls may cease and be considered exempt from future testing.

9.2 DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING METHODS

Under the direction of the SWPPP Manager, collected samples are to be retained according to standard laboratory procedures and established methods as outlined in Code of Federal Regulations SW-846 methods for laboratory sampling. If flow is of such volume that an open-mouth jar can be used directly, then this is the preferred method. If samples are to be a composite, then all locations should be sampled and the samples placed into a larger container (e.g. a one liter bottle), shaken, and then transferred evenly into individual sample bottles readied for laboratory pick up.

Sampling point should be considered at the driveway (Outfall 1 and 2) of the facility along S. 9th Street, just short of the gutter. Special care should be exercised to not include run-on in the sampling.

9.3 ANALYTICAL METHODS AND DETECTION LIMITS

The accompanying chart identifies which contaminants are to be tested for (if applicable) and includes detection limits, constituents and test methods.

TSS - Total Suspended Solids O&G - Oil & Grease TOC - Total Organic Carbon

	pH	**TSS**	**O&G**	**TOC**	**COD**	**METAL(s)** *With detection limits* Cu, Zn, Fe, Pb, Al, As
Reporting Units:	pH Units	Mg/L	Mg/L	Mg/l	Mg/L	PPM
Detection Limit	.1	1	1	1	5	0.002, 0.01, 0.10, 0.001, 0.01, 0.01
Test Method	150.1	160.2	413.2,	415.1	410.4	EPA 200.7

10.0 RECORDS

All samples tested must be documented on monitoring document form(s) as submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board. Records are to be kept for at least 5 years.

All forms, training records, visual observations, committee meeting minutes, BMP reviews, etc will be kept and will be accessible for inspection.

11.0 CERTIFICATION OF STORM WATER PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

The undersigned certifies that there currently is no evidence of any unauthorized non-storm water discharge leaving the facility and that Central Valley Recycling will strive to improve the quality of water and attempt to achieve 100% compliance with the plans laid out in this program. Central Valley Recycling pledges to try to achieve compliance with all applicable regulations pertaining to waste management and storm water issues and is a partner with other concerned business's to protect our environment by implementing this plan to the best of our ability to achieve these results.

Authorized by:

SWPPP Manager Date

Prepared by:

Charlotte Hedlund, Project Manager
H2E Consulting

12.0 APPENDIX A – SITE LOCATION MAP

0 62.5 125 187.5 250 Feet

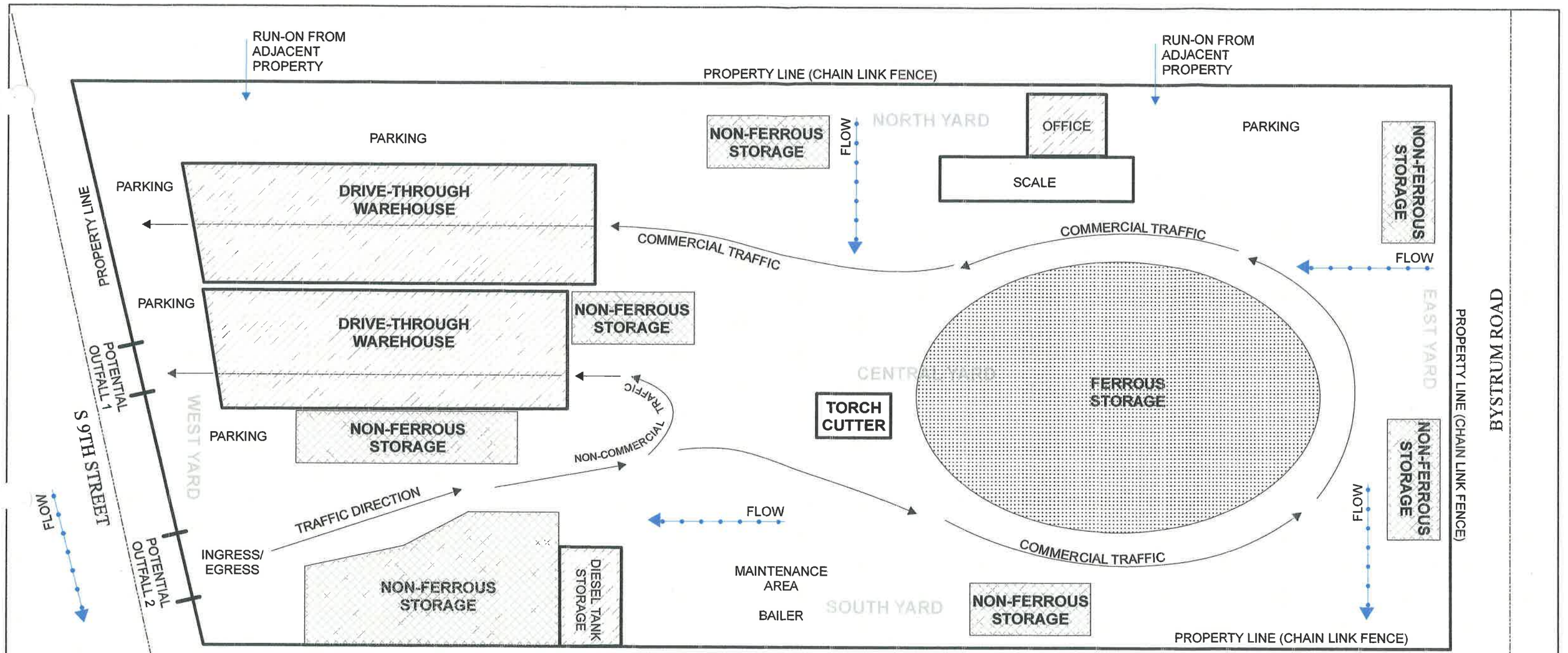
H2E CONSULTING

SITE VICINITY MAP

CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING
MODESTO, CA

DATE: 07/24/2012	ANALYST: HEDLUNDC
REV. 0	APPROVED:

13.0 APPENDIX B – FACILITY MAP



MAP DATA AND PROJECT STATISTICS:

INFORMATION DEPICTED IN THIS MAP IS DERIVED FROM FIELD OBSERVATIONS MADE BY H2E CONSULTING ON JULY 16, 2012, INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING AND AVAILABLE AERIAL IMAGES AND GIS DATA.

JURISDICTION: COUNTY OF STANISLAUS

SITE ZONING: INDUSTRIAL

RWQCB: CENTRAL VALLEY REGION 5

STORAGE INVENTORY DESCRIPTION:

CRV ALUMINUM CANS
PLASTIC (HDPE)
GLASS
ALUMINUM
BRASS
COPPER
RADIATORS
STAINLESS STEEL
BATTERIES
INSULATED WIRE
CARDBOARD (PAPER)
E-WASTE

0 62.5 125 187.5 250 Feet

H2E CONSULTING

FACILITY MAP
CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING
MODESTO, CA

DATE: 08/01/2012	ANALYST: HEDLUNDC
REV. 0	APPROVED:

14.0 APPENDIX C – RECEIPT OF NOI

Water Boards

State Water Resources Control Board

Approved Date: July 09, 2012

Richard Francis
Donald Francis
524 S 9th St
Modesto CA 95351

RECEIPT OF YOUR NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has received and processed your NOI to comply with the terms of the General Permit to Discharger Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity. Accordingly, you are required to comply with the permit requirements.

The Waste Discharger Identification (WDID) number is: **5S50I023713.** Please use this number in any future communication regarding this permit.

	FACILITY DESCRIPTION
OPERATOR:	Donald Francis
FACILITY INFORMATION:	Central Valley Recycling 524 S 9th St Modesto
COUNTY:	Stanislaus
SIC/NAIC CODES:	5093

When the operator changes (i.e. the business was bought or transferred), a new NOI, site map, and fee must be submitted by the new operator. As the previous operator, you are required to submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) to the local Regional Water Board stating you no longer own or operate the facility and coverage under the General Permit is not required. Unless notified, you will continue and are responsible to pay the annual fee invoiced each July.

If you have any questions regarding permit requirements, please contact your Regional Water Board at 916-464-3291 . Please visit the storm water web site at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/ to obtain an NOT and other storm water related information and forms.

Sincerely,

Storm Water Section
Division of Water Quality

15.0 APPENDIX D - GENERAL PERMIT

To: STORM WATER DISCHARGER

SUBJECT: CHECKLIST FOR SUBMITTING A NOTICE OF INTENT

In order for the State Water Resources Control Board to expeditiously process your Notice of Intent (NOI), the following items must be submitted to either of the addresses indicated below:

1._____ NOI (please keep a copy for your files) with all applicable sections completed and original signature of the facility operator;

2._____ Check made out to the "State Water Resources Control Board" with the appropriate fee. The total annual fee is **$1359.00.**

3. _____ Site Map of the facility (see NOI instructions). DO NOT SEND BLUEPRINTS

U.S. Postal Service Address

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

Overnight Mailing Address

State Water Resources Control Board
Division Of Water Quality
Attn: Storm Water, 15th Floor
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

NOIs are processed in the order they are received. A NOI receipt letter will be mailed to the facility operator within approximately two weeks. Incomplete NOI submittals will be returned to the facility operator within the same timeframe and will specify the reason(s) for return. If you need a receipt letter by a specific date (for example, to provide to a local agency), we advise that you submit your NOI thirty (30) days prior to the date the receipt letter is needed.

Please do not call us to verify your NOI status. A copy of your NOI receipt letter will be available on our web page within twenty-four (24) hours of processing. Go to https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov and click on View SW data. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact us at 1-866-563-3107 or stormwater@waterboards.ca.gov

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FOR

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

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

FACT SHEET
FOR

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

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

BACKGROUND

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p) that establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. On November 16, 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) published final regulations that establish application requirements for storm water permits. The regulations require that storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water) that discharges either directly to surface waters or indirectly through municipal separate storm sewers must be regulated by an NPDES permit.

U.S. EPA developed a four-tier permit issuance strategy for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as follows:

Tier I, Baseline Permitting--One or more general permits will be developed to initially cover the majority of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

Tier II, Watershed Permitting--Facilities within watersheds shown to be adversely impacted by storm water discharges associated with industrial activity will be targeted for individual or watershed-specific general permits.

Tier III, Industry-Specific Permitting--Specific industry categories will be targeted for individual or Industry-specific general permits.

Tier IV, Facility-Specific Permitting--A variety of factors will be used to target specific facilities for individual permits.

The regulations allow authorized states to issue general permits or individual permits to regulate storm water discharges.

Consistent with Tier I, Baseline Permitting, of the U.S. EPA permitting strategy, the State Water Board issued a statewide General Permit on November 19, 1991 that applied to all storm water discharges requiring a permit except construction activity. The monitoring requirements of this General Permit were amended September 17, 1992. A separate statewide general permit has been issued for construction activity.

To obtain authorization for continued and future storm water discharge under this General Permit, each facility operator must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI). This approach is consistent with the four-tier permitting strategy described in Federal regulations, i.e., Tier 1, Baseline Permitting. Tier 1, Baseline Permitting, enables the State to begin reducing pollutants in industrial storm water in the most efficient manner possible.

This General Permit generally requires facility operators to:

1. Eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges;
2. Develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP); and
3. Perform monitoring of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

TYPES OF STORM WATER DISCHARGES COVERED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This General Permit is intended to cover all new or existing storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities required by Federal regulations to obtain a permit including those (1) facilities previously covered by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. 92-011 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), (2) facilities designated by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), (3) facilities whose operators seek coverage under this General Permit, (4) and facilities required by future U.S. EPA storm water regulations.

The General Permit is intended to cover all facilities described in Attachment 1, whether the facility is primary or is auxiliary to the facility operator's function. For example, although a school district's primary function is education, a facility that it operates for vehicle maintenance of school buses is a transportation facility that is covered by this General Permit.

The definition of "storm water associated with industrial activity" is provided in Attachment 4, Definition 9, of this General Permit. Facilities that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity requiring a General Permit are listed by category in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 122.26(b)(14) (Federal Register, Volume 55 on

Pages 48065-66) and in Attachment 1 of this General Permit. The facilities can be publicly or privately owned. General descriptions of these categories are:

1. Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards (40 CFR Subchapter N);

2. Manufacturing facilities;

3. Mining/oil and gas facilities;

4. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities;

5. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive industrial waste;

6. Recycling facilities such as metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, automobile yards;

7. Steam electric generating facilities;

8. Transportation facilities that conduct any type of vehicle maintenance such as fueling, cleaning, repairing, etc.;

9. Sewage treatment plants;

10. Construction activity (covered by a separate general permit); and

11. Certain facilities (often referred to as "light industry") where industrial materials, equipment, or activities are exposed to storm water.

For the most part, these facilities are identified in the Federal regulations by a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Category 1 Dischargers

The following categories of facilities currently have storm water effluent limitation guidelines for at least one of their subcategories. They are cement manufacturing (40 CFR Part 411); feedlots (40 CFR Part 412); fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR Part 418); petroleum refining (40 CFR Part 419); phosphate manufacturing (40 CFR Part 422); steam electric power generation (40 CFR Part 423); coal mining (40 CFR Part 434); mineral mining and processing (40 CFR Part 436); ore mining and dressing (40 CFR Part 440); and asphalt emulsion (40 CFR Part 443). A facility operator whose facility falls into one of these general categories should examine the effluent guidelines to determine if the facility is categorized in one of the subcategories that have storm water effluent guidelines. If

a facility is classified as one of those subcategories, that facility is subject to the standards listed in the CFR for that category and is subject to this General Permit. This General Permit contains additional requirements (see Section B.6.) for facilities with storm water effluent limitations guidelines.

Category 5 Dischargers

Inactive or closed landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have received industrial wastes (Category 5) may be subject to this General Permit unless the storm water discharges from the sites are already regulated by an NPDES permit issued by the appropriate Regional Water Board. Facility operators of closed landfills that are regulated by waste discharge requirements (WDRs) may be required to comply with this General Permit. In some cases, it may be appropriate for closed landfills to be covered by the State Water Board's General Permit during closure activities. The Construction Activities General Permit should cover new landfill construction. Facility operators should contact their Regional Water Board to determine the appropriate permit coverage.

Category 10 Dischargers

Facility operators of Category 10 (light industry) facilities are not subject to this General Permit if they can certify that the following minimum conditions at their facilities are met:

1. All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted.

2. All areas of past exposure have been inspected and cleaned, as appropriate.

3. All materials related to industrial activity (including waste materials) are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.

4. All industrial activities and industrial equipment are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.

5. There is no exposure of materials associated with industrial activity through other direct or indirect pathways such as particulates from stacks and exhaust systems.

6. There is periodic re-evaluation of the facility to ensure Conditions 1, 3, 4, and 5 are continuously met.

Currently, facility operators that can certify that the above conditions are met are not required to notify the State Water

Board or Regional Water Board. These facility operators are advised to retain such certification documentation on site.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals invalidated the exemption granted by U.S. EPA for storm water discharges from facilities in Category 11 that do not have exposure and remanded the regulation to U.S. EPA for further action. The State Water Board, at this time, is not requiring storm water discharges from facilities in Category 11 that do not have exposure to be covered by this General Permit. Instead, the State Water Board will await future U.S. EPA or court action clarifying the types of storm water discharges that must be permitted. If necessary, the State Water Board will reopen the General Permit to accommodate such a clarification.

Section 1068 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991 exempts municipal agencies serving populations of less than 100,000 from Phase I permit requirements for most facilities they operate (uncontrolled sanitary landfills, power plants, and airports are still required to be permitted in Phase I). Phase II of the Permit Program scheduled to begin August 7, 2001 will cover the facilities that are exempt from Phase I permit requirements.

TYPES OF DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

1. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: Discharges from construction activity of five acres or more, including clearing, grading, and excavation. A separate general permit was adopted on August 20, 1992 for this industrial category.

2. FACILITIES WHICH HAVE NPDES PERMITS CONTAINING STORM WATER PROVISIONS: Some storm water discharges may be regulated by other individual or general NPDES permits issued by the State Water Board or the Regional Water Boards. This General Permit shall not regulate these discharges. When the individual or general NPDES permits for such discharges expire, the State Water Board or Regional Water Board may authorize coverage under this General Permit or another general NPDES permit, or may issue a new individual NPDES permit consistent with the Federal and State storm water regulations. Interested parties may petition the State Water Board or appropriate Regional Water Board to issue individual or General NPDES Permits. General Permits may be issued for a particular industrial group or watershed area.

3. FACILITIES DETERMINED INELIGIBLE BY REGIONAL WATER BOARDS: Regional Water Boards may determine that discharges from a facility or groups of facilities, otherwise eligible for coverage under this General Permit, have potential water quality impacts that may not be appropriately addressed by

this General Permit. In such cases, a Regional Water Board may require such discharges to be covered by an individual or general NPDES permit. Interested persons may petition the appropriate Regional Water Board to issue individual NPDES permits. The applicability of this General Permit to such discharges will be terminated upon adoption of an individual NPDES permit or a different general NPDES permit.

4. FACILITIES WHICH DO NOT DISCHARGE STORM WATER TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES: The discharges from the following facilities are not required to be permitted:

   a. FACILITIES THAT DISCHARGE STORM WATER TO MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS: Facilities that discharge storm water to municipal sanitary sewer systems or combined sewer systems are not required by Federal regulations to be covered by an NPDES storm water permit or to submit an NOI to comply with this General Permit. (It should be noted that many municipalities have sewer use ordinances that prohibit storm drain connections to their sanitary sewers.)

   b. FACILITIES THAT DO NOT DISCHARGE STORM WATER TO SURFACE WATERS OR SEPARATE STORM SEWERS: Storm water that is captured and treated and/or disposed of with the facility's NPDES permitted process wastewater and storm water that is disposed of to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or combined sewer systems are not required to obtain a storm water permit. To avoid liability, the facility operator should be certain that no discharge of storm water to surface waters would occur under any circumstances.

5. MOST SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Storm water discharges from most silvicultural activities such as thinning, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance are exempt from this permit. Log sorting or log storage facilities that fall within SIC 2411 are required to be permitted.

6. MINING AND OIL AND GAS FACILITIES: Oil and gas facilities that have not released storm water resulting in a discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 at any time after November 19, 1987 are not required to be permitted unless the industrial storm water discharge contributed to a violation of a water quality standard. Mining facilities that discharge storm water that does not come into contact with any overburden, raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product located at the facility are not required to be permitted. These facilities must be permitted if they have a new release of storm water resulting in a discharge of an RQ.

7. FACILITIES ON INDIAN LANDS: the U.S. EPA will regulate Discharges from facilities on Indian lands.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Storm water discharges from facilities described in the section titled "Types of Storm Water Discharges Covered by This General Permit" must be covered by an NPDES permit. An NOI must be submitted by the facility operator for each individual facility to obtain coverage. Certification of the NOI signifies that the facility operator intends to comply with the provisions of the General Permit. Facility operators who have filed NOIs for the State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-011 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) will be sent an abbreviated NOI soon after adopting this General Permit that must be completed and returned within 45 days of receipt. Where operations have discontinued and significant materials remain on site (such as at closed landfills), the landowner may be responsible for filing an NOI and complying with this General Permit. A landowner may also file an NOI for a facility if the landowner, rather than the facility operator(s), is responsible for compliance with this General Permit.

A facility operator that does not submit an NOI for a facility must submit an application for an individual NPDES permit. U.S. EPA's regulations [40 CFR 122.21 (a)] exclude facility operators covered by a general permit from requirements to submit an individual permit application unless required by the Regional Water Board. The NOI requirements of this General Permit are intended to establish a mechanism which can be used to establish a clear accounting of the number of facility operators complying with the General Permit, their identities, the nature of operations at the facilities, and location.

All facility operators filing an NOI after the adoption of this General Permit must comply with this General Permit. Existing facility operators who have filed NOIs prior to the adoption of this General Permit shall continue to complete the requirements of the previous General Permit through June 30, 1997 including submitting annual reports to the Regional Water Boards by July 1, 1997. Group Leaders are required to submit a 1996-97 Group Evaluation Report by August 1, 1997.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

Prohibitions

This General Permit authorizes storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities that are required to be covered by a storm water permit. This General Permit prohibits discharges of material other than storm water (non-storm water discharges) that are not authorized by the General Permit and discharges containing hazardous substances in storm water in excess of reportable quantities established at 40 CFR 117.3 and 40 CFR 302.4. Authorized non-storm water discharges are addressed in the Special Conditions of the General Permit.

Effluent Limitations

NPDES Permits for storm water discharges must meet all applicable provisions of Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require control of pollutant discharges using best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) to prevent and reduce pollutants and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

U.S. EPA regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) establish effluent limitation guidelines for storm water discharges from facilities in ten industrial categories. For these facilities, compliance with the effluent limitation guidelines constitutes compliance with BAT and BCT for the specified pollutants and must be met to comply with this General Permit.

For storm water discharges from facilities not among the ten industrial categories listed in 40 CFR Subchapter N, it is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations. The reasons why establishment of numeric effluent limitations is not feasible are discussed in detail in State Water Board Orders No. WQ 91-03 and WQ 91-04. Therefore, this General Permit allows the facility operator to implement best management practices (BMPs) to comply with the requirements of this General Permit. This approach is consistent with the U.S. EPA's August 1, 1996 "Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits".

Receiving Water Limitations

Storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard. The General Permit requires facility operators to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges through the development and implementation of BMPs which constitutes compliance with BAT and BCT and, in most cases, compliance with water quality standards. If receiving water quality standards are exceeded, facility operators are required to submit a written report providing additional BMPs that will be implemented to achieve water quality standards.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)

All facility operators must prepare, retain on site, and implement an SWPPP. The SWPPP has two major objectives: (1) to help identify the sources of pollution that affect the quality of industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and (2) to describe and ensure the implementation of BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

This General Permit requires development and implementation of an SWPPP emphasizing BMPs. This approach provides the flexibility necessary to establish appropriate BMPs for different types of industrial activities and pollutant sources. As this General Permit covers vastly different types of facilities, the State Water Board recognizes that there is no single best way of developing or organizing an SWPPP. The SWPPP requirements contain the essential elements that all facility operators must consider and address in the SWPPP. This General Permit's SWPPP requirements are more detailed than the previous general permit's SWPPP requirements, and the suggested order of the SWPPP elements have been rearranged (1) to correspond more closely with other storm water permits in effect throughout the country, and (2) to generally follow a more logical path. Facility operators that have already developed and implemented SWPPPs under previous general permits are required to review the SWPPP's requirements contained in this General Permit and then review their existing SWPPP for adequacy. If the existing SWPPP adequately identifies and assesses all potential sources of pollutants and describes the appropriate BMPs necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants, the facility operator is not required to revise the existing SWPPP.

One of the major elements of the SWPPP is the elimination of unauthorized non-storm water discharges to the facility's storm drain system. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges can be generated from a wide variety of potential pollutant sources. They include waters from the rinsing or washing of vehicles, equipment, buildings, or pavement; materials that have been improperly disposed of or dumped, and spilled; or leaked materials. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges can contribute a significant pollutant load to receiving waters. Measures to control spills, leakage, and dumping can often be addressed through BMPs. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges may enter the storm drain system via conveyances such as floor drains. All conveyances should be evaluated to determine whether they convey unauthorized non-storm water discharges to the storm drain system. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges (even when commingled with storm water) shall be eliminated or covered by a separate NPDES Permit.

There are many non-storm water discharges that, under certain conditions, should not contain pollutants associated with

industrial activity (i.e., air conditioning condensate, potable water line testing, landscaping overflow, etc.). Item D, Special Conditions, provides the conditions where certain listed non-storm water discharges are authorized by this General Permit.

Monitoring Program

The General Permit requires development and implementation of a monitoring program. The objectives of the monitoring program are to (1) demonstrate compliance with the General Permit, (2) aid in the implementation of the SWPPP, and (3) measure the effectiveness of the BMPs in reducing or preventing pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

All facility operators (with the exception of inactive mining operations) are required to:

1. Perform visual observations of storm water discharges and authorized storm water discharges.

2. Collect and analyze samples of storm water discharges. Analysis must include pH, total suspended solids (TSS), total organic carbon (TOC), specific conductance, toxic chemicals, and other pollutants which are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities, and those parameters listed in Table D of this General Permit. The Table D parameters are those listed in the U.S. EPA Multi-Sector General Permit. Facility operators subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Subchapter N must also sample and analyze for any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N.

Facility operators are not required to collect samples or perform visual observations during adverse climatic conditions. Sample collection and visual observations are required only during scheduled facility operating hours. Visual observations are required only during daylight hours. Facility operators that are unable to collect any of the required samples or visual observations because of the above circumstances must provide documentation to the Regional Water Board in their annual report.

Facility operators may be exempt from performing sampling and analysis if they: (1) do not have areas of industrial activity exposed to storm water, (2) receive an exemption from a local agency which has jurisdiction over the storm sewer system, or (3) receive an exemption from the appropriate Regional Water Board. Facility operators must always perform sampling and analysis for any pollutant specified in storm water effluent limitation guidelines.

This General Permit contains a new procedure where facility operators, if they meet certain minimum conditions, may certify compliance with the General Permit and reduce the number of

sampling events required to be sampled for the remaining term of the General Permit. Each Regional Water Board may develop instructions, guidance, and checklists to assist facility operators to complete sampling reduction requests.

Local agencies that wish to provide sampling and analysis exemptions or reductions to facility operators within their jurisdiction shall develop a certification program that clearly indicates the certification procedures and criteria used by the local agency. At a minimum, these programs should include site inspections, a review of the facility operator's SWPPP, and a review of other records such as monitoring data, receiving water data, etc. The certification program shall be approved by the local Regional Water Board before implementation.

Alternative Monitoring

Facility operators are required to develop a facility-specific monitoring program that satisfies both the minimum monitoring program requirements and the objectives of the monitoring program. Some facility operators have indicated that cost-effective alternative monitoring programs can be developed that provide equivalent or more accurate indicators of pollutants and/or BMP performance than a monitoring program based upon the minimum monitoring program requirements. An example of such an alternative monitoring program would be one that identifies sample locations at or near pollutant sources rather than sampling an entire drainage area where the storm water discharge has been diluted with storm water from areas with little or no industrial activity.

The State Water Board does not want to preclude facility operators from developing better, and perhaps more cost-effective, monitoring programs. This General Permit allows facility operators to submit alternative monitoring programs for approval by the Regional Water Board. For individual facilities, these proposals must be facility specific and demonstrate how the alternative monitoring program will result in an equivalent or more accurate indicator of pollutants and/or BMP effectiveness. Facility operators with similar industrial activities may also propose alternative monitoring programs for approval by the Regional Water Boards. These proposals must demonstrate how the alternative monitoring program will result in an equivalent or more accurate indicator of pollutants and/or BMP effectiveness for all of the participating facilities.

Facility operators shall continue to comply with the existing monitoring program requirements until receiving approval by the Regional Water Board.

Group Monitoring

Each facility operator may either perform sampling and analysis individually or participate in a group monitoring program. A group monitoring program may be developed either by a group leader representing a group of similar facilities or by a local agency which holds a storm water permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system for industrial facilities within its jurisdiction. The group leader or local agency responsible for the group monitoring program must schedule all participating facilities to sample two storm events over the life of this General Permit. Facility operators subject to Federal effluent limitations guidelines in 40 CFR Subchapter N must individually sample and analyze for pollutants listed in the appropriate Federal regulations.

Participants within a group may be located within the jurisdiction of more than one Regional Water Board. Multi-Regional Water Board groups must receive the approval of the State Water Board Executive Director (with the concurrence of the appropriate Regional Water Boards).

Each group leader or local agency responsible for group sampling must: (1) provide guidance or training so that the monitoring is done correctly, (2) recommend appropriate BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from group participants, (3) evaluate and report the monitoring data to the State Water Board and/or the appropriate Regional Water Board(s), and (4) conduct two on-site inspections at each facility over the five year term of this General Permit to evaluate facility compliance and recommend BMPs to achieve compliance with this General Permit. The group leader or local agency may designate, hire, or train inspectors to conduct these inspections that are or are not directly affiliated with the group leader or local agency. It is the group leader's or local agency's responsibility to select inspectors that are capable of evaluating each facility's compliance with the General Permit and can recommend appropriate BMPs. All group monitoring plans are subject to State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board(s) review. Consistent with the four-tier permitting strategy described in the Federal regulations, the Regional Water Board(s) may evaluate the data and results from group monitoring to establish future permitting decisions. As appropriate, the State Water Board and/or the Regional Water Board(s) may terminate or require substantial amendment to the group monitoring plans. The State Water Board and/or the Regional Water Board(s) may terminate a facility's participation in group monitoring or require additional monitoring activities.

Retention of Records

The facility operator is required to retain records of all monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this General Permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI for a period of five years from the date of measurement, report, or monitoring activity. This period may be extended by the State and/or Regional Water Boards. All records are public documents and must be provided to the Regional Water Boards on request.

Watershed Management

The State and Regional Water Boards are undertaking a focussed effort in watershed management throughout the State. In reissuing this General Permit, the State Water Board recognizes both the evolving nature of watershed management and the long-term desirability of structuring monitoring programs to support the Watershed Management Initiative. Therefore, the amended monitoring and reporting provisions provide flexibility for individual facility operators or groups of facility operators to propose and participate in, subject to Regional Water Board approval, watershed monitoring programs in lieu of some or all of the monitoring requirements contained in this General Permit.

Facility Operator Compliance Responsibilities

This General Permit has been written to encourage individual facility operators to develop their own SWPPP and monitoring programs. Many facility operators, however, choose to obtain compliance assistance either by hiring a consultant on an individual basis or by participating in a group monitoring plan. Regardless of how a facility operator chooses to pursue compliance, it is the facility operator that is responsible for compliance with this General Permit.

The State Water Board recognizes that industrial activities and operating conditions at many facilities change over time. In addition, new and more effective BMPs are being developed by various facility operators and by industrial groups. The SWPPP and monitoring program requirements include various inspections, reviews, and observations all of which recognize, encourage, and mandate an iterative self-evaluation process that is necessary to consistently comply with this General Permit. In general, facility operators that develop and implement SWPPPs that comply with this General Permit should not be penalized when discovering minor violations through this iterative self-evaluation process. The General Permit provides facility operators up to 90 days to revise and implement the SWPPP to correct such violations.

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

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The State Water Board finds that:

1. Federal regulations for storm water discharges were issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) on November 16, 1990 (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require operators of specific categories of facilities where discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water) occur to obtain an NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm discharges.

2. This General Permit shall regulate storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in Attachment 1, storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities as designated by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), and storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from other facilities seeking General Permit coverage. This General Permit may also regulate storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities as required by U.S. EPA regulations. This General Permit shall regulate storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges previously regulated by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order, No.92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116). This General Permit excludes storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges that are regulated by other individual or general NPDES permits, storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges from construction activities, and storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges excluded by the Regional Water Boards for coverage by this General Permit. Attachment 2 contains the addresses and telephone numbers of each Regional Water Board office.

3. To obtain coverage for storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges pursuant to this General Permit, operators of facilities (facility operators) must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI), in accordance with the Attachment 3

instructions, and appropriate annual fee to the State Water Board. This includes facility operators that have participated in U.S. EPA's group application process.

4. This General Permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges to storm drain systems or other water-courses within their jurisdictions as allowed by State and Federal law.

5. If an individual NPDES permit is issued to a facility operator otherwise subject to this General Permit or an alternative NPDES general permit is subsequently adopted which covers storm water discharges and/or authorized non-storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit, the applicability of this General Permit to such discharges is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the date of approval for coverage under the subsequent NPDES general permit.

6. Effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established in Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, are applicable to storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit.

7. This action to adopt an NPDES general permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

8. Federal regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) establish effluent limitations guidelines for storm water discharges from some facilities in ten industrial categories.

9. For facilities which do not have established effluent limitation guidelines for storm water discharges in 40 CFR Subchapter N, it is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations. This is due to the large number of discharges and the complex nature of storm water discharges. This is also consistent with the U.S. EPA's August 1, 1996 "Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits."

10. Facility operators are required to comply with the terms and conditions of this General Permit. Compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit constitutes compliance with BAT/BCT requirements and with requirements to achieve water quality standards. This includes the development and implementation of an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

11. Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges are appropriate where numeric effluent limitations are infeasible, and the implementation of BMPs is adequate to achieve compliance with BAT/BCT and with water quality standards.

12. The State Water Board has adopted a Watershed Management Initiative that encourages watershed management throughout the State. This General Permit recognizes the Watershed Management Initiative by supporting the development of watershed monitoring programs authorized by the Regional Water Boards.

13. Following adoption of this General Permit, the Regional Water Boards shall enforce its provisions.

14. Following public notice in accordance with State and Federal laws and regulations, the State Water Board held a public hearing on November 12, 1996 and heard and considered all comments pertaining to this General Permit. A response to all significant comments has been prepared and is available for public review.

15. This Order is an NPDES General Permit in compliance with Section 402 of the CWA and shall take effect upon adoption by the State Water Board.

16. All terms that are defined in the CWA, U.S. EPA storm water regulations and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act will have the same definition in this General Permit unless otherwise stated.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all facility operators required to be regulated by this General Permit shall comply with the following:

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS:

1. Except as allowed in Special Conditions (D.1.) of this General Permit, materials other than storm water (non-storm water discharges) that discharge either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States are prohibited. Prohibited non-storm water discharges must be either eliminated or permitted by a separate NPDES permit.

2. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:

1. Storm water discharges from facilities subject to storm water effluent limitation guidelines in Federal regulations (40 CFR

Subchapter N) shall not exceed the specified effluent limitations.

2. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.

3. Facility operators covered by this General Permit must reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges through implementation of BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants. Development and implementation of an SWPPP that complies with the requirements in Section A of the General Permit and that includes BMPs that achieve BAT/BCT constitutes compliance with this requirement.

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS:

1. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges to any surface or ground water shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.

2. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or the applicable Regional Water Board's Basin Plan.

3. A facility operator will not be in violation of Receiving Water Limitation C.2. as long as the facility operator has implemented BMPs that achieve BAT/BCT and the following procedure is followed:

   a. The facility operator shall submit a report to the appropriate Regional Water Board that describes the BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality standards. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The Regional Water Board may require modifications to the report.

   b. Following approval of the report described above by the Regional Water Board, the facility operator shall revise its SWPPP and monitoring program to incorporate the additional BMPs that have been and will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.

4. A facility operator shall be in violation of this General Permit if he/she fails to do any of the following:

a. Submit the report described above within 60 days after either the facility operator or the Regional Water Board determines that discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard;

b. Submit a report that is approved by the Regional Water Board; or

c. Revise its SWPPP and monitoring program as required by the approved report.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Non-Storm Water Discharges

a. The following non-storm water discharges are authorized by this General Permit provided that they satisfy the conditions specified in Paragraph b. below: fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources, including potable water related to the operation, maintenance, or testing of potable water systems; drinking fountain water; atmospheric condensates including refrigeration, air conditioning, and compressor condensate; irrigation drainage; landscape watering; springs; ground water; foundation or footing drainage; and sea water infiltration where the sea waters are discharged back into the sea water source.

b. The non-storm water discharges as provided in Paragraph a. above are authorized by this General Permit if all the following conditions are met:

i. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with Regional Water Board requirements.

ii. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with local agency ordinances and/or requirements.

iii. BMPs are specifically included in the SWPPP to (1) prevent or reduce the contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment and (2) minimize, to the extent practicable, the flow or volume of non-storm water discharges.

iv. The non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants.

v. The monitoring program includes quarterly visual observations of each non-storm water discharge and its sources to ensure that BMPs are being implemented and are effective.

vi. The non-storm water discharges are reported and described annually as part of the annual report.

c. The Regional Water Board or its designee may establish additional monitoring programs and reporting requirements for any non-storm water discharge authorized by this General Permit.

d. Discharges from firefighting activities are authorized by this General Permit and are not subject to the conditions of Paragraph b. above.

E. PROVISIONS

1. All facility operators seeking coverage by this General Permit must submit an NOI for each of the facilities they operate. Facility operators filing an NOI after the adoption of this General Permit shall use the NOI form and instructions (Attachment 3) attached to this General Permit. Existing facility operators who have filed an NOI pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) shall submit an abbreviated NOI form provided by the State Water Board. The abbreviated NOI form shall be submitted within 45 days of receipt.

2. Facility operators who have filed an NOI, pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and shall implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in accordance with Section A of this General Permit in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after adoption of this General Permit must develop and implement an SWPPP in accordance with Section A of this General Permit when the industrial activities begin.

3. Facility operators who have filed an NOI, pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing Monitoring Program and shall implement any necessary revisions to their Monitoring Program in accordance with Section B of the General Permit in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after adoption of this General Permit must develop and implement a Monitoring Program in

accordance with Section B of this General Permit when industrial activities begin.

4. Facility operators of feedlots as defined in 40 CFR Part 412 that are in full compliance with Section 2560 to Section 2565, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (Chapter 15) will be in compliance with all effluent limitations and prohibitions contained in this General Permit. Facility operators of feedlots that comply with Chapter 15, however, must perform monitoring in compliance with the requirements of Section B.4.d. and B.14. of this General Permit. Facility operators of feedlots must also comply with any Regional Water Board WDRs or NPDES general permit regulating their storm water discharges.

5. All facility operators must comply with lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges entering storm drain systems or other watercourses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Boards to local agencies.

6. All facility operators must comply with the standard provisions and reporting requirements for each facility covered by this General Permit contained in Section C, Standard Provisions.

7. Facility operators that operate facilities with co-located industrial activities (facilities that have industrial activities that meet more than one of the descriptions in Attachment 1) that are contiguous to one another are authorized to file a single NOI to comply with the General Permit. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the co-located industrial activities are authorized if the SWPPP and Monitoring Program addresses each co-located industrial activity.

8. Upon reissuance of a successor NPDES general permit by the State Water Board, the facility operators subject to this reissued General Permit may be required to file an NOI.

9. Facility operators may request to terminate their coverage under this General Permit by filing a Notice of Termination (NOT) with the Regional Water Board. The NOT shall provide all documentation requested by the Regional Water Board. The facility operator will be notified when the NOT has been approved. Should the NOT be denied, facility operators are responsible for continued compliance with the requirements of this General Permit.

10. Facility operators who have filed an NOI, pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) shall:

    a. Complete the 1996-97 activities required by those general permits. These include, but are not limited to, conducting any remaining visual observations, sample collection, annual site inspection, annual report submittal, and (for group monitoring leaders) Group Evaluation Reports; and

    b. Comply with the requirements of this General Permit no later than August 1, 1997.

11. If the Regional Water Board determines that a discharge may be causing or contributing to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or the applicable Regional Water Board's Basin Plan, the Regional Water Board may order the facility operator to comply with the requirements described in Receiving Water Limitation C.3. The facility operator shall comply with the requirements within the time schedule established by the Regional Water Board.

12. If the facility operator determines that its storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards, the facility operator shall comply with the requirements described in Receiving Water Limitation C.3.

13. State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 91-011 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) are hereby rescinded.

F. REGIONAL WATER BOARD AUTHORITIES

1. Following adoption of this General Permit, Regional Water Boards shall:

    a. Implement the provisions of this General Permit, including, but not limited to, reviewing SWPPPs, reviewing annual reports, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

    b. Issue other NPDES general permits or individual NPDES storm water permits as they deem appropriate to individual facility operators, facility operators of specific categories of industrial activities, or facility operators in a watershed or geographic area. Upon issuance of such NPDES permits by a Regional Water Board, the affected facility operator shall no longer

be regulated by this General Permit. Any new NPDES permit issued by the Regional Water Board may contain different requirements than the requirements of this General Permit.

2. Regional Water Boards may provide guidance to facility operators on the SWPPP and the Monitoring Program and reporting implementation.

3. Regional Water Boards may require facility operators to conduct additional SWPPP and Monitoring Program and reporting activities necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit.

4. Regional Water Boards may approve requests from facility operators whose facilities include co-located industrial activities that are not contiguous within the facilities (e.g., some military bases) to comply with this General Permit under a single NOI. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the co-located industrial activities and from other sources within the facility that may generate significant quantities of pollutants are authorized provided the SWPPP and Monitoring Program addresses each co-located industrial activity and other sources that may generate significant quantities of pollutants.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the State Water Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on April 17, 1997.

AYE: John P. Caffrey
John W. Brown
James M. Stubchaer
Marc Del Piero
Mary Jane Forster

NO: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Maureen Marché

Administrative Assistant to the Board

SECTION A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. *Implementation Schedule*

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for each facility covered by this General Permit in accordance with the following schedule.

a. Facility operators beginning industrial activities before October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP no later than October 1, 1992. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP when industrial activities begin.

b. Existing facility operators that submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI), pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and shall implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997.

2. *Objectives*

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

3. *Planning and Organization*

a. *Pollution Prevention Team*

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Section B of this General Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the General Permit related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

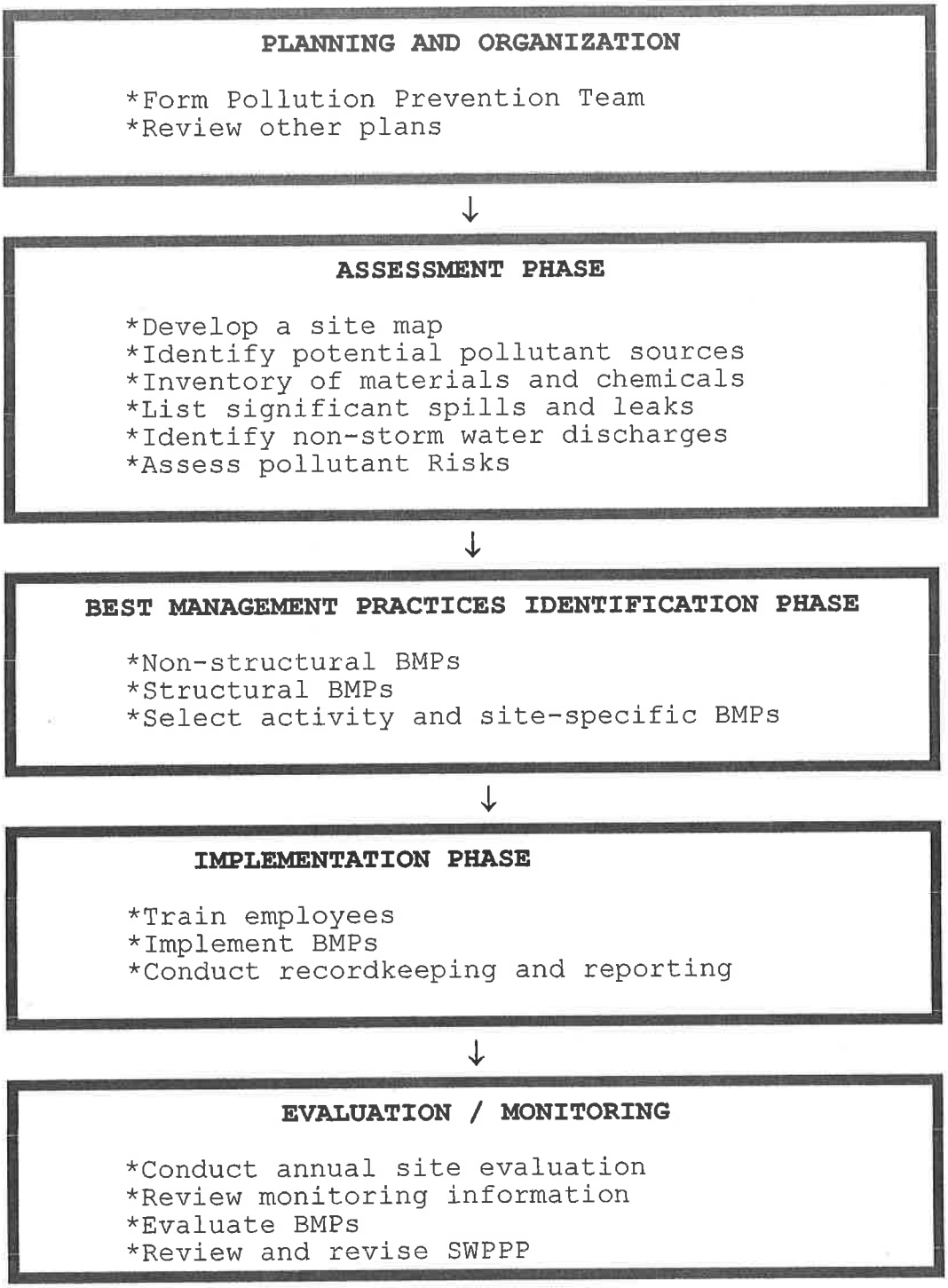
b. *Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans*

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this General Permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this General Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

4. *Site Map*

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

TABLE A
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS



The following information shall be included on the site map:

a. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets

where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.

b. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

c. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.

d. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.

e. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

5. *List of Significant Materials*

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

6. *Description of Potential Pollutant Sources*

a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section A.4.e above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

i. Industrial Processes

Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

ii. Material Handling and Storage Areas

Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

iii. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

iv. Significant Spills and Leaks

Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR, Part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 110, 117, and 302).

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water

discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this General Permit.

v. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

All non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

Non-storm water discharges that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D. are prohibited by this General Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D. are authorized by this General Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

vi. Soil Erosion

Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

b. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section A.8. below.

7. *Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources*

a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:

i. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of

pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and

ii. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.

b. Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 8 below.

8. Storm Water Best Management Practices

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections A.6. and 7. above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

TABLE B
EXAMPLE
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
SUMMARY

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery	fuel oil	- Use spill and overflow protection - Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area - Cover fueling area - Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area - Implement proper spill prevention control program - Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks - Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur - Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.
		Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks	fuel oil	
		Hosing or washing down fuel area	fuel oil	
		Leaking storage tanks	fuel oil	
		Rainfall running off fueling area, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area	fuel oil	

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

a. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see Section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

i. Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping generally consist of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

ii. Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

iii. Spill Response

This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.

iv. Material Handling and Storage

This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

v. Employee Training

This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.

vi. Waste Handling/Recycling

This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

vii. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting

This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.

viii. Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.

ix. Inspections

This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.

x. Quality Assurance

This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

b. Structural BMPs

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in Section A.8.a. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

i. Overhead Coverage

This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

ii. Retention Ponds

This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.

iii. Control Devices

This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.

iv. Secondary Containment Structures

This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.

v. Treatment

This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

9. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

a. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.

b. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

c. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.

d. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in Section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this General Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9. and 10. of Section C. of this General Permit.

10. *SWPPP General Requirements*

a. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.

b. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

c. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

d. Other than as provided in Provisions B.11, B.12, and E.2 of the General Permit, the SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this General Permit.

e. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement by the deadlines specified in Provision E.2 or Sections A.1, A.9, A.10.c, and A.10.d of this General Permit due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.

f. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

SECTION B. MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. *Implementation Schedule*

Each facility operator shall develop a written monitoring program for each facility covered by this General Permit in accordance with the following schedule:

a. Facility operators beginning industrial activities before October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement a monitoring program no later than October 1, 1992. Facility operators beginning operations after October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement a monitoring program when the industrial activities begin.

b. Facility operators that submitted a Notice Of Intent (NOI) pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing monitoring program and implement any necessary revisions to their monitoring program in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997. These facility operators may use the monitoring results conducted in accordance with those expired general permits to satisfy the pollutant/parameter reduction requirements in Section B.5.c., Sampling and Analysis Exemptions and Reduction certifications in Section B.12., and Group Monitoring Sampling credits in B.15.k. For facilities beginning industrial activities after the adoption of this General Permit, the monitoring program shall be developed and implemented when the facility begins the industrial activities.

2. *Objectives*

The objectives of the monitoring program are to:

a. Ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Receiving Water Limitations specified in this General Permit.

b. Ensure practices at the facility to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.

c. Aid in the implementation and revision of the SWPPP required by Section A of this General Permit.

d. Measure the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water

discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Much of the information necessary to develop the monitoring program, such as discharge locations, drainage areas, pollutant sources, etc., should be found in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The facility's monitoring program shall be a written, site-specific document that shall be revised whenever appropriate and be readily available for review by employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

3. *Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observations*

a. Facility operators shall visually observe all drainage areas within their facilities for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges;

b. Facility operators shall visually observe the facility's authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources;

c. The visual observations required above shall occur quarterly, during daylight hours, on days with no storm water discharges, and during scheduled facility operating hours[1]. Quarterly visual observations shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. Facility operators shall conduct quarterly visual observations within 6-18 weeks of each other.

d. Visual observations shall document the presence of any discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, etc., as well as the source of any discharge. Records shall be maintained of the visual observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Section A of this General Permit.

4. *Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations*

a. With the exception of those facilities described in Section B.4.d. below, facility operators shall visually

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[1] "Scheduled facility operating hours" are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, but excluding time periods where only routine maintenance, emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

observe storm water discharges from one storm event per month during the wet season (October 1-May 30). These visual observations shall occur during the first hour of discharge and at all discharge locations. Visual observations of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time of release.

b. Visual observations are only required of storm water discharges that occur during daylight hours that are preceded by at least three (3) working days[2] without storm water discharges and that occur during scheduled facility operating hours.

c. Visual observations shall document the presence of any floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, and source of any pollutants. Records shall be maintained of observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Section A of this General Permit.

d. Feedlots (subject to Federal effluent limitations guidelines in 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 412) that are in compliance with Sections 2560 to 2565, Article 6, Chapter 15, Title 23, California Code of Regulations, and facility operators with storm water containment facilities shall conduct monthly inspections of their containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard. Records shall be maintained of the inspection dates, observations, and any response taken to eliminate leaks and to maintain adequate freeboard.

5. *Sampling and Analysis*

a. Facility operators shall collect storm water samples during the first hour of discharge from (1) the first storm event of the wet season, and (2) at least one other storm event in the wet season. All storm water discharge locations shall be sampled. Sampling of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time the stored or contained storm water is released. Facility operators that do not collect samples from the first storm event of the wet season are still required to collect samples from two other storm events of the wet season and shall explain in the Annual Report why the first storm event was not sampled.

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[2] Three (3) working days may be separated by non-working days such as weekends and holidays provided that no storm water discharges occur during the three (3) working days and the non-working days.

b. Sample collection is only required of storm water discharges that occur during scheduled facility operating hours and that are preceded by at least (3) three working days without storm water discharge.

c. The samples shall be analyzed for:

i. Total suspended solids (TSS) pH, specific conductance, and total organic carbon (TOC). Oil and grease (O&G) may be substituted for TOC; and

ii. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the facility operator may eliminate the pollutant from future sample analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again; and

iii. Other analytical parameters as listed in Table D (located at the end of this Section). These parameters are dependent on the facility's standard industrial classification (SIC) code. Facility operators are not required to analyze a parameter listed in Table D when the parameter is not already required to be analyzed pursuant to Section B.5.c.i. and ii. or B.6 of this General Permit, and either of the two following conditions are met: (1) the parameter has not been detected in significant quantities from the last two consecutive sampling events, or (2) the parameter is not likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges in significant quantities based upon the facility operator's evaluation of the facilities industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and SWPPP. Facility operators that do not analyze for the applicable Table D parameters shall certify in the Annual Report that the above conditions have been satisfied.

iv. Other parameters as required by the Regional Water Board.

6. *Facilities Subject to Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guidelines*

Facility operators with facilities subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines, in addition to the requirements in Section B.5. above, must complete the following:

a. Collect and analyze two samples for any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N. The sampling and analysis exemptions and reductions described in Section B.12. of this General Permit do not apply to these pollutants.

b. Estimate or calculate the volume of storm water discharges from each drainage area;

c. Estimate or calculate the mass of each regulated pollutant as defined in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N; and

d. Identify the individual(s) performing the estimates or calculations in accordance with Subsections b. and c. above.

7. *Sample Storm Water Discharge Locations*

a. Facility operators shall visually observe and collect samples of storm water discharges from all drainage areas that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.

b. If the facility's storm water discharges are commingled with run-on from surrounding areas, the facility operator should identify other visual observation and sample collection locations that have not been commingled by run-on and that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.

c. If visual observation and sample collection locations are difficult to observe or sample (e.g., sheet flow, submerged outfalls), facility operators shall identify and collect samples from other locations that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.

d. Facility operators that determine that the industrial activities and BMPs within two or more drainage areas are substantially identical may either (i) collect samples from a reduced number of substantially identical

drainage areas, or (ii) collect samples from each substantially identical drainage area and analyze a combined sample from each substantially identical drainage area. Facility operators must document such a determination in the annual report.

8. *Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions*

Facility operators are required to be prepared to collect samples and conduct visual observations at the beginning of the wet season (October 1) and throughout the wet season

until the minimum requirements of Sections B.4. and B.5. are completed with the following exceptions:

a. A facility operator is not required to collect a sample and conduct visual observations in accordance with Section B.4 and Section B.5 due to dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding, electrical storm, etc., when storm water discharges begin after scheduled facility operating hours or when storm water discharges are not preceded by three working days without discharge. Visual observations are only required during daylight hours. Facility operators that do not collect the required samples or visual observations during a wet season due to these exceptions shall include an explanation in the Annual Report why the sampling or visual observations could not be conducted.

b. A facility operator may conduct visual observations and sample collection more than one hour after discharge begins if the facility operator determines that the objectives of this Section will be better satisfied. The facility operator shall include an explanation in the Annual Report why the visual observations and sample collection should be conducted after the first hour of discharge.

9. *Alternative Monitoring Procedures*

Facility operators may propose an alternative monitoring program that meets Section B.2 monitoring program objectives for approval by the Regional Water Board. Facility operators shall continue to comply with the monitoring requirements of this Section and may not implement an alternative monitoring plan until the alternative monitoring plan is approved by the Regional Water Board. Alternative monitoring plans are subject to modification by the Regional Water Boards.

10. *Monitoring Methods*

a. Facility operators shall explain how the facility's monitoring program will satisfy the monitoring program objectives of Section B.2. This shall include:

i. Rationale and description of the visual observation methods, location, and frequency.

ii. Rationale and description of the sampling methods, location, and frequency; and

iii. Identification of the analytical methods and corresponding method detection limits used to detect pollutants in storm water discharges. This shall include justification that the method detection limits are adequate to satisfy the objectives of the monitoring program.

b. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment (including a facility operator's own field instruments for measuring pH and Electro Conductivity) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All laboratory analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this General Permit or by the Regional Water Board. All metals shall be reported as total metals. With the exception of analysis conducted by facility operators, all laboratory analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. Facility operators may conduct their own sample analyses if the facility operator has sufficient capability (qualified employees, laboratory equipment, etc.) to adequately perform the test procedures.

11. *Inactive Mining Operations*
Inactive mining operations are defined in Attachment 1 of this General Permit. Where comprehensive site compliance evaluations, non-storm water discharge visual observations, storm water discharge visual observations, and storm water sampling are impracticable, facility operators of inactive mining operations may instead obtain certification once every three years by a Registered Professional Engineer that an SWPPP has been prepared for the facility and is being implemented in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit. By means of these certifications, the Registered Professional Engineer having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this General Permit shall attest that the SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Facility operators of mining operations who cannot obtain a certification because of noncompliance must notify the appropriate Regional Water Board and, upon request, the local agency which receives the storm water discharge.

12. *Sampling and Analysis* Exemptions and Reductions

A facility operator who qualifies for sampling and analysis exemptions, as described below in Section B.12.a.i., or who qualifies for reduced sampling and analysis, as described below in Section B.12.b., must submit the appropriate certifications and required documentation to the Regional Water Boards prior to the wet season (October 1) and recertify as part of the Annual Report submittal. A facility operator that qualifies for either the Regional Water Board or local agency certification programs, as described below in Section B.12.a.ii. and iii., shall submit certification and documentation in accordance with the requirements of those programs. Facility operators who provide certifications in accordance with this Section are still required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements. Facility operators shall prepare and submit their certifications using forms and instructions provided by the State Water Board, Regional Water Board, or local agency or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information. Facility operators whose facility no longer meets the certification conditions must notify the Regional Water Boards (and local agency) within 30 days and immediately comply with the Section B.5. sampling and analysis requirements. Should a Regional Water Board (or local agency) determine that a certification does not meet the conditions set forth below, facility operators must immediately comply with the Section B.5. sampling and analysis requirements.

a. Sampling and Analysis Exemptions

A facility operator is not required to collect and analyze samples in accordance with Section B.5. if the facility operator meets all of the conditions of one of the following certification programs:

i. No Exposure Certification (NEC)

This exemption is designed primarily for those facilities where all industrial activities are conducted inside buildings and where all materials stored and handled are not exposed to storm water. To qualify for this exemption, facility operators must certify that their facilities meet all of the following conditions:

(1) All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted.

(2) All authorized non-storm water discharges have been identified and addressed in the SWPPP.

(3) All areas of past exposure have been inspected and cleaned, as appropriate.

(4) All significant materials related to industrial activity (including waste materials) are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.

(5) All industrial activities and industrial equipment are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.

(6) There is no exposure of storm water to significant materials associated with industrial activity through other direct or indirect pathways such as from industrial activities that generate dust and particulates.

(7) There is periodic re-evaluation of the facility to ensure conditions (1), (2), (4), (5), and (6) above are continuously met. At a minimum, re-evaluation shall be conducted once a year.

ii. Regional Water Board Certification Programs

The Regional Water Board may grant an exemption to the Section B.5. Sampling and Analysis Requirements if it determines a facility operator has met the conditions set forth in a Regional Water Board certification program. Regional Water Board certification programs may include conditions to (1) exempt facility operators whose facilities infrequently discharge storm water to waters of the United States, and (2) exempt facility operators

that demonstrate compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit.

iii. Local Agency Certifications

A local agency may develop a local agency certification program. Such programs must be approved by the Regional Water Board. An approved local agency program may either grant an exemption

from the Section B.5. Sampling and Analysis Requirements or reduce the frequency of sampling if it determines that a facility operator has demonstrated compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit.

b. Sampling and Analysis Reduction

i. A facility operator may reduce the number of sampling events required to be sampled for the remaining term of this General Permit if the facility operator provides certification that the following conditions have been met:

(1) The facility operator has collected and analyzed samples from a minimum of six storm events from all required drainage areas;

(2) All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted;

(3) The facility operator demonstrates compliance with the terms and conditions of the General Permit for the previous two years (i.e., completed Annual Reports, performed visual observations, implemented appropriate BMPs, etc.);

(4) The facility operator demonstrates that the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants; and

(5) Conditions (2), (3), and (4) above are expected to remain in effect for a minimum of one year after filing the certification.

ii. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board, facility operators shall collect and analyze samples from two additional storm events (or one additional storm event when certification filed for the wet season beginning October 1, 2001) during the remaining term of this General Permit in accordance with Table C below. Facility operators shall collect samples of the first

storm event of the wet season. Facility operators that do not collect samples from the first storm event of the wet season shall collect samples from another storm event during the same wet season. Facility operators that do not collect a sample in a required wet season shall collect the sample from another storm event in the next wet season. Facility operators shall explain in the Annual Report why the first storm event of a wet season was not sampled or a sample was not taken from any storm event in accordance with the Table C schedule.

Table C
REDUCED MONITORING SAMPLING SCHEDULE

Facility Operator Filing Sampling Reduction Certification By	Samples Shall be Collected and Analyzed in These Wet Seasons	
	Sample 1	Sample 2
Oct. 1, 1997	Oct. 1, 1997-May 31, 1998	Oct. 1, 1999-May 31, 2000
Oct. 1, 1998	Oct. 1, 1998-May 31, 1999	Oct. 1, 2000-May 31, 2001
Oct. 1, 1999	Oct. 1, 1999-May 31, 2000	Oct. 1, 2001-May 31, 2002
Oct. 1, 2000	Oct. 1, 2000-May 31, 2001	Oct. 1, 2001-May 31, 2002
Oct. 1, 2001	Oct. 1, 2001-May 31, 2002	-

13. *Records*

Records of all storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports (including the Annual Reports) required by this General Permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years. These records shall include:

a. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;

b. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and or measurements;

c. Flow measurements or estimates (if required by Section B.6);

d. The date and approximate time of analyses;

e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

f. Analytical results, method detection limits, and the analytical techniques or methods used;

g. Quality assurance/quality control records and results;

h. Non-storm water discharge inspections and visual observations and storm water discharge visual observation records (see Sections B.3. and 4.);

i. Visual observation and sample collection exception records (see Section B.5.a, 7.d, 8, and 12.b.ii.);

j. All calibration and maintenance records of on-site instruments used;

k. All Sampling and Analysis Exemption and Reduction certifications and supporting documentation (see Section B.12);

l. The records of any corrective actions and follow-up activities that resulted from the visual observations.

14. *Annual Report*

All facility operators shall submit an Annual Report by July 1 of each year to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board responsible for the area in which the facility is located and to the local agency (if requested).

The report shall include a summary of visual observations and sampling results, an evaluation of the visual observation and sampling and analysis results, laboratory reports, the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report required in Section A.9., an explanation of why a facility did not implement any activities required by the General Permit (if not already included in the Evaluation Report), and records specified in Section B.13.i. The method detection limit of each analytical parameter shall be included. Analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be reported as "less than the method detection limit." The Annual Report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9. and 10. of Section C of this General Permit. Facility operators shall prepare and submit their Annual Reports using the annual report forms provided by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information.

15. *Group Monitoring*

Facility operators may participate in group monitoring as described below. A facility operator that participates in group monitoring shall develop and implement a written site-specific SWPPP and monitoring program in accordance with the General Permit and must satisfy any group monitoring requirements. Group monitoring shall be subject to the following requirements:

a. A group monitoring plan (GMP) shall be developed and implemented by a group leader representing a group of

similar facility operators regulated by this General Permit or by a local agency which holds an NPDES permit (local agency permittee) for a municipal separate storm sewer system. GMPs with participants that discharge storm water within the boundaries of a single Regional Water Board shall be approved by that Regional Water Board. GMPs with participants that discharge storm water within the boundaries of multiple Regional Water Boards shall be approved by the State Water Board. The State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board(s) may disapprove a facility's participation in a GMP or require a GMP participant to conduct additional monitoring activities.

b. Each GMP participant shall collect and analyze samples from at least two storm events in accordance with Section B.5. over the five-year period of this General Permit. The two storm event minimum applies to new and existing members. The group leader or local agency permittee shall schedule sampling to meet the following conditions: (i) to evenly distribute the sample collection over the five-year term of this General Permit, and (ii) to collect samples from the two storm events at each participant's facility in different and non-consecutive wet seasons. New participants who join in Years 4 and 5 of this General Permit are not subject to Condition (ii) above. Group leaders shall explain in the annual Group Evaluation Report why any scheduled samples were not collected and reschedule the sampling so that all required samples are collected during the term of this General Permit.

c. The group leader or local agency permittee must have the appropriate resources to develop and implement the GMP. The group leader or local agency permittee must also have the authority to terminate any participant who is not complying with this General Permit and the GMP.

d. The group leader or local agency permittee is responsible for:

   i. Developing, implementing, and revising the GMP;

   ii. Developing and submitting an annual Group Evaluation Report to the State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board by August 1 of each year that includes:

      (1) An evaluation and summary of all group monitoring data,

      (2) An evaluation of the overall performance of the GMP participants in complying with this General Permit and the GMP,

(3) Recommended baseline and site-specific BMPs that should be considered by each participant based upon Items (1) and (2) above, and

(4) A copy of each evaluation report and recommended BMPs as required in Section B.15.d.v. below.

iii. Recommending appropriate BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges;

iv. Assisting each participant in completing their Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation and Annual Report;

v. Conducting a minimum of two on-site inspections of each participant's facility (it is recommended that these inspections be scheduled during the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation) during the term of this General Permit to evaluate the participant's compliance with this General Permit and the GMP, and to recommend any additional BMPs necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit. Participants that join in Years 4 and 5 shall be scheduled for one evaluation. A copy of the evaluation and recommended BMPs shall be provided to the participants;

vi. Submitting a GMP (or revisions, as necessary), to the appropriate Regional Water Board(s) and State Water Board no later than September 1, 1997 (or August 1 in subsequent years). Once approved, a group leader or local agency permittee shall submit a letter of intent by August 1 of each year to continue the approved GMP. The letter of intent must include a roster of participants, participant's Waste Discharge Identification number (WDID#), updated sampling schedules, and any other revisions to the GMP;

vii. Revising the GMP as instructed by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board; and

viii. Providing the State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board with quarterly updates of any new or deleted participants and corresponding changes in the sampling and inspection schedule.

e. The GMP shall:

i. Identify the participants of the GMP by name, location, and WDID number;

ii. Include a narrative description summarizing the industrial activities of participants of the GMP and explain why the participants, as a whole, have sufficiently similar industrial activities and BMPs to be covered by a group monitoring plan;

iii. Include a list of typical potential pollutant sources associated with the group participant's facilities and recommended baseline BMPs to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with industrial activity in the storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges;

iv. Provide a five-year sampling and inspection schedule in accordance with Subsections b. and d.v. above.

v. Identify the pollutants associated with industrial activity that shall be analyzed at each participant's facility in accordance with Section B.5. The selection of these pollutants shall be based upon an assessment of each facility's potential pollutant sources and likelihood that pollutants associated with industrial activity will be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges in significant quantities.

f. Sampling and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements of this Section.

g. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board Executive Director, the GMPs shall be implemented at the beginning of the wet season (October 1).

h. All participants in an approved GMP that have not been selected to sample in a particular wet season are required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements of this Section including the submittal of an Annual Report by July 1 of each year to the appropriate Regional Water Board.

i. GMP participants subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines must perform the monitoring described in Section B.6. and submit the results of the monitoring to the appropriate Regional Water Board within the facility operator's Annual Report.

j. GMPs and Group Evaluation Reports should be prepared in accordance with State Water Board (or Regional Water Board) guidance.

k. GMP participants may receive Sampling and Analysis Reduction sampling credit in accordance with the following conditions:

i. Current or prior participants (group participants) of approved GMPs, who have not collected and analyzed samples from six storm events as required in Section B.7.b.i.(1), may substitute credit earned through participation in a GMP for up to four of the six required storm events. Credits for GMP participation shall be calculated as follows:

(1) Credit may only be earned in years of participation where the GMP participant was not scheduled to sample and the GMP was approved.

(2) One credit will be earned for each year of valid GMP participation.

(3) One additional credit may be earned for each year the overall GMP sample collection performance is greater than 75 percent.

ii. GMP participants substituting credit as calculated above shall provide proof of GMP participation and certification that all the conditions in Section B.12.b.i. have been met. GMP participants substituting credit in accordance with Section B.15.k.i.(3) shall also provide GMP sample collection performance documentation.

iii. GMP participants that qualify for Sampling and Analysis Reduction and have already sampled a storm event after October 1, 1997 shall only be required to sample one additional storm event during the remainder of this General Permit in accordance with the "Sample 2" schedule (or "Sample 1" schedule when certification filed for the wet season beginning October 1, 2001) in Table C of this Section.

n. Group leaders shall furnish, within 60 days of receiving a request from the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, any GMP information and documentation necessary to verify the Section B.15.k. sampling credits. Group leaders may also provide this information and documentation to the group participants.

16. *Watershed Monitoring Option*

Regional Water Boards may approve proposals to substitute watershed monitoring for some or all of the requirements of this Section if the Regional Water Board finds that the watershed monitoring will provide substantially similar monitoring information in evaluating facility operator compliance with the requirements of this General Permit.

TABLE D
ADDITIONAL ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS

Subsector	SIC	Activity Represented	Parameters
SECTOR A. TIMBER PRODUCTS			
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills	**COD;TSS;Zn**
A2	2491	Wood Preserving	**As;Cu**
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling	**TSS**
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	**COD;TSS**
A4	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified	**COD;TSS**
A4	243X	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood	**COD;TSS**
A4	(except 2434--Wood Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers)		
A4	244X	Wood Containers	**COD;TSS**
A4	245X	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes	**COD;TSS**
A4	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products	**COD;TSS**
A4	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	
SECTOR B. PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING			
B1	261X	Pulp Mills	
B2	262X	Paper Mills	
B3	263X	Paperboard Mills	**COD**
B4	265X	Paperboard Containers and Boxes	
B5	267X	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes	
SECTOR C. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING			
C1	281X	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	**Al;Fe;N+N**
C2	282X	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic, and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass	**Zn**
C3	283X	Drugs	
C4	284X	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations	**N+N;Zn**
C5	285X	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products	
C6	286X	Industrial Organic Chemicals	
C7	287X	Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Basic Fertilizers, Mixed Fertilizer, Pesticides, and Other Agricultural Chemicals	**Fe;N+N;Pb;Zn;P**
C8	289X	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	
	3952	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, (limited to list) Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints, and Artist's Watercolors	
SECTOR D. ASPHALT PAVING/ROOFING MATERIALS MANUFACTURERS AND LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS			
D1	295X	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	**TSS**
D2	2992	Lubricating Oils and Greases	

Parameter Names

Al - Aluminum; As - Arsenic; NH_3 - Ammonia; Cd - Cadmium; CN - Cyanide; Hg - Mercury; TSS - Total Suspended Solids; Cu - Copper; Fe - Iron; P - Phosphorus; COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand; Mg - Magnesium; Ag - Silver; Se - Selenium; Zinc; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; N + N - Nitrate & Nitrite Nitrogen; Pb - Lead

Subsector SIC Activity Represented Parameters

SECTOR E. GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCT MANUFACTURING			
E1	3211	Flat Glass	
E1	322X	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	
E1	323X	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass	
E2	3241	Hydraulic Cement	
E3	325X	Structural Clay Products	**Al**
E3	326X	Pottery and Related Products	**Al**
E3	3297	Non-Clay Refractories	**Al**
E4	327X	Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products (Except Lime) (except 3274).	**TSS;Fe**
E4	3295	Minerals and Earths, Ground, or Otherwise Treated	**TSS;Fe**
SECTOR F. PRIMARY METALS			
F1	331X	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, Rolling & Finishing Mill	**Al;Zn**
F2	332X	Iron and Steel Foundries	**Al;TSS;Cu;Fe;Zn**
F3	333X	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals	
F4	334X	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals	
F5	335X	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals	**Cu;Zn**
F6	336X	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)	**Cu;Zn**
F7	339X	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products	
SECTOR G. METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING) EXCEPT INACTIVE METAL MINING ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS WHERE AN OPERATOR CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED			
	101X	Iron Ores	
	102X	Copper Ores	**TSS;COD;N+N**
G3	103X	Lead and Zinc Ores	
G4	104X	Gold and Silver Ores	
G5	106X	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium	
G6	108X	Metal Mining Services	
G7	109X	Miscellaneous Metal Ores	
SECTOR H. COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES			
NA	12XX	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	**TSS;Al;Fe**
SECTOR I. COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES			
I1	131X	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	
I2	132X	Natural Gas Liquids	
I3	138X	Oil and Gas Field Services	
SECTOR J. MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING EXCEPT INACTIVE MINERAL MINING ACTIVITIES OCCURRING ON FEDERAL LANDS WHERE AN OPERATOR CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED			
J1	141X	Dimension Stone	**TSS**
J1	142X	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap	**TSS**
J1	148X	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	**TSS**
J2	144X	Sand and Gravel	**TSS;N+N**
J3	145X	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials	
J4	147X	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	
J4	149X	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	

sector	SIC	Activity Represented	Parameters
SECTOR K. HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT STORAGE OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES			
NA	4953	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal	**NH_3;Mg;COD;As Cd;CN;Pb Hg;Se;**Ag
SECTOR L. LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES			
NA	4953	Landfills and Land Application Sites That Receive or Have Received Industrial Wastes, Except Inactive Landfills or Land Applications Sites Occurring on Federal Lands Where an Operator Cannot be Identified	**TSS;Fe**
SECTOR M. AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS			
NA	5015	Facilities Engaged in Dismantling or Wrecking Used Motor Vehicles for Parts Recycling or Resale and for Scrap	**TSS;Fe;Pb;Al**
SECTOR N. SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES			
NA	5093	Processing, Reclaiming, and Wholesale Distribution of Scrap and Waste Materials	**TSS;Fe;Pb Al;Cu;Zn;COD**
SECTOR O. STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES			
NA	4911	Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities	**Fe**
CTOR P. LAND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES THAT HAVE VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT AINTENANCE SHOPS AND/OR EQUIPMENT CLEANING OPERATIONS			
P1	40XX	Railroad Transportation	
P2	41XX	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation	
P3	42XX	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing	
P4	43XX	United States Postal Service	
P5	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	
SECTOR Q. WATER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES THAT HAVE VEHICLE (VESSEL) & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOPS AND/OR EQUIPMENT CLEANING OPERATIONS			
NA	44XX	Water Transportation	**Al;Fe;Pb;Zn**
SECTOR R. SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING OR REPAIRING YARDS			
NA	373X	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	
SECTOR S. AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES			
NA	45XX	Air Transportation Facilities That Have Vehicle Maintenance Ships, Material Handing Facilities, Equipment Cleaning Operations, or Airport and/or Aircraft Deicing/Anti-icing Operations	**BOD;COD;NH_3;pH**

Subsector	SIC	Activity Represented	Parameters
SECTOR T. TREATMENT WORKS			
NA	4952	Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage or Any Other Sewage Sludge or Wastewater Treatment Device or System Used in the Storage, treatment, recycling, or Reclamation of Municipal or Domestic Sewage with a Design Flow of 1.0 MGD or More or Required to Have an Approved Pretreatment Program	
SECTOR U. FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS			
U1	201X	Meat Products	
U2	202X	Dairy Products	
U3	203X	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties	
U4	204X	Grain Mill Products	**TSS**
U5	205X	Bakery Products	
U6	206X	Sugar and Confectionery Products	
U7	207X	Fats and Oils	**BOD;COD;TSS;N+N**
U8	208X	Beverages	
U9	209X	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products	
NA	21XX	Tobacco Products	
CTOR V. TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING			
	22XX	Textile Mill Products	
V2	23XX	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	
SECTOR W. FURNITURE AND FIXTURES			
NA	25XX	Furniture and Fixtures	
NA	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets	
SECTOR X. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING			
NA	2732	Book Printing	
NA	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic	
NA	2754	Commercial Printing, Gravure	
NA	2759	Commercial Printing, Nor Elsewhere Classified	
NA	2796	Platemaking and Related Services	
SECTOR Y. RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISC. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
Y1	301X	Tires and Inner Tubes	**Zn**
Y1	302X	Rubber and Plastics Footwear	**Zn**
Y1	305X	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting	**Zn**
Y1	306X	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	**Zn**
Y2	308X	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	

Subsector	SIC	Activity Represented	Parameters
Y2	393X	Musical Instruments	
Y2	394X	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods	
Y2	395X	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials	
Y2	396X	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal	
Y2	399X	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
SECTOR Z. LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING			
NA	311X	Leather Tanning and Finishing	
NA	NA	Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely From Leather Scraps and Leather Dust	
SECTOR AA. FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS			
AA1	3429	Hardware, Not Elsewhere Classified	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	3441	Fabricated Structural Metal	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	3442	Metal Doors, Sash, Frames, Molding, and Trim	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	3443	Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	3444	Sheet Metal Work	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	3451	Screw Machine Products	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	3452	Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, and Washers	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
1	3462	Iron and Steel Forgings	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
.1	3471	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	3494	Valves and Pipe Fittings, Not Elsewhere Classified	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	3496	Miscellaneous Fabricated Wire Products	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA1	391X	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware	**Zn;N+N;Fe;Al**
AA2	3479	Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services	**Zn;N+N**
SECTOR AB. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY			
NA	35XX	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except 357X Computer and Office Equipment)	
NA	37XX	Transportation Equipment (except 373X Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	
SECTOR AC. ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL. PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS			
NA	36XX	Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment	
NA	38XX	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical, and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks	
NA	357X	Computer and Office Equipment	

Section C: STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The facility operator must comply with all of the conditions of this General Permit. Any General Permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and is grounds for (a) enforcement action for (b) General Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification or (c) denial of a General Permit renewal application.

The facility operator shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this General Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. General Permit Actions

This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the facility operator for a General Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any General Permit condition.

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 facility operator so notified.

3. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a facility operator in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the general permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

4. Duty to Mitigate

The facility operator shall take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this General Permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The facility operator at all times shall properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the facility operator to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit and with the requirements of storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs). Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a facility operator when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

6. Property Rights

This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

7. Duty to Provide Information

The facility operator shall furnish the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), or local storm water management agency, within a reasonable time specified by the agencies, any requested information to determine compliance with this General Permit. The facility operator shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit.

8. Inspection and Entry

The facility operator shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and local storm water management agency, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the facility operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;

b. Have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment) that are related to or may impact storm water discharge or authorized non-storm water discharge; and

d. Conduct monitoring activities at reasonable times for the purpose of ensuring General Permit compliance.

9. Signatory Requirements

a. All Notices of Intent (NOIs) submitted to the State Water Board shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (a) 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 (b) the manager of the facility if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA).

b. All reports, certifications, or other information required by the General Permit or requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, or local storm water management agency shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and retained as part of the SWPPP.

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for named position.)

(3) If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization must be attached to the SWPPP prior to submittal of any reports, certifications, or information signed by the authorized representative.

10. Certification

Any person signing documents under Provision 9. above 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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

11. Reporting Requirements

a. Planned changes: The facility operator shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board and local storm water management agency of any planned physical alteration or additions to the general permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

b. Anticipated noncompliance: The facility operator will give advance notice to the Regional Water Board and local storm water management agency of any planned changes at the permitted facility which may result in noncompliance with General Permit requirements.

c. Compliance schedules: Reports of compliance or noncompliance with or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this General Permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date.

d. Noncompliance reporting: The facility operator shall report any noncompliance at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The written submission shall contain (1) a description of the noncompliance and its cause; (2) 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 (3) steps taken or planned to reduce and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

12. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the facility operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the facility operator is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA.

13. Severability

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

14. Reopener Clause

This General Permit may be modified, revoked, and reissued, or terminated for cause due to promulgation of amended regulations, receipt of U.S. EPA guidance concerning regulated activities, judicial decision, or in accordance with 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5. This General Permit may be reopened to modify the provisions regarding authorized non-storm water discharges specified in Section D. Special Conditions.

15. Penalties for Violations of General Permit Conditions.

a. Section 309 of the CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a General Permit condition

implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any General Permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a General Permit issued under Section 402. Any person who violates any General Permit condition of this General Permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by Section 309 of the CWA.

b. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act also provides for civil and criminal penalties in some cases greater than those under the CWA.

16. Availability

A copy of this General Permit shall be maintained at the facility and be available at all times to the appropriate facility personnel and to Regional Water Board and local agency inspectors.

17. Transfers

This General Permit is not transferable from one facility operator to another facility operator nor may it be transferred from one location to another location. A new facility operator of an existing facility must submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit to be authorized to discharge under this General Permit.

18. Continuation of Expired General Permit

This General Permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued or the State Water Board rescinds the General Permit. Facility operators authorized to discharge under the expiring general permit are required to file an NOI to be covered by the reissued General Permit.

19. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Section 309(c)(4) of the CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both.

FACILITIES COVERED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

Industrial facilities include Federal, State, municipally owned, and private facilities from the following categories:

1. FACILITIES SUBJECT TO STORM WATER EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS GUIDELINES, NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS, OR TOXIC POLLUTANT EFFLUENT STANDARDS (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) SUBCHAPTER N). Currently, categories of facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines are Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR Part 411), Feedlots (40 CFR Part 412), Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR Part 418), Petroleum Refining (40 CFR Part 419), Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR Part 422), Steam Electric (40 CFR Part 423), Coal Mining (40 CFR Part 434), Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR Part 436), Ore Mining and Dressing (40 CFR Part 440), and Asphalt Emulsion (40 CFR Part 443).

2. MANUFACTURING FACILITIES: Standard Industrial Classifications (SICs) 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285) 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, and 373.

3. OIL AND GAS/MINING FACILITIES: SICs 10 through 14 including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(l) because of performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) authority has been released, or except for area of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990); oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations; or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products, or waste products located on the site of such operations. Inactive mining operations are mined sites that are not being actively mined but which have an identifiable facility operator. Inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined material; or sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim.

4. HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES: Includes those operating under interim status or a general permit under Subtitle C of the Federal Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act (RCRA).

5. LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS: Sites that receive or have received industrial waste from any of

the facilities covered by this General Permit, sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA, and sites that have accepted wastes from construction activities (construction activities include any clearing, grading, or excavation that results in disturbance of five acres or more).

6. RECYCLING FACILITIES: SICs 5015 and 5093. These codes include metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, motor vehicle dismantlers and wreckers, and recycling facilities that are engaged in assembling, breaking up, sorting, and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste material such as bottles, wastepaper, textile wastes, oil waste, etc.

7. STEAM ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING FACILITIES: Includes any facility that generates steam for electric power through the combustion of coal, oil, wood, etc.

8. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES: SICs 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) or other operations identified herein that are associated with industrial activity.

9. SEWAGE OR WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS: Facilities used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of one million gallons per day or more or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens, or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the Clean Water Act.

10. MANUFACTURING FACILITIES WHERE INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, OR ACTIVITIES ARE <u>EXPOSED</u> TO STORM WATER: SICs 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, and 4221-4225.

STORM WATER CONTACTS FOR THE STATE AND REGIONAL WATER BOARDS

See Storm Water Contacts at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/contact.shtml

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) INSTRUCTIONS

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

Who Must Submit

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

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

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

How and Where to Apply

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

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

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

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

When to Apply

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

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

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

Fees

The total annual fee is $1359.00. Checks should be made payable to: SWRCB

Change of Information

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

Questions

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

NOI LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS

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

Section I--NOI STATUS

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

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

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

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

Section II--Facility Operator Information

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

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

Section III--Facility Site Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section IV--Address for Correspondence

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

Section V--Billing Address Information

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

Section VI--Receiving Water Information

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

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

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

Section VII--Implementation of Permit Requirements

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

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

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

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

Section VIII--Site Map

Provide a "to scale" drawing of the facility and its immediate surroundings. Include as much detail about the site as possible. At a minimum, indicate buildings, material handling and storage areas, roads, names of adjacent streets, storm water discharge points, sample collection points, and a north arrow. Whenever

possible limit the map to a standard size sheet of paper (8.5" x 11" or 11" x 17"). **Do not send blueprints** unless you are sending one page and it meets the size limits as defined above.

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

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

Section IX--Certification

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

The NOI must be signed by:

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACRONYM LIST

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Ken Alex
Director

April 22, 2015

Miguel A. Galvez
Stanislaus County Planning & Comm. Dev.
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

Subject: Use Permit Application No. PLN2013-0078 - Central Valley Recycling Inc.
SCH#: 2013102019

Dear Miguel A. Galvez:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. On the enclosed Document Details Report please note that the Clearinghouse has listed the state agencies that reviewed your document. The review period closed on April 21, 2015, and the comments from the responding agency (ies) is (are) enclosed. If this comment package is not in order, please notify the State Clearinghouse immediately. Please refer to the project's ten-digit State Clearinghouse number in future correspondence so that we may respond promptly.

Please note that Section 21104(c) of the California Public Resources Code states that:

> "A responsible or other public agency shall only make substantive comments regarding those activities involved in a project which are within an area of expertise of the agency or which are required to be carried out or approved by the agency. Those comments shall be supported by specific documentation."

These comments are forwarded for use in preparing your final environmental document. Should you need more information or clarification of the enclosed comments, we recommend that you contact the commenting agency directly.

This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Enclosures
cc: Resources Agency

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

SCH# 2013102019
Project Title Use Permit Application No. PLN2013-0078 - Central Valley Recycling Inc.
Lead Agency Stanislaus County

Type MND Mitigated Negative Declaration

Description Request to intensify an existing California Redemption Value (CRV) and scrap metal recycling facility on two parcels totaling approximately 2.2 acres. The proposal would increase the volume of scrap metal recycling from an average of 1,350 tons to a maximum of 2,500 tons per month, and the number of employees from nine to 18 full time and five part time employees. Scrap metal will be cut, crushed, baled, and then transported off-site for further processing.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Miguel A. Galvez
Agency Stanislaus County Planning & Comm. Dev.
Phone (209) 525-6330 **Fax**
email
Address 1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
City Modesto **State** CA **Zip** 95354

Project Location

County Stanislaus
City Modesto, Ceres
Region
Lat / Long
Cross Streets S. 9th Street, Hosmer Avenue, Bystrum Road
Parcel No. 038-012-008 & 038-012-009
Township 4 **Range** 9 **Section** 4 **Base** MDB&M

Proximity to:

Highways Hwy 99
Airports Modesto
Railways Union Pacific
Waterways Tuolumne River and Dry Creek
Schools Tuolumne & Shackelford ES, Mae Hensley JHS, Modesto HS
Land Use PLU: Recycling Facility
Z: C-2 (General Commercial)
GPD: Commercial

Project Issues

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 4; Department of Parks and Recreation; Central Valley Flood Protection Board; Department of Water Resources; Resources, Recycling and Recovery; Caltrans, Division of Aeronautics; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 10; Air Resources Board; Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Region 5 (Sacramento); Department of Toxic Substances Control; Native American Heritage Commission; Public Utilities Commission

Date Received 03/23/2015 **Start of Review** 03/23/2015 **End of Review** 04/21/2015

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

CalRecycle

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY

1001 I STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 • WWW.CALRECYCLE.CA.GOV • (916) 322-4027
P.O. BOX 4025, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812

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April 21, 2015

Mr. Miguel A. Galvez
Stanislaus County Planning & Comm. Dev.
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

Subject: SCH No. 2013102019: Notice of Completion/Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for Central Valley Recycling, Inc. - County of Stanislaus

Dear Mr. Galvez:

Thank you for allowing the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) staff to provide comments for this proposed project and for your agency's consideration of these comments as part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Based on the information provided in the Notice of Completion and Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration, the proposed project would allow for an increase in tonnage from 1,350 tons per month to 2,500 tons per month. The facility will accept and process source separated recyclables: aluminum, copper, cardboard, plastic, ferrous metals, glass (CRV), end of life vehicles and general metal scrap. The proposed project would not accept material that is mixed with non-recyclable material. No disposal of solid waste will occur as part of the project operations. Facility and vehicle maintenance activities will also be conducted onsite. Scrap metal will be processed and transported off site.

COMMENTS

As stated in a letter dated October 28, 2013: A "Recycling Center" shall not be subject to CalRecycle's Transfer/Processing Regulatory Requirements of Title 14, California Code of Regulations (14 CCR), if it meets the requirements as listed in 14 CCR Section 17402.5, otherwise known as the Three-Part Test.

In summary, the Three-Part Test requires the following criteria be met to be considered a "Recycling Center":

- The facility shall only receive material that has been separated for reuse prior to receipt (CCR, Title 14, Section17402.5 (d)(1)).
- Residual amount of solid waste in the material is less than 10 percent of the amount of separated for reuse material received by weight (CCR, Title 14, Section 17402.5(d)(2)).
- The amount of putrescible wastes in the separated for reuse material is less than 1 percent of the amount of separated for reuse material received by weight and the putrescible wastes in

the separated for reuse material shall not cause a nuisance, as determined by the Enforcement Agency (CCR, Title 14, Section 17402.5 (d)(3)).

For more specifics regarding the Three-Part Test refer to:

http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LEA/Advisories/58/default.htm.

Will the proposed project be designed and operated to meet the criteria of the Three-Part Test? It is recommended that operators of "recycling centers" that plan to operate in a manner that meets the Three-Part Test maintain adequate records documenting that they meet the criteria.

CONCLUSION

The Enforcement Agency (EA) is responsible for making a determination as to whether the proposed operation meets the requirements of a "Recycling Center." CalRecycle is the EA for Stanislaus County. If the operation is determined not to be a "Recycling Center," then the Transfer/Processing regulations would apply. The Transfer/Processing regulations may be viewed at CalRecycle's website:

http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Regulations/Title14/default.htm

In addition, a guide for Lead Agencies in the preparation of CEQA documentation for the construction and/or operation of a transfer/processing facility may be viewed at CalRecycle's website:

http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Permitting/CEQA/Documents/Guidance/Transfer.htm

CalRecycle staff thanks the Lead Agency for the opportunity to review and comment on the environmental document and hopes that this comment letter will be useful to the Lead Agency in carrying out their responsibilities in the CEQA process.

CalRecycle staff requests copies of any subsequent environmental documents, copies of public notices and any notices of determination for this project are sent to the Permitting and Assistance Branch.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact me at (916) 341-6772, or email me at joy.isaacson@calrecycle.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Joy Isaacson
Permitting and Assistance Branch
Waste Permitting, Compliance, and Mitigation Division
CalRecycle

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Matthew Rodriquez
Secretary for Environmental Protection

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

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APR 20 2015
STATE CLEARING HOUSE

clear
4/21/15

14 April 2015

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7014 2870 0000 7535 8263

Miguel Galvez
Stanislaus County
Department of Planning and Community Development
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, USE PERMIT APPLICATION NO. PLN2013-0078 – CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING, INC. PROJECT, SCH# 2013102019, STANISLAUS COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 23 March 2015 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Request for Review for the Mitigated Negative Declaration* for the Use Permit Application No. PLN2013-0078 – Central Valley Recycling, Inc. Project, located in Stanislaus County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

<u>Construction Storm Water General Permit</u>

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml.

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits[1]

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/.

For more information on the Phase II MS4 permit and who it applies to, visit the State Water Resources Control Board at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml

Industrial Storm Water General Permit

Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ.

For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml.

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACOE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACOE at (916) 557-5250.

[1] Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification
If an USACOE permit (e.g., Non-Reporting Nationwide Permit, Nationwide Permit, Letter of Permission, Individual Permit, Regional General Permit, Programmatic General Permit), or any other federal permit (e.g., Section 9 from the United States Coast Guard), is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications.

Waste Discharge Requirements
If USACOE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., "non-federal" waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project will require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation.

For more information on the Water Quality Certification and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit2.shtml.

Regulatory Compliance for Commercially Irrigated Agriculture
If the property will be used for commercial irrigated agricultural, the discharger will be required to obtain regulatory coverage under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program.
There are two options to comply:

1. **Obtain Coverage Under a Coalition Group.** Join the local Coalition Group that supports land owners with the implementation of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program. The Coalition Group conducts water quality monitoring and reporting to the Central Valley Water Board on behalf of its growers. The Coalition Groups charge an annual membership fee, which varies by Coalition Group. To find the Coalition Group in your area, visit the Central Valley Water Board's website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/irrigated_lands/app_approval/index.shtml; or contact water board staff at (916) 464-4611 or via email at IrrLands@waterboards.ca.gov.

2. **Obtain Coverage Under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Individual Growers, General Order R5-2013-0100**. Dischargers not participating in a third-party group (Coalition) are regulated individually. Depending on the specific site conditions, growers may be required to monitor runoff from their property, install monitoring wells, and submit a notice of intent, farm plan, and other action plans regarding their actions to comply with their General Order. Yearly costs would include State administrative fees (for example, annual fees for farm sizes from 10-100 acres are currently $1,084 + $6.70/Acre); the cost to prepare annual monitoring reports; and water quality monitoring costs. To enroll as an Individual Discharger under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory

Program, call the Central Valley Water Board phone line at (916) 464-4611 or e-mail board staff at IrrLands@waterboards.ca.gov.

Low or Limited Threat General NPDES Permit

If the proposed project includes construction dewatering and it is necessary to discharge the groundwater to waters of the United States, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Dewatering discharges are typically considered a low or limited threat to water quality and may be covered under the General Order for *Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters* (Low Threat General Order) or the General Order for *Limited Threat Discharges of Treated/Untreated Groundwater from Cleanup Sites, Wastewater from Superchlorination Projects, and Other Limited Threat Wastewaters to Surface Water* (Limited Threat General Order). A complete application must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under these General NPDES permits.

For more information regarding the Low Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0074.pdf

For more information regarding the Limited Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0073.pdf

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4684 or tcleak@waterboards.ca.gov.

Trevor Cleak
Environmental Scientist

cc: State Clearinghouse unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento

From: JAMI AGGERS <JAGGERS@envres.org>
To: BRYAN KUMIMOTO <BKUMIMOTO@envres.org>
CC: Angela Freitas <ANGELA@stancounty.com>
Date: 4/23/2015 8:32 AM
Subject: Re: Central Valley recycling

Great. Thnx!

Sent from my iPhone

> On Apr 23, 2015, at 8:10 AM, "BRYAN KUMIMOTO" <BKUMIMOTO@envres.org> wrote:
>
> Jami,
> The issues from Central Valley Recycling were from the operation of the auto wreaking and salvage operation creating dust and noise. These complaints had to do with zoning/use permit issue that went before the planning commission.
> The Solid Waste beverage container recycling program was not an issue so we have no comments.
> Bryan
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: JAMI AGGERS
> Sent: Wednesday, April 22, 2015 2:07 PM
> To: BERONIA BENIAMINE; BRYAN KUMIMOTO
> Cc: MERRY MAYHEW
> Subject: FW: Central Valley recycling
>
> Hi there. Just fyi - Angela asked me today about Initial Study comments for the referenced facility on 9th Street. It goes to the Planning Commission on May 7th and she wanted to reach out because no comments were received from SW or HM. Do you have any compliance issues with this facility? If you do, they would need to know this. The neighbor, Rebecca Harrington was at the podium again last night alleging problems. I doubt SW would have any issues, but HM did have some concerns at one time. Please let me know ASAP. thnx, Jami
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: JAMI AGGERS
> Sent: Wednesday, April 22, 2015 1:02 PM
> To: JAMI AGGERS
> Subject: Central Valley recycling
>
>
>
> Sent from my iPhone

From: JAMI AGGERS <JAGGERS@envres.org>
To: Angela Freitas <ANGELA@stancounty.com>
Date: 4/22/2015 3:46 PM
Subject: FW: Central Valley recycling

Fyi. Have not yet heard from Bryan. Thnx, Jami

-----Original Message-----
From: BERONIA BENIAMINE
Sent: Wednesday, April 22, 2015 3:27 PM
To: JAMI AGGERS; BRYAN KUMIMOTO
Cc: MERRY MAYHEW
Subject: RE: Central Valley recycling

Jami,

If I recall, we had some compliance issues with this business, but it was resolved. We inspected them on November of 2013, and again in March of 2014. According to the CUPA database, the facility is in compliance with our CUPA programs requirements. I reviewed the project and it is my opinion that the proposed expansion will not have any significant impact on soil and groundwater, if the facility maintains compliance with all the HM rules and regulations. The impact will be mainly on traffic, since they expect 250 cars per day. Noise and odor will be another problem. Therefore Air emissions will be increased due to increase in vehicles dropping off recyclables materials. There is also a concern about exposure of sensitive receptors to air pollutants from mobile sources. As far as our programs, we have no issues with this expansion, as long as they comply with the business plan/hazardous waste generator/AGT program requierments.

Please note that HM staff conduct annual inspection for this facility, instead of triannual, to monitor their compliance more closely.

Thanks,
Best Regards
Beronia Beniamine
Department of Environmental Resources
Hazardous Material Division manager
3800 Cornucopia Way, Suite C
Modesto, CA 95358
Direct: 209-525-6746
Cell: 209-652-1964
Fax: 209-525-6773
Email: bbeniamine@envres.org

-----Original Message-----
From: JAMI AGGERS
Sent: Wednesday, April 22, 2015 2:07 PM
To: BERONIA BENIAMINE; BRYAN KUMIMOTO
Cc: MERRY MAYHEW
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April 17, 2015

Mr. Mark Niskanen
J.B. Anderson Land Use Planning
139 S. Stockton Avenue
Ripon, CA 95366

Transmitted via email: Mark@jbandersonplanning.com

Subject: **Noise barrier height requirements for Central Valley Recycle (CVR) Facility located in Stanislaus County, California.**

Dear Mr. Niskanen,

Pursuant to your request, Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. (BAC) has reviewed the noise barrier height requirements for the CVR facility in Stanislaus County, CA. This letter contains the results of that review.

Noise Barrier Long Eastern Site Boundary

Currently, there is a 6 foot tall solid wall along the majority of the eastern project property line. The most recent noise level testing conducted by BAC for this facility indicated that the implementation of multiple noise mitigation measures by the project applicant has resulted in compliance with Stanislaus County noise standards. Nonetheless, BAC's original recommendation that the property line noise barrier along the eastern site boundary be 10 feet in height is still recommended. The extra four (4) feet of barrier height would provide lower overall noise levels at the nearest residences to the east, and would provide a margin of safety relative to the County's noise standards.

Noise Barrier at Eastern Boundary of Tin Pile

Currently, there is a 6 foot tall solid wall along the eastern edge of the tin pile. As noted previously, the most recent noise level testing conducted by BAC for this facility indicated that the implementation of multiple noise mitigation measures by the project applicant has resulted in compliance with Stanislaus County noise standards. Provided the noise barrier along the eastern site boundary is increased to 10 feet in height as recommended. BAC does not believe that increasing the height of the barrier adjacent to the tin pile is warranted, or that an additional 2-feet of barrier height at the tin pile would provide an appreciable additional decrease in facility noise levels at the nearest residences. As a result, no additional increase in barrier height at the boundary of the tin pile is recommended at this time.

This concludes BAC's review of the noise barrier issues for the CVR facility in Stanislaus County. Please contact me at (916) 663-0500 or paulb@bacnoise.com if you have any comments or questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc.

Paul Bollard, President, INCE Board Certified

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

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APR 21 2015
STANISLAUS CO. PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPT

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIQUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

14 April 2015

Miguel Galvez
Stanislaus County
Department of Planning and Community Development
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

CERTIFIED MAIL
7014 2870 0000 7535 8263

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, USE PERMIT APPLICATION NO. PLN2013-0078 – CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING, INC. PROJECT, SCH# 2013102019, STANISLAUS COUNTY

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http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0074.pdf

For more information regarding the Limited Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0073.pdf

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4684 or tcleak@waterboards.ca.gov.

Trevor Cleak
Environmental Scientist

cc: State Clearinghouse unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento

Stanislaus County
Striving to be the Best

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Stan Risen
Chief Executive Officer

Patricia Hill Thomas
Chief Operations Officer/
Assistant Executive Officer

Keith D. Boggs
Assistant Executive Officer

Jody Hayes
Assistant Executive Officer

1010 10th Street, Suite 6800, Modesto, CA 95354
Post Office Box 3404, Modesto, CA 95353-3404

Phone: 209.525.6333 Fax 209.544.6226

STANISLAUS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

April 2, 2015

Miguel Galvez, Senior Planner
Stanislaus County Planning & Community Development
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL REFERRAL – USE PERMIT APPLICATION NO. PLN2013-0078 – CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING, INC. – INITIAL STUDY AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Mr. Galvez:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above-referenced project.

The Stanislaus County Environmental Review Committee (ERC) has reviewed the subject project and has no comments at this time.

The ERC appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

Patrick Cavanah
Management Consultant
Environmental Review Committee

PC:ss

cc: ERC Members

Miguel Galvez - Fwd: Stanislaus County CEQA Referral Response - PLN 2013 - 0078

From: "James Michaels" <James.Michaels@ci.ceres.ca.us>
To: <GALVEZM@stancounty.com>
Date: 4/2/2015 9:16 AM
Subject: Fwd: Stanislaus County CEQA Referral Response - PLN 2013 - 0078
CC: "Tom Westbrook" <Tom.Westbrook@ci.ceres.ca.us>
Attachments: Scanned from Annex Xerox Multifunction Device.pdf

Hello Miguel,

The City of Ceres Planning Division staff has reviewed the Initial Study that was prepared for the project (see attachment) and has the following comments:

* Based on the information provided in the Initial Study, it appears that the mitigation measures proposed would be adequate to address potential impacts that may arise with the project, and the Stanislaus County staff shall ensure that all of the mitigation measures included in the Mitigated Negative Declaration are included in the project's conditions of approval. However, since the City has not reviewed the final conditions of approval for the project, staff requests notification as to when the public hearing for this item will be held and a copy of the final staff report and proposed conditions of approval for the project.

* One additional recommendation City staff has on this project is for the County to include a condition of approval for Revocation Proceedings that would allow the County Planning Commission to periodically review and potentially revoke the use permit if the owner/operator of the recycling facility fails to comply with the use permit or if the conditions of approval and mitigation measures imposed on the project do not adequately address the impacts of this project.

Sincerely,

James Michaels, Associate Planner
City of Ceres
Planning and Building Division
2220 Magnolia Street
Ceres, CA 95307
Phone: 209.538.5789 Fax: 209.538.5759
www.ci.ceres.ca.us

>>> <annexcopier@ci.ceres.ca.us> 4/2/2015 8:30 AM >>>

Please open the attached document. It was scanned and sent to you using a Xerox Multifunction Device.

Sent by: Guest [annexcopier@ci.ceres.ca.us]
Attachment File Type: pdf, Multi-Page

Multifunction Device Location:
Device Name: an-copier

STANISLAUS COUNTY
CEQA REFERRAL RESPONSE FORM

TO: **Stanislaus County Planning & Community Development**
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

FROM: CITY OF CERES - PLANNING DIVISION

PROJECT: **USE PERMIT APPLICATION NO. PLN2013-0078 - CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING, INC.**

Based on this agency's particular field(s) of expertise, it is our position the above described project:

- X Will not have a significant effect on the environment.
- ____ May have a significant effect on the environment.
- ____ No Comments.

Listed below are specific impacts which support our determination (e.g., traffic general, carrying capacity, soil types, air quality, etc.) - (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1.
2.
3.
4.

Listed below are possible mitigation measures for the above-listed impacts *PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE WHEN THE MITIGATION OR CONDITION NEEDS TO BE IMPLEMENTED (PRIOR TO RECORDING A MAP, PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A BUILDING PERMIT, ETC.):*

1.
2.
3.
4.

In addition, our agency has the following comments (attach additional sheets if necessary).

Based on the information provided in the Initial Study, it appears that the mitigation measures proposed would be adequate to address potential impacts that may arise with the project. County staff shall ensure that all of the mitigation measures included in the Mitigated Negative Declaration are included in the project's conditions of approval.

Response prepared by:

James Michaels	Associate Planner	April 2, 2015
Name	Title	Date

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Stanislaus County
Striving to be the Best

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1010 10TH Street, Suite 3400, Modesto, CA 95354
Phone: 209.525-6330 Fax: 209.525.5911

CEQA Referral
Initial Study and
Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

Date: March 20, 2015

To: Distribution List (See Attachment A)

From: Miguel A. Galvez, Senior Planner, Planning and Community Development

Subject: USE PERMIT APPLICATION NO. PLN2013-0078 - CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING, INC.

Comment Period: March 20, 2015 - April 22, 2015

Respond By: April 22, 2015

Public Hearing Date: Not yet scheduled. A separate notice will be sent to you when a hearing is scheduled.

You may have previously received an Early Consultation Notice regarding this project, and your comments, if provided, were incorporated into the Initial Study. Based on all comments received, Stanislaus County anticipates adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project. This referral provides notice of a 30-day comment period during which Responsible and Trustee Agencies and other interested parties may provide comments to this Department regarding our proposal to adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration.

All applicable project documents are available for review at: Stanislaus County Department of Planning and Community Development, 1010 10th Street, Suite 3400, Modesto, CA 95354. Please provide any additional comments to the above address or call us at (209) 525-6330 if you have any questions. Thank you.

Applicant: Central Valley Recycling, Inc.

Project Location: 522 & 524 S. 9th Street, on the east side of S. 9th Street, north of Hosmer Avenue, west of Bystrum Road, in the Ceres area.

APN: 038-012-008 and 038-012-009

Williamson Act Contract: N/A

General Plan: Commercial

Zoning: C-2 (General Commercial)

Project Description: Request to intensify an existing California Redemption Value (CRV) and scrap metal recycling facility on two parcels totaling approximately 2.2 acres. The proposal would increase the volume of scrap metal recycling from an average of 1,350 tons to a maximum of 2,500 tons per month, and the number of employees from nine (9) to 18 full time and five (5) part time employees. Scrap metal will be cut, crushed, baled, and then transported off-site for further processing. Expanded project description available on Initial Study.

Full document with attachments available for viewing at:
http://www.stancounty.com/planning/pl/act-projects.shtm

N/A [illegible] 04/07/2015

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

3800 Cornucopia Way, Suite C, Modesto, CA 95358-9492
Phone: (209) 525-6700 Fax: (209) 525-6774

March 30, 2015

TO: MIGUEL GALVEZ, STANISLAUS COUNTY PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

FROM: AMBER MINAMI, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

SUBJECT: **USE PERMIT APPLICATION NO. PLN2013-0078 - CENTRAL VALLEY RECYCLING, INC.**

The Department has reviewed the information available on the subject project and it is our position that the project **will not have a significant effect on the environment**. Listed below are the specific impacts which support our determination and the mitigation or condition that needs to be implemented.

The applicant should contact the Department of Environmental Resources regarding appropriate permitting requirements for hazardous materials and/or wastes. Applicant and/or occupants handling hazardous materials or generating hazardous wastes must notify the Department of Environmental Resources relative to the following: (Calif. H&S, Division 20)

A. Permits for the underground storage of hazardous substances at new or the modification of an existing tank facilities.
B. Requirements for registering as a handler of hazardous materials in the County.
C. Submittal of hazardous materials Business Plans by handlers of materials in excess of 55 gallons or 500 pounds of a hazardous material or of 200 cubic feet of compressed gas.
D. The handling of acutely hazardous materials may require the preparation of a Risk Management Prevention Program which must be implemented prior to operation of the facility. The list of acutely hazardous materials can be found in SARA, Title III, Section §302.
E. Generators of hazardous waste must notify the Department relative to the: (1) quantities of waste generated; (2) plans for reducing wastes generated; and (3) proposed waste disposal practices.
F. Permits for the treatment of hazardous waste on-site will be required from the hazardous materials division.
G. Medical waste generators must complete and submit a questionnaire to the department for determination if they are regulated under the Medical Waste Management Act.