

Prepared for

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Ascon Interim Removal Measure General Permit Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Prepared by

Geosyntec 
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engineers | scientists | innovators

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Project Number HC 1243

Amendment No. 1 (Complete Update) - February 2011

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Initial SWPPP Certification by Contractor

Project Name: Ascon Landfill Site IRM

Project Number:

"I certify under a 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, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is 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."



Contractor's Signature

1-27-11

Date

Mr. Tino Magdaleno, Construction Manager
Remedial Construction Services, L.P.

Contractor's Name and Title

(714) 528-4600

Telephone Number

Owner/Developer Approval and Certification of SWPPP

Owner/Developer Approval and Certification of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Project Name: Ascon Landfill Site IRM

Project Number:

461243.03

"I certify under a 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, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is 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."



Owner Signature

Approved signatory for Glenn Anderson

2/3/11

Date

Mr. Glenn Anderson
Cannery Hamilton Properties, LLC

(925) 543-2367

Owner Name

Telephone Number

QSD Approval and Certification of SWPPP

Qualified SWPPP Developer
Approval and Certification of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Amendment No. 1 (See Amendment Log - Appendix C)

Project Name: Ascon Landfill Site IRM

Project Number: HG1243.03

“This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and Attachments were prepared under my direction to meet the requirements of the California Construction General Permit (SWRCB Orders No. 2009-009-DWQ as amended by Order 2010-0014-DWQ). I certify that I am a Qualified SWPPP Developer in good standing as of the date signed below.”



QSD Signature

2/2/2011

Date

Kim Williams, P.E., CPSWQ
Geosyntec Consultants

(619) 297-1530

QSD Name, Title, and Affiliation

Telephone Number

1. SWPPP REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Introduction

The Ascon Landfill Interim Removal Measure (IRM) (Project) will take place at the Ascon Landfill Site ("Site") at 21641 Magnolia Street in the City of Huntington Beach, California (Figure B-1). This Site is owned by Cannery Hamilton Properties, LLC.

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared to comply with California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (General Permit) Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). In accordance with the General Permit and local municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit, this SWPPP is designed to address the following:

- All pollutants and their sources, including sources of sediment associated with construction, construction site erosion and all other activities associated with construction activity, are controlled;
- All non-storm water discharges are identified and either eliminated, controlled, or treated as required by the General Permit where not otherwise required to be under the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) MS4 permit;
- Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) are effective and result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from construction activity to the Best Available Technology Economically Achievable/Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BAT/BCT) standard;
- Site run-on is addressed and controlled;
- Stabilization BMPs are installed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction is completed; and
- Methods for implementation of BMP inspections, visual monitoring, and the Construction Site Monitoring Program (CSMP) are identified and provided.

This SWPPP was prepared following the annotated outline provided in Appendix B of the California Construction BMP Handbook from the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA, 2010). This SWPPP has been

prepared to comply with the Risk Level 2 requirements found in Attachment D of the General Permit.

1.2 Permit Registration Documents

All required Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) shall be submitted to the SWRCB via the Stormwater Multi Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) by the Owner's Legally Responsible Person (LRP), Mr. Glenn Anderson, or personnel under the direction of the LRP¹. The project-specific PRDs include:

1. Notice of Intent (NOI);
2. Risk Assessment (Construction Site Sediment and Receiving Water Risk Determination);
3. Site Map; and
4. Annual Fee;

This SWPPP shall also be filed electronically as a PRD via SMARTS after July 1, 2010. The Risk Assessment and Site Maps can be found in Appendix B. Upon submitting the NOI and Signed Certification Statement to the SWRCB, the submitted documents shall also be filed in Appendix B along with the Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) confirmation.

1.3 SWPPP Availability and Implementation

The SWPPP shall be readily available on-site for the duration of the project and shall be made available upon request to a Federal, State or Municipal inspector. It shall be kept in the office trailer located near the southeast entrance of the Site.

The SWPPP shall be implemented concurrently with the start of ground disturbing activities.

¹ PRDs submitted to the SWRCB prior to July 1, 2010, will be submitted in hard copy form to the SWRCB.

1.4 SWPPP Amendments

This SWPPP shall be amended by the Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD), Kim Williams:

- Whenever there is a change in construction or operations which may affect the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, groundwater(s), or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4);
- If any condition of the Permit is violated or the general objective of reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water discharges has not been achieved. If the SARWQCB determines that a Permit violation has occurred, the SWPPP shall be amended and implemented within 14-calendar days after notification by the SARWQCB;
- When deemed necessary by the Owner/Contractor.

The following items will be included in each amendment:

- The location of proposed change;
- The reason for change;
- The original BMP proposed, if any; and
- The new BMP proposed.

Amendment request documentation for this SWPPP, along with the QSD's approval, can be found in Appendix C.

1.5 Retention of Records

Paper or electronic records shall be retained for a minimum of three years from the date generated or date submitted, whichever is later, for the following items:

- This SWPPP, including all amendments and updates;
- The Annual Report;
- All inspection reports; and
- All laboratory results.

These records shall be available at the Site until construction is complete. Records assisting in the determination of compliance with the General Permit

shall be made available, within a reasonable time, to the SARWQCB, SWRCB, or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) upon request. Requests by the SARWQCB for retention of records for a period longer than three years shall be adhered to.

1.6 Required Non-Compliance Reporting

If a discharge violation occurs or if the project receives a written notice of non-compliance, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Owner; shall file a written Notice of Non-Compliance Report to the Owner (Appendix H); and shall file an electronic report to the SARWQCB within 30 days of identification of non-compliance using the SMARTS program. Corrective measures will be implemented immediately following the discharge or notice. All discharges will be documented in the Site Inspection Report Form (Appendix G).

The report to the Owner and to the SARWQCB will contain the following items:

- The date, time, location, nature of operation, and type of unauthorized discharge, including the cause or nature of the notice or order;
- The control measures (BMPs) deployed before the discharge event, or prior to receiving notice or order;
- The date of deployment and type of control measures (BMPs) deployed after the discharge event, or after receiving the notice or order, including additional measures installed or planned to reduce or prevent re-occurrence; and
- An implementation and maintenance schedule for any affected BMPs.

1.7 Annual Report

The General Permit requires that an Annual Report be prepared, certified, and electronically submitted, via SMARTS, no later than September 1 of each year. The Annual Report should include:

- Corrective actions and compliance activities, including those not implemented;
- Violations of the General Permit;
- Date, time, place, and name(s) of the inspector(s) for all sampling, inspections, and field measurement activities;

- Visual observation and sample collection exception records; and
- Training documentation of all personnel responsible for the General Permit compliance activities.

Annual Reports shall be submitted on an annual basis until construction is complete as defined in Section 1.9. Under the current proposed construction schedule, construction is anticipated to be complete by April 29, 2011. The first (and likely only) Annual Report will be submitted to the SWRCB by September 1, 2011, as discussed with the SWRCB.

1.8 Changes to Permit Coverage

The General Permit allows for the reduction or increase of the total acreage covered under the General Permit when: a portion of the project is complete and/or conditions for termination of coverage have been met; when ownership of a portion of the project is purchased by a different entity; or when new acreage is added to the project.

Modified PRDs shall be filed electronically within 30 days of a reduction or increase in total disturbed area if a change in Permit covered acreage is to be sought. The SWPPP shall be modified appropriately, with all revisions and amendments recorded in Appendix C. Updated PRDs submitted electronically via SMARTS can be found in Appendix D.

1.9 Notice of Termination

A Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted electronically by the LRP via SMARTS to terminate coverage under the General Permit. The NOT is required to include a final Site Map and photos. It shall be submitted within 90 days of completion of construction. Completion of construction is defined in the General Permit as the following:

- “All elements of the SWPPP have been completed”;
- “The Site is in compliance with all local storm water management requirements”;
- “All construction related equipment, materials, and any temporary BMPs no longer needed are removed from the Site and disposed of properly”; and

- “Post-construction storm water management measures consistent with this SWPPP are installed and a long-term maintenance plan that is designed for a minimum of five years has been developed.”

The NOT must demonstrate through photos that the site meets the final stabilization criteria of 70% of vegetation reestablished.

By filing the NOT the LRP is certifying that the construction completion requirements outlined in the General Permit and listed above have been met.

Once finalized, a copy of the NOT shall be made available in Appendix K

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Background and Site Description

The construction project will take place at the Ascon Landfill Site at 21641 Magnolia Street in the City of Huntington Beach, California (Figure B-1). The Site, which encompasses approximately 38 acres, is bordered on the north by Edison Community Park, on the northeast by Edison High School and on the east by a residential community. Three above ground storage tanks occupy the adjacent parcel south of the Site. The Huntington Beach Flood Control Channel, AES Power Plant, and several light commercial tilt-up structures border the Site to the west.

Historically, the Site was operated as a waste disposal facility from approximately 1938 through 1984. Materials disposed at the Site include wastes from oil drilling operations, such as drilling mud and wastewater brine, as well as inert solid wastes such as concrete, asphalt, and metal. The waste brought to the Site was placed on the original ground surface and contained by earthen berms. As the waste accumulated, the berms were raised such that of the majority of the Site has an elevation approximately 10 to 20 feet above the adjacent street level, preventing adjacent run-on from entering the Site. Since 1984, the Site has remained mostly unchanged, aside from routine maintenance, construction of improved Best Management Practices (BMPs) for storm water control, and an Emergency Action consisting of waste removal and Site grading in 2005 through early 2006.

2.1.1 Existing Site Storm Water Program

Currently the storm water program at the Site is managed based on the existing industrial SWPPP for the Site under the Industrial General Permit No. CAS000001 (WDID 8 30I019978). This section describes the existing storm water features of the Site.

Five visible impoundments, referred to as Lagoons 1 through 5, are present at the Site, as well as one covered pit (Pit F) and several former pits and lagoons that are no longer visible (Pits A through E, G and H). Existing storm water

treatment controls include vegetated swales and detention basins. The swales collect Site runoff from areas outside the lagoons and transport water to the detention basin near the southeast corner of the Site. The swales and basins serve to reduce sediments and associated pollutants in Site discharge. The approximate locations of the seven former pits, swales, detention basins, and other significant features such as buildings, gates, and oil production facilities are shown on Figure B-2.

Annual precipitation in the City of Huntington Beach averages approximately 11.65 inches. The majority of this rainfall (63.4%) occurs during the winter from January through March.

The general on-site surface drainage direction is either towards the lagoons (for the areas immediately surrounding the lagoons) or towards the southeast (for the non-lagoon areas, or approximately two-thirds of the Site). The only exception to this general drainage pattern is for the slopes on the northern and northwestern perimeter of the Site which drain north toward Hamilton Avenue and west toward the Site perimeter. Both slopes have French drains at the toe of slope which collect potential seepage water for pump-back into Lagoon 4 (Figure B-2).

Regarding the management of runoff from the non-lagoon areas, vegetated swales have been constructed to convey runoff along the perimeter of the Site towards detention basins located in the southwest and southeast corners of the Site. The southwest basin drains via a 24 inch diameter corrugated metal pipe to the southeast basin, which is the final point of discharge for runoff from the non-lagoon areas of the Site. The primary functions of the swales and basins are for drainage control, sediment control and general storm water quality improvement. Storm water runoff which exits the southeast detention basin discharges from the Site to the roadside surface street drain along Magnolia (on the east side of the Site). This storm water discharge point is sampled as part of the existing Industrial SWPPP. The Magnolia discharge point connects to the municipal storm drain system via a nearby storm drain inlet and drains to the Huntington Beach Flood Control Channel, eventually discharging into the Pacific Ocean. None of these water bodies are on the 2006 303(d) list for sediment impairment, have TMDLs for sediment/siltation or turbidity, or are designated as environmentally sensitive areas.

In addition to the lagoon and non-lagoon areas, there is a nearly 1,400-foot long berm located along the northern perimeter of the Site that consists of an exterior slope that drains toward Hamilton Avenue, as noted above. A shorter section of slope along the northwest perimeter of the Site similarly drains toward the west Site perimeter. For erosion control, these slopes were hydroseeded and covered with erosion control blankets, and fiber rolls have been installed at the toe of the slopes. Additionally, to assist with drainage control along these sloped areas, buried toe drains have been installed, with seepage flows collected in a series of sumps. The sumps are equipped with float switch-controlled submersible pumps, which transfer captured seepage into Lagoon 4. These slope toe underdrains are intended to serve as precautionary measures to control contaminant migration, if any, due to seepage from the lagoons, as well as to alleviate potential runoff ponding problems along the Site perimeter.

2.1.2 Construction Activities – Interim Removal Measure

The Construction Project will consist of an Interim Removal Measure (IRM) aimed at the removal of tarry liquids from Lagoons 1 and 2 at the Site, per the DTSC-approved Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and Addenda (Addendum No. 1 and Addendum No. 2) to the MND for the IRM. The objective of the IRM is to enable assessment of the materials underneath the tarry waste of Lagoons 1 and 2. These waste materials beneath the tarry liquids are of unknown composition and geotechnical quality and have not been assessed with the tarry liquids present due to worker safety concerns. In addition to the removal of tarry materials from Lagoons 1 and 2, a limited portion of tarry materials will also be removed from Lagoon 3, per the DTSC-approved Addendum No. 2 to the MND. Grading of the bottoms of Lagoons 1, 2, and a portion of Lagoon 3 (access permitting) will occur as part of the IRM, and access roads will be built where appropriate. The approximate area to be disturbed during the IRM construction will be 13.3 acres. The approximate outline of the disturbed area is included in Figure B-4 following Section 3.

2.2 Storm Water Run-On from Offsite Areas

The project Site's elevation relative to the immediate surroundings and the berm which encircles most of the Site prevents run-on from coming into contact with disturbed soil areas or waste. Additionally, run-on will not significantly

affect Site drainage or treatment controls. As a result, no storm water run-on controls will be implemented at the Site.

2.3 Findings of the Construction Site Sediment and Receiving Water Risk Determination

The risk posed by storm waters from a construction site to the environment is categorized through risk determinations per the General Permit to enable greater focus on sites that pose greater risk to storm water quality. Therefore these risk determinations were carried out for the sake of establishing minimum permit requirements for the IRM. The project's overall risk is broken up into two elements - (1) project sediment risk (the relative amount of sediment that is expected to be generated from the project without any controls, given the project and location details) and (2) receiving water risk (the sensitivity of receiving waters to sediment and turbidity impacts).

Project Sediment Risk is determined by multiplying the rainfall erosivity factor (R), the soil erodibility factor (K), and the slope length and steepness factor (LS) from the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to obtain an estimate of project-related bare ground soil loss, expressed in tons per acre. The site-specific option was used to predict the overall sediment loss from the project. Values, assumptions, and results from this analysis are summarized in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Summary of Sediment Risk

Factor	Value	Assumptions
R	38.66	Based on the EPA Rainfall Erosivity Factor Calculator for Small Construction Sites, assuming construction period of July 28, 2010, through April 29, 2011
K	0.45	Based on site soil characterization of Silt Loam from Geosyntec staff having significant knowledge of the Site
LS	1.14	Slope of 4% and flow path length of 400 feet were estimated using a topographic map of the Site and GIS
Total Predicted Sediment Loss (tons/acre)		19.83
Overall Sediment Risk		Medium

Receiving water risk is based on whether a project drains (directly or indirectly) to a sediment-sensitive water body. A sediment-sensitive water body is either:

1. On the most recent 303(d) list for water bodies impaired for sediment;
2. Has a USEPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load implementation plan for sediment; or
3. Has the beneficial uses of COLD, SPAWN, and MIGRATORY.

The Ascon Landfill Site discharges to the Huntington Beach Flood Control Channel and eventually the Pacific Ocean at Huntington Beach, which do not meet any of the 3 criteria above, and so qualifies as having a Low receiving water risk.

According to the General Permit, a site with a Medium Sediment Risk and Low Receiving Water Risk has an overall Risk Level of 2. The calculations supporting this conclusion can be found in Appendix B. This SWPPP has been prepared to comply with the Risk Level 2 requirements found in Attachment D of the General Permit.

2.4 Construction Schedule

The construction project is anticipated to take place from July 28, 2010 through April 29 2011, weather permitting. A more detailed schedule for estimated work can be found in Appendix E.

2.5 Potential Construction Site Pollutant Sources

Wastes disposed at the Site during the landfill's operation include wastes from oil drilling (drilling mud), acids, slag, fuel oils, styrene waste and inert solid wastes such as concrete. Existing Site features located in the construction footprint that, as a result of past usage, could potentially contribute pollutants to storm water (e.g., materials that are known to have been treated, stored, disposed, spilled, or leaked onto the Site) include:

- Established Site roads; and
- A small portion of vegetated non-lagoon areas.

2.5.1 Previous Investigations

Previous investigations of the Site include the collection of samples from over 200 locations for chemical analysis. Potential pollutants from the landfill based on waste types and previous investigation include petroleum hydrocarbons, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), semi-VOCs (SVOCs) including Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), reduced sulfur compounds, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and metals.

Surficial soils within the construction areas could contain metal concentrations elevated above regional background, but no evidence of significant levels of organic contaminants exists.

2.5.2 Previous Storm water Results

Storm water discharge sampling from the southeast detention basin discharge pipe has been conducted for the past four years, and results have been reported through the existing Industrial SWPPP annual reporting process. Analytical parameters include VOCs, SVOCs, total metals, and general pollutants. The results of these samples indicate that the Site is in compliance with the Industrial SWPPP.

2.5.3 Potential Construction Related Pollutants

The following is a list of construction materials that will be used and activities that will be performed that will have the potential to contribute pollutants, other than sediment, to storm water runoff:

- Disturbed soil and debris stockpiles
- Tarry liquids and wastes removed from Site
- Firming or drying agents added to tarry liquids
- Vehicle fluids, including oil, grease, petroleum, and coolants
- Raw landscaping materials and wastes (topsoil, plant materials, herbicides, fertilizers, mulch and pesticides)
- BMP materials (sandbags, liquid copolymer, fiber rolls, roof sheds, etc.)
- General litter

2.6 Construction Activities

Construction activities that have the potential to contribute sediment to storm water discharges include:

- Clearing and grubbing operations
- Grading operations
- Tar and Waste removal operations
- Soil and debris stockpiling
- Solid waste loading into trucks
- Waste transport operations
- Backfilling operations
- Landscaping operations

The list above may be amended as appropriate following changes or amendments in BMPs or other Site conditions. Accordingly, this SWPPP will be amended to reflect such changes.

2.7 Identification of Non-Storm Water Discharges

Non-storm water discharges consist of all discharges to a municipal storm water conveyance which do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from a conveyance system other than storm water). The General Permit allows for specified non-storm water discharges that do not precipitate erosion or carry other pollutants; however, non-storm water discharges into storm drainage systems or waterways, which are not authorized under the General Permit or authorized under a separate NPDES permit, are prohibited. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges which may be applicable to the Ascon Landfill Site include:

- Vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling, and maintenance operations
- Vehicle and equipment wash water
- Sanitary and septic wastes

Steps shall be taken, including the implementation of appropriate BMPs, to ensure that such discharges are eliminated, controlled, disposed, or treated on-

site. Discharges of construction materials and wastes, such as fuel or paint, resulting from dumping, spills, or direct contact with rainwater or storm water runoff, are also prohibited.

The only Permit authorized non-storm water discharges that may occur at the Site are due to controlled irrigation which may be used to establish vegetation in select areas, as well as dust control applications of water or dust inhibitors. These discharges will be mitigated with the storm water BMPs described in Section 3 of this SWPPP, and will be minimized by personnel who conduct the regular watering.



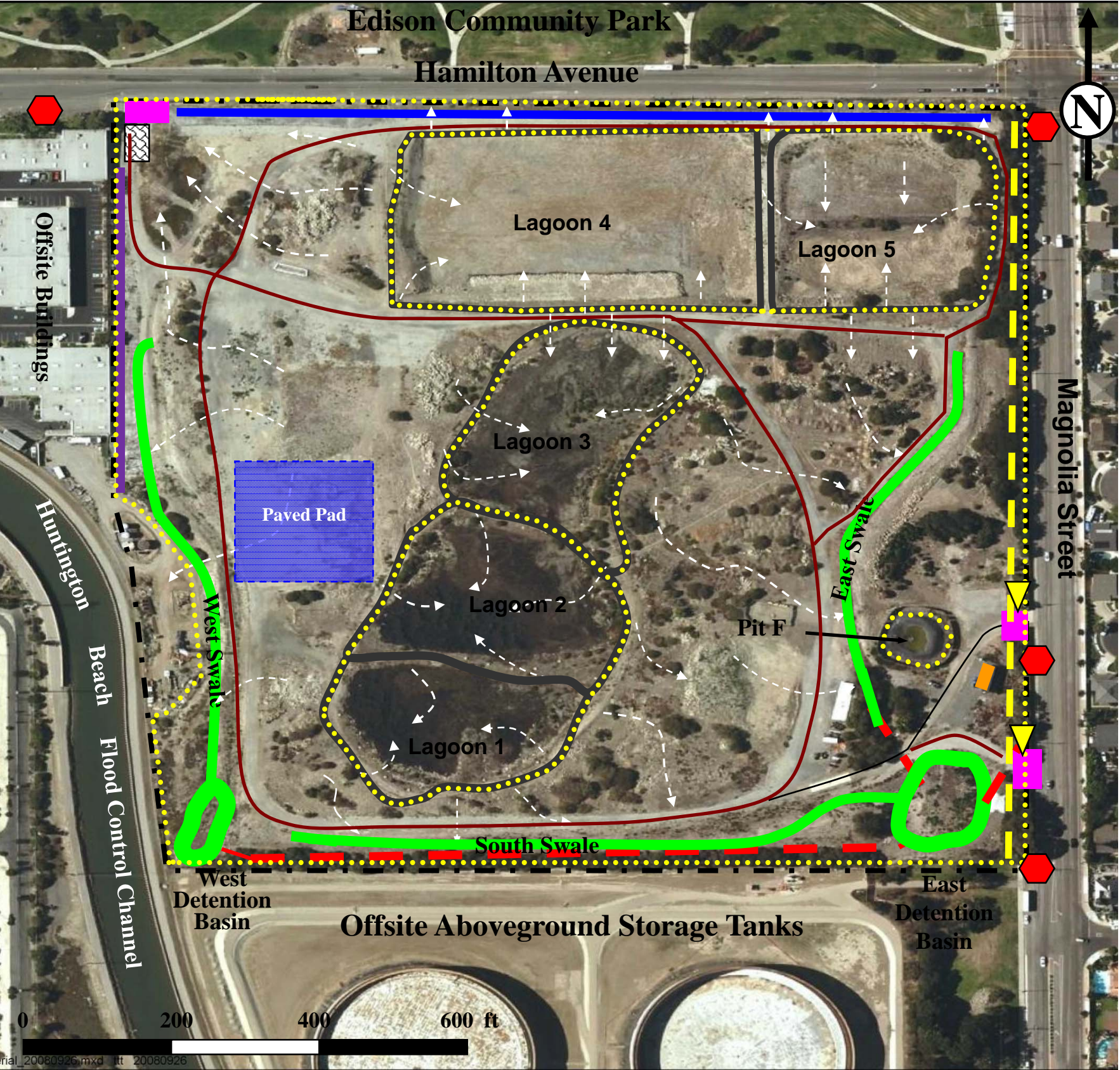
Vicinity Map

Figure B-1

Ascon Landfill Site
Huntington Beach, California

July 2010

Geosyntec
consultants



LEGEND	
Symbol	Description
	Ascon Landfill Site Boundary
	Chain Link Fence
	Swale and Detention Basin
	Berms
	Site Access Road
	Asphalt Paved Road
	Entrance/Exit Gates
	Concrete Driveway
	Site Office Trailers
	Paved Pad
	Direction of Drainage
	Stormwater Discharge Location
	Catch Basin
	Underground Drain Pipe
	Vegetation due to Hydroseeding, Fiber Rolls, and Underdrain at Toe of Slope
	Concrete V-ditch with underdrain
	Fiber Roll

Facility Map (Existing Features)

Figure B-2

3. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

This section describes the best management practices (BMPs) that shall be implemented at the Site to prevent the pollution of storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges from the Site. A complete list of all selected BMPs for the IRM is provided in Appendix F along with applicable BMP factsheets from the CASQA Construction Handbook. BMPs are shown on Figures B-3 and B-4, provided at the end of Section 3. Section 3.6 summarizes the BMPs to be implemented for the IRM Project.

3.1 Erosion Control and Sediment Control

Erosion and sediment controls are required by the General Permit to provide effective reduction or elimination of sediment related pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the Site. Applicable BMPs are identified in this section for erosion control, sediment control, tracking control, and wind erosion control. Due to the Emergency Action and installation of drainage features (i.e., swales and two detention basins), which were completed in 2006, many existing control measures are still in place at the Site. These control measures, which are shown in Figure B-2, include:

- Temporary chain-link fencing at the Site perimeter and three locked gates that help prevent unauthorized visitors and vandalism;
- Five Lagoons and perimeter berms which serve the purpose of liquid and solid waste (including “contact” water, or rain water that falls on or drains into the lagoons) storage and containment;
- Two layers of covering for Pit F;
- Established vegetation due to hydroseeding on northern and western perimeter slopes, fiber rolls at the toe of these slopes, and subsurface underdrains for the collection of potential seepage water from the slopes;
- Three vegetated swales (with underdrains under west and south vegetated swales) and two detention basins which receive runoff from the non-lagoon areas of the Site (i.e., “non-contact” water), designed for the purpose of sediment removal and water quality improvement for Site storm water discharges; and

- Fiber rolls deployed along the east perimeter fence line, implemented as a sediment control measure for storm water discharges from the eastern edge of the Site.

3.1.1 Erosion Control

Erosion control, also referred to as soil stabilization, consists of source control measures that are designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in storm water runoff. Erosion control BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles. This project shall incorporate erosion control measures required by the contract documents and other measures, as selected by the Contractor.

Soil erosion due to storm water runoff is not expected to occur in significant amounts at the Site due to the relatively flat slopes and well established vegetation throughout the Site. Surface run-on is also not possible in operating areas due to the high elevation of the Site relative to surrounding areas. Onsite storm water conveyance, detention, and treatment facilities have been implemented and are also not expected to cause erosion problems. These facilities were designed to reduce suspended sediment loads for the majority² of storm events at the Site. Only the bermed areas along Hamilton Avenue and along the northwest perimeter slope will drain elsewhere. These areas have established vegetative cover and have subsurface underdrain collection systems also installed at the toe of the slopes so that erosion and drainage are properly controlled. Another small area along the southeast side of the Site, outside of the drainage areas for the grass swales, has fiber rolls placed along the fence to similarly control potential erosion and sediment migration to the offsite storm water collection system. Storm water runoff that would occur at the Magnolia gate, where there are no fiber rolls due to vehicle access, is sampled as part of the ongoing SWPPP for industrial activities.

² BMPs were sized to capture and treat runoff from 85% of the average annual runoff volume for the Site based on WEF manual of practice sizing guidance, which considers long-term capture (WEF and ASCE, 1998).

Implementation and locations of temporary erosion control BMPs are shown on Figures B-3 and B-4. BMPs that shall be implemented and/or maintained to control erosion on the construction Site include:

- EC-1, Scheduling
- EC-2, Preservation of Existing Vegetation
- EC-3, Hydraulic Mulch
- EC-4, Hydroseeding

These temporary erosion Control BMPs shall be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines and as outlined in the BMP Factsheets provided in Appendix F:

- Schedule of major earthwork, such as excavation, demolition or other activities that disturb soil shall be clearly posted in the trailer along with expected rainy season.
- The area of soil disturbing operations shall be controlled such that the contractor should be able to implement erosion control BMPs quickly and effectively.
- Non-active areas shall be stabilized as soon as feasible, but no longer than 14 days after the cessation of construction activities in those areas.
- Temporary erosion control measures shall be implemented at regular intervals throughout the year.
- Existing vegetation shall be preserved where no construction activities are intended to occur, or where existing trees, shrubs, or other vegetation creates favorable erosion control.

Additional temporary erosion control measures shall be implemented as necessary and shall be documented in SWPPP amendments as necessary.

3.1.2 Sediment Control

Sediment controls are temporary or permanent structural measures that are intended to complement the selected erosion control measures and reduce sediment discharges from active construction areas. Sediment controls are designed to intercept and settle out soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water. This project shall incorporate sediment

control measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the Owner or Contractor.

Sufficient quantities of temporary sediment control materials shall be maintained on-site throughout the duration of the project, to allow for implementation of temporary sediment controls in the event of predicted rain, and for rapid response to failures or emergencies, in conformance with other Permit requirements and as described in this SWPPP.

Implementation and locations of temporary sediment control BMPs are shown on Figures B-3 and B-4. BMPs that were implemented following the onsite work in 2006 and shall continue to be maintained to control sediment on the construction site include:

- SE-2, Sediment Basin
- SE-5, Fiber Rolls

These temporary sediment control BMPs shall be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines and in accordance with the BMP fact sheets provided in Appendix F:

- Temporary sediment control BMPs shall be deployed according to the schedule shown in SWPPP Section 3.5. These shall be implemented prior to the start of construction and maintained throughout the duration of construction activities.
- Throughout the year, temporary sediment controls shall be implemented at the draining perimeter of disturbed soil areas.
- All storm drain inlets and perimeter controls, runoff control BMPs, and pollutant controls at entrances and exits shall be maintained and protected from activities that reduce their effectiveness.
- All immediate access roads to the Site shall be inspected each work day. At a minimum, each work day (when necessary) and prior to any rain event, the discharger shall remove any sediment or other construction activity-related materials that are deposited on the roads (by vacuuming or sweeping).

- Linear sediment controls shall be applied along the toe of the slope, face of the slope, and at the grade breaks of exposed slopes that drain directly offsite without supplemental control or BMPs, to comply with the following sheet flow lengths:
 - Slope of 0 – 25% - sheet flow length not to exceed 20 ft
 - Slope of 25 – 50% - sheet flow length not to exceed 15 ft
 - Slope over 50% - sheet flow length not to exceed 10 ft

Additional temporary sediment control measures shall be implemented as necessary and shall be documented in SWPPP amendments as necessary.

3.1.3 Tracking Control

The following BMPs have been selected to reduce sediment tracking from the construction site onto private or public roads:

- SE-7, Street Sweeping and Vacuuming
- TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit
- TC-3, Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash

These tracking control BMPs shall be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines and the guidelines set forth in Appendix F:

Road Cleaning BMPs – Street Sweeping and Vacuuming

- Street cleaning is scheduled to occur at least once weekly, with more frequent cleanings occurring if inspection of exterior roads deems them necessary.
- If sediment and/or debris are tracked from the Site to off-site paved surfaces, they shall be removed, at a minimum, at the end of each work day by manual or mechanical sweeping or vacuuming.
- Additional road cleaning (manual and/or mechanical) shall occur throughout the day as needed to control tracked sediment and/or debris.

Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit

- A stabilized construction entrance/exit shall be constructed, if not already present, and maintained at all construction site entrances and exits, as well as at the Site office trailer location, as shown on Figures B-2 and B-3.
- The site construction exit shall be stabilized to reduce tracking of sediment as a result of construction traffic. Stabilized construction entrances/exits shall be implemented at all points of vehicle and equipment ingress and egress to prevent sediment from leaving the site. The site construction exit will be comprised of a combination of 3 to 6-inch aggregate and rumble strips as determined by site conditions.

Outlet Tire Wash

- On days when sediment is visibly tracked off-site by project vehicles at an above-normal rate, an outlet tire wash facility shall be used to ensure that sediment tracking to public streets is minimized. Wash water shall be contained for disposal or evaporation in the lagoons.

3.1.4 Wind Erosion Control

The following BMPs have been selected to control dust from the construction site:

- WE-1, Wind Erosion Control

Dust control and wind erosion control BMPs shall be considered and implemented year-round and throughout the duration of the project. They shall be utilized on all disturbed soils on the project site that are subject to wind erosion, and when significant wind and dry conditions are anticipated during project construction. The objective of wind controls is to prevent the transport of soil from disturbed areas of the project site, offsite by wind. This BMP will be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines:

- Municipal water shall be applied to disturbed soil areas of the project site to control dust and maintain optimum moisture levels for compaction. The water shall be applied using water trucks.

- BMP WE-1, Wind Erosion Control, and BMP NS-1, Water Conservation Practices, shall be implemented to provide dust control and prevent discharges from dust control activities and water supply equipment. Water application rates shall be minimized as necessary to prevent runoff and ponding, and water equipment leaks shall be repaired immediately.
- During windy conditions (forecast or actual wind conditions of approximately 25 mph or greater), dust control shall be applied to disturbed areas, including haul roads, to adequately control wind erosion.
- In accordance with WM-3, Stockpile Management, plastic covers, or equivalent, shall be used to prevent wind dispersal of sediment from stockpiles.

3.2 Non-Storm Water Management

Non-storm water discharges consist of all discharges from a municipal storm water conveyance, which do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from a conveyance system other than storm water). Non-storm water discharges into storm drainage systems or waterways, which are not authorized under the Permit or authorized under a separate NPDES permit, are prohibited. Non-storm water discharges which may be applicable to the Ascon Landfill Site include:

- Vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling and maintenance operations
- Vehicle and equipment wash water
- Sanitary and septic wastes

Discharges of construction materials and wastes, such as fuel or paint, resulting from dumping, spills, or direct contact with rainwater or storm water runoff, are also prohibited and are addressed in Section 3.3, Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control.

An inventory of construction activities and potential non-storm water discharges is provided in Section 2.6 and 2.7, respectively. The following list indicates the BMPs that have been selected to control non-storm water pollution on the construction site. Implementation and locations of all non-storm water

control BMPs are shown on Figure B-3. The selected Non-Storm water Management BMPs include:

- NS-1, Water Conservation Practices
- NS-6, Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge Detection and Reporting
- NS-7, Potable Water/Irrigation
- NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- NS-9, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- NS-10, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

A narrative description of each BMP follows:

- Water Conservation Practices
 - These BMPs are essential to ensure that municipal water used for dust control (WE-1) is managed in such a manner that avoids causing erosion and transport of pollutants offsite. These practices can help to reduce or eliminate non-storm water discharges.
- Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge Detection and Reporting
 - The Contractor shall implement BMP NS-6, Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge Detection and Reporting, throughout the duration of the project. This is applicable anytime when illicit discharge is discovered onsite.
- Vehicle and Equipment Operations
 - Several types of vehicles and equipment will be used on-site throughout the project, potentially including graders, scrapers, excavators, loaders, paving equipment, rollers, trucks and trailers, backhoes, forklifts, generators, compressors, and traffic control equipment. NS-9, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, and NS-10, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance, shall be utilized to prevent discharges of fuel and other vehicle fluids.
 - The contractor shall not permit any equipment maintenance at the job Site unless approved by the Owner. In case of onsite maintenance, drip pans or absorbent pads shall be used for all vehicle and

equipment maintenance activities that involve grease, oil, solvents, or other vehicle fluids.

- All vehicle maintenance and mobile fueling operations shall be conducted at least 50 feet away from operational inlets and drainage facilities and on a level graded area.
- Vehicle fueling and maintenance shall be conducted within a designated area onsite. A temporary fueling area shall be constructed onsite as shown on Figure B-2.
- Regular maintenance of construction equipment shall be performed to prevent unwarranted leaks of petroleum products from the equipment onto the site. Equipment servicing and overnight storage shall be in a designated area onsite away from storm water and sanitary drain inlets and shall be performed in a clean and professional manner. Bulk storage of fuels and oils shall be placed within the allocated area onsite and stored in accordance with BMP WM-1 below. A service truck shall be utilized to service construction equipment. If any spillage of petroleum products greater than 5 gallons occurs during this project, the Owner or his/her designated representative shall be notified and appropriate cleanup and disposal shall occur.
- Vehicles and equipment shall be washed off (if necessary) within a containment structure.
- Decontamination of equipment: To the extent possible, dry decontamination of equipment shall occur to minimize generation of wastewater. However, the project will have a decontamination pad for equipment. Wastewater generated from the decontamination process will be returned to Lagoons 1, 2, or 4, to evaporate. A second round of final decontamination may be performed at the asphalt pad area or at the decon pad (Figure B-2), if necessary, where contact water shall be retained prior to returning to Lagoons 1 and 2, if available, or otherwise to Lagoon 4.

3.3 Waste and Material Management

Materials pollution control (materials handling) consist of implementing procedural and structural BMPs for handling, storing and using construction materials to prevent the release of those materials into storm water discharges.

The amount and type of construction materials to be utilized at the Site will be dependent upon the type of construction and the length of the construction period. The materials may be used continuously, such as fuel for vehicles and equipment, or the materials may be used for a discrete period, such as fertilizer for landscaping.

Management of storm water from the lagoon areas will generally be accomplished by utilizing the lagoon's water storage capacity. Sufficient storage capacity is available in the lagoons to contain rainfall (except during the most severe rainy seasons; see emergency treatment plan described below) that falls directly onto the lagoons, minor runoff that drains from lagoon perimeter areas towards the lagoons, and runoff captured in the Hamilton berm toe drain system that is pumped back into Lagoon 4 (see below for additional details). The storage capacity is estimated for all historic monthly rainfall depths on record³. Contact water from storms that collects in Lagoons 1 and 2 will be transferred to the extent possible to Lagoon 4 using a water pump and hoses or a vacuum truck. In the unlikely event that a very severe storm occurs such that water levels in the lagoons begin approaching the freeboard elevation (approaching 1 ft from top of berms), an emergency treatment plan would be implemented in which a temporary GAC-based filtration system would be used, as needed, to treat overflow (or "contact") water that is pumped from the lagoons and subsequently discharged to the sewer. This discharge would be covered under a Special Purpose Discharge Permit obtained from the Orange County Sanitation District.

Waste management and materials pollution control BMPs shall be implemented to minimize storm water contact with construction materials, wastes and service areas, and to prevent materials and wastes from being discharged off-site. The primary mechanisms for storm water contact that shall be addressed include:

³ This statement is based on a monthly-time step, continuous water balance using a period of record or 47 years (1958-2005) from the Orange County Costa Mesa rain gauge (adjusted 20% upward by matching with an on-site rain gauge to account for local coastal increases). Conservative estimates of evaporative losses were accounted for, although seepage losses were neglected and a 1 ft freeboard was maintained to ensure a conservative analysis. It should be noted that this water balance analysis includes rainfall data from the extremely wet periods of 1997/98 (an El Nino season) and 2004/2005 (a season of severe flooding throughout Southern California).

- Direct contact with precipitation
- Contact with storm water run-on and runoff
- Wind dispersion of loose materials
- Direct discharge to the storm drain system through spills or dumping
- Extended contact with some materials and wastes, such as asphalt cold mix and treated wood products which can also leach pollutants into storm water.

An inventory of construction activities, materials, and wastes is provided in Section 2.5. The following list indicates the BMPs that have been selected to handle materials and control construction site wastes. The selected BMPs include:

- WM-1, Material Delivery and Storage
- WM-2, Material Use
- WM-3, Stockpile Management
- WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control
- WM-5, Solid Waste Management
- WM-6, Hazardous Waste Management
- WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management
- WM-8, Concrete Waste Management
- WM-9, Sanitary/Septic Waste Management
- WM-10, Liquid Waste Management

A narrative description of each BMP follows:

- Material Delivery, Storage, and Use
 - All construction materials shall be delivered to and stored in designated areas at the construction site. The main loading, unloading, and access areas shall be located away from storm drain inlets. Enclosures or berms shall be constructed around these areas to

prevent storm water from coming into contact with these materials or entering storm drains or receiving waters.

- Materials being stored which could release pollutants by wind or water to storm water systems or receiving waters shall additionally be protected by overhead cover, secondary containment, tarpaulins, or other methods. Chemicals on Site shall be stored in watertight containers or in the storage shed.
- In general, WM-1 and WM-2 shall be implemented to help prevent discharges of construction materials during delivery, storage, and use. The location of the general material storage area shall be determined before the start of construction. A secondary containment made of fiber roll (BMP SE-5) shall be provided around the storage area to prevent run-on from adjacent areas.
- Spill clean-up materials, material safety data sheets, a material inventory, and emergency contact numbers shall be maintained and stored in the southern shipping container.
- Stockpile Management
 - WM-3, Stockpile Management, and WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management, shall be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollution of storm water from construction-related stockpiles of soil and paving materials such as Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) rubble, asphalt concrete (AC), asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, aggregate sub-base, pre-mixed aggregate, and asphalt minder (so called “cold mix” asphalt). All construction-related stockpiles will be covered when not actively being used and at the end of each day (EC-4, Hydroseeding; EC-7, Geotextiles & Mats; plastic covers or suppressants, for example). Construction-related stockpiles shall be protected with temporary perimeter sediment barriers (SE-5, Fiber Rolls, for example) or placed in secondary containment.
 - If stockpiles of tarry materials are to be maintained onsite, they shall occur on the existing asphalt pad west of Lagoons 2 and 3, and all contact water and decontamination water in the pad area shall be contained and prevented from mixing with storm water (non-contact).

Contact water in this area will evaporate, or shall be transferred to Lagoons 1, 2, and/or 4, if necessary.

- Spill Prevention and Control
 - Fuel products, lubricating fluids, grease or other products and/or waste released by the Contractor's vehicles, equipment, or construction methods shall be collected and disposed of in accordance with state, federal, and local laws.
 - Materials used on the site shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and/or the project specifications. Methods for clean up and storm water pollution prevention shall be in place for all activities with the potential to impact water quality.
 - WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control, shall be implemented to contain and clean-up spills and prevent material discharges to the storm drain system. Spill prevention is also discussed above in Material Delivery, Storage, and Use, as well as below in the following Waste Management and Equipment Maintenance sections.
 - Equipment and materials for cleanup of spills shall be available onsite. Specific spill response personnel shall be trained to clean up spills and leaks immediately and dispose of waste properly.
- Waste Management
 - The site shall be policed for litter daily.
 - Temporary waste-storage areas shall be contained within berms. All generated waste materials shall be removed from the storage areas by the Contractor or a licensed subcontractor and transported to an offsite landfill or to the appropriate recycling facility. The disposal of excess material offsite shall comply with all federal, state, and local regulations.
 - Municipal wastes shall be stored in covered dumpsters. Dumpsters must be covered at the end of every business day and before rain events. Waste shall be removed by the Contractor or a licensed subcontractor and transported to an offsite landfill or to the appropriate recycling facility. The disposal of excess material offsite shall comply with all federal, state, and local regulations.

- All sanitary wastes shall be collected and managed through the use of portable toilet facilities. Portable toilets shall be transported to and from the construction site by a licensed contractor. No sanitary wastes shall be disposed of onsite. Sanitation facilities shall be cleaned and inspected regularly. In accordance with the General Permit, secondary containment shall be implemented on all portable toilets.
- WM-3, Stockpile Management, WM-5, Solid Waste Management, and WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management, shall be implemented to minimize storm water contact with waste materials and prevent waste discharges. Solid wastes shall be loaded directly into trucks for off-site disposal, to the extent feasible. When on-site storage is necessary, solid wastes shall be segregated into temporary stockpiles for future loading and transport to an offsite disposal facility. These temporary stockpiles will be maintained in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 1166 permit requirements. Rubble shall be stockpiled in the general storage area and shall be contained by sediment controls, as required (SE-5, Fiber rolls, for example), and covered when necessary. Generated solid waste shall be removed and disposed off-site in compliance with the applicable regulations.
- Hazardous wastes
 - All generated hazardous material shall be stored within a bermed storage area.
 - Liquid hazardous waste, if generated, shall be placed in appropriate holding tanks or containers.
 - Liquid hazardous waste containers shall be placed within secondary containment.
 - Hazardous wastes shall be transported offsite in appropriate and clearly marked containers and segregated from other non-waste materials. WM-6, Hazardous Waste Management and WM-10, Liquid Waste Management, shall be implemented to minimize contact of hazardous wastes with storm water.
- Contaminated Soil Management

- Employees shall be instructed to recognize evidence of contaminated soil, such as buried debris, discolored soil, and unusual odors.
- VOC-contaminated soils, as defined by SCAQMD Rule 1166, that are generated during the Interim Removal Measure shall be removed and disposed of following WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management. No generated VOC-contaminated soils shall be buried or otherwise disposed onsite during the IRM. VOC-contaminated soils shall be covered and/or contained or otherwise prevented from coming in contact with storm water runoff until eventual disposal.
- Sanitary and Septic Wastes
 - The Contractor shall implement WM-9, Sanitary and Septic Waste Management, and portable toilets shall be located and maintained at the Contractor's yard for the duration of the project. Specific locations are shown on Figure B-3. Regular maintenance shall be provided by licensed personnel and wastes will be disposed off-site. The toilets shall be located away from concentrated flow paths and traffic flow. Secondary containment shall be implemented on all portable toilets.

3.4 Post-Construction Storm water Management Measures

Post-Construction BMPs are permanent measures installed during construction, designed to reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from the site after construction is completed. The following are the post-construction BMPs that shall be used at this construction site after all construction is complete:

- Existing detention basins
- Existing drainage strips and swales
- Erosion control, seeding and/or planting of selected disturbed areas, as deemed appropriate. The amount of seeded and/or planted area shall meet the final stabilization requirement of at least 70% of the pre-project vegetated area within the limits of disturbance.

The post-construction BMPs that are described above shall be funded and maintained by the Site Owner.

3.5 Schedule of BMP Implementation

Unless otherwise noted, the BMPs described in this SWPPP shall be implemented throughout the entirety of the Project. Table 3-1 below lists the start and end date for applicable BMPs that are not practice-based.

Table 3-1 BMP Implementation Schedule

	BMP	Implementation	Duration
Erosion Control	EC-1, Scheduling	Prior to Construction	Entirety of Project
	EC-2, Preservation of Existing Vegetation	Start of Construction	Entirety of Project
	EC-3, Hydraulic Mulch	Post-Construction	-
	EC-4, Hydroseeding	Post-Construction	-
Sediment Control	SE-2, Sediment Basin	Already in Place	Entirety of Project
	SE-5, Fiber Rolls	Prior to Construction and As Needed	Entirety of Project
Tracking Control	SE-7, Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	Start of Construction	Once Weekly or More Frequently As Inspection of Exterior Roads Deems Necessary
	TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit	Prior to Construction	Entirety of Project
	TC-3, Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash	As Needed	As Needed
Wind Erosion	WE-1, Wind Erosion Control	Start of Construction	Entirety of Project

3.6 BMP Summary

All BMPs shall be implemented in accordance with this SWPPP and the CASQA BMP Factsheets provided in Appendix F. For construction purposes, the BMPs selected for implementation during the Ascon IRM are summarized in Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2 Selected BMPS for Ascon Landfill IRM

	BMP	Area	Quantity
Erosion Control	EC-1, Scheduling	N/A	N/A
	EC-2, Preservation of Existing Vegetation	Vegetated Areas Surrounding Lagoons	Where Possible
	EC-3, Hydraulic Mulch (Post-Construction)	Disturbed Area, As Deemed Appropriate	TBD
	EC-4, Hydroseeding (Post-Construction)	Disturbed Area, As Deemed Appropriate	TBD
Sediment Control	SE-2, Sediment Basin	Southern Corners	Two (Already In Place)
	SE-5, Fiber Rolls	Disturbed Perimeter	TBD
Tracking Control	SE-7, Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	Hamilton Ave. and Magnolia St.	As necessary (minimum once/week)
	TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit	Site Entrance and Exit	Two (one at each entrance/exit)
	TC-3, Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash	Site Exit	As Necessary
Wind Erosion Control	WE-1, Wind Erosion Control	Disturbed Area and Stockpiles	Sufficient plastic to cover all stockpiles
Non-Storm water Controls	NS-1, Water Conservation Practices	Disturbed Area and Staging Area	Non Structural
	NS-6, Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge Detection and Reporting	Disturbed Area and Staging Area	
	NS-7, Potable Water/Irrigation	Disturbed Area and Staging Area	
	NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	Staging Area and Site Access Roads	
	NS-9, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	Staging Area and Site Access Roads	
	NS-10, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	Staging Area and Site Access Roads	
Waste and Material Management	WM-1, Material Delivery and Storage	Construction Area	
	WM-2, Material Use	Construction Area	
	WM-3, Stockpile Management	Construction Area	
	WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control	Construction Area	
	WM-5, Solid Waste Management	Construction Area	
	WM-6, Hazardous Waste Management	Construction Area	
	WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management	Construction Area	
	WM-8, Concrete Waste Management	Construction Area	
	WM-9, Sanitary/Septic Waste Management	Portable Toilets	
	WM-10, Liquid Waste Management	Construction Area	

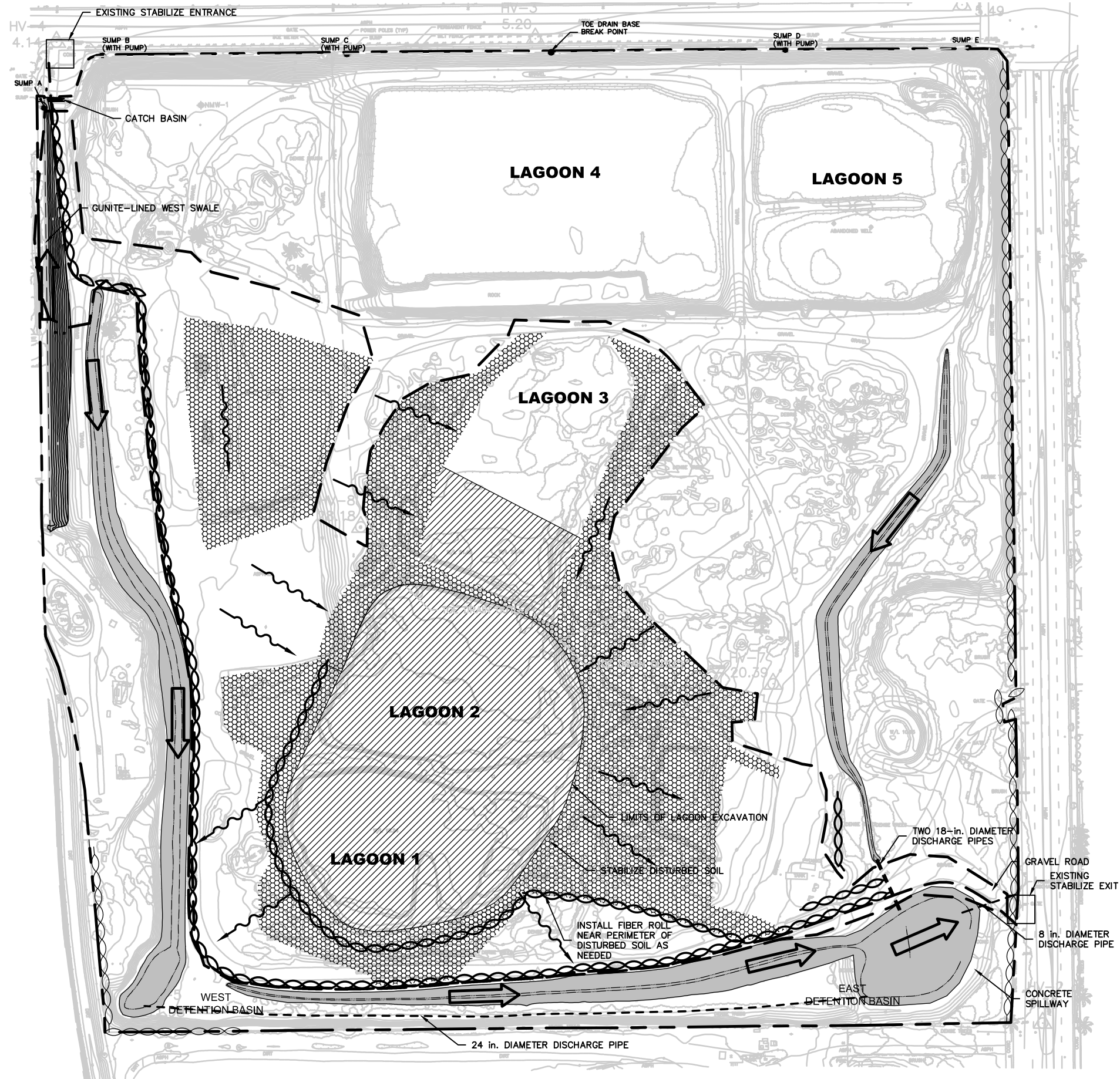


LEGEND		
Symbol	Description	Applicable BMPs
	Catch Basin	
	Underground Drain Pipe	
	Waste Transport Vehicle Progression	
	Sampling Location ALS-4	
	Swale and Detention Basin	SE-2, Sediment Basin
	Berms	
	Storage Facility	WM-1, Material Delivery and Storage
	Stabilized Entrance/Exit	TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-3, Exit Tire Wash
	Concrete Decontamination Pad	NS-6, Illegal Discharge Detection NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
	Vegetation due to Hydroseeding, Fiber Rolls, and Underdrain at Toe of Slope	SE-5, Fiber Rolls WE-1, Wind Erosion Control EC-4, Hydroseeding
	Concrete V-ditch	
	Fiber rolls	SE-5, Fiber Rolls
	Sanitary Facilities	WM-9, Sanitary Waste Management
	Transportation Truck Staging and Construction Equipment Fueling/Maintenance Area	WE-1, Wind Erosion Control NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning NS-9, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling NS-10, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance WM-1, Material Delivery and Storage WM-2, Material Use WM-3, Stockpile Management WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control WM-5, Solid Waste Management WM-6, Hazardous Waste Management WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management WM-8, Concrete Waste Management WM-10, Liquid Waste Management

Water Pollution Control Drawing

Figure B-3

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LEGEND

- 25.43 — EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY (FEET ABOVE M.S.L.)
- - - - - SITE LIMIT
- BOTTOM OF SWALE AND DETENTION BASIN (EXISTING)
- LIMIT OF GRADED SWALES AND SURFACE WASTER DETENTION BASINS (EXISTING)
- - - - - LIMIT OF DISTURBED AREA [13.3 AC]
- ▨ LIMITS OF LAGOON EVACUATION [3.68 AC]
- ▤ DISTURBED SOIL AREA [5.5 AC]
- ~ GENERAL SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION
- ➡ GENERAL FLOW OF STRUCTURAL SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs

BMPs (to be installed)

- ⊗ PROPOSED FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- ⊘ EXISTING FIBER ROLL

NOTE:

1. APPLY DUST SUPPRESSION AS NEEDED TO DISTURBED AREAS

Geosyntec
consultants

REVISED SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN – CONSTRUCTION SWPPP
ASCON LANDFILL SITE
HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIFORNIA

DATE:	JANUARY 2011	FILE NO.	1243F003
PROJECT NO.	HC1243-02	FIGURE NO.	B-4

4. BMP INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REAPS

4.1 BMP Inspection and Maintenance

The General Permit requires routine weekly inspections of all BMPs, along with inspections before, during, and after qualifying rain events. An inspection checklist must be filled out for all inspections and maintained on-site with the SWPPP. The inspection checklist includes the necessary information covered in Section 7.5 of this SWPPP. A blank inspection checklist can be found in Appendix G. Completed checklists shall be kept in Appendix G as well.

BMPs shall be maintained regularly to ensure proper and effective functionality. If necessary, corrective actions shall be implemented within 72 hours of identified deficiencies and accompanying amendments to the SWPPP shall be prepared by the QSD.

Specific details for maintenance, inspection, and repair of Construction Site BMPs can be found in the BMP Factsheets in Appendix F.

4.2 Rain Event Action Plans

Risk Level 2 dischargers shall develop and implement a Rain Event Action Plan (REAP) designed to protect all exposed portions of their sites within 48 hours prior to any likely precipitation event. The REAP requirement is designed to ensure that the discharger has adequate materials, staff, and time to implement erosion and sediment control measures that are intended to reduce the amount of sediment and other pollutants generated from the active site. A REAP must be developed by the QSP when there is a forecast of 50% or greater probability of precipitation in the project area (according to NOAA). It must be made available onsite no later than 24 hrs prior to the likely precipitation event. A paper copy of each REAP must be maintained onsite during the life of the construction project.

It is the responsibility of the QSP to develop a REAP specific to each forecasted rain event. The REAP may be created from a template and customized for the specific phase of construction that the Project is in. For the IRM Project, a REAP template that satisfies the requirements of Attachment D of the General Permit can be found in Appendix L.

5. TRAINING

Section 6 identifies Bill Hodges, Alan Witthoeft, David Hawley, Matthew Thomas, Henry Chatman, Steve Howe, and Tamara Zeier as the Qualified SWPPP Practitioners (QSPs). To promote storm water management awareness specific for this project, periodic training of job-site personnel shall be included as part of daily health and safety tailgate meetings. The QSP shall be responsible for providing this information at the daily meetings, and subsequently completing the training logs shown in Appendix I, which identifies the site-specific storm water topics covered as well as the names of site personnel who attended the meeting. Tasks may be delegated to trained employees by the QSP provided adequate supervision and oversight is provided. Training shall include, but not be limited to, SWPPP implementation, BMP inspection and maintenance, and record keeping.

6. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND OPERATORS

6.1 Responsible Parties

Authorized representatives, or “Approved Signatories,” who are responsible for SWPPP implementation and have authority to sign permit-related documents, are listed below. Written authorizations from the LRP for these individuals are provided in Appendix J. The Approved Signatories assigned to this project are:

Mr. Steve Howe
Ms. Tamara Zeier
Project Navigator, Ltd.
(714) 388-1800

The Qualified SWPPP Practitioners (QSPs) assigned to this project are:

Mr. Bill Hodges
Mr. Alan Witthoeft
Mr. David Hawley
Mr. Matthew Thomas
Mr. Henry Chatman
Geosyntec Consultants
(714) 969 - 0800

Mr. Steve Howe
Ms. Tamara Zeier
Project Navigator, Ltd.
(714) 388-1800

The QSP shall have primary responsibility and significant authority for the implementation, maintenance, inspection, and amendments to the SWPPP. The QSP will be available at all times throughout the duration of the project. Duties of the QSP include but are not limited to:

- Ensuring full compliance with the SWPPP and the Permit

- Implementing all elements of the SWPPP, including but not limited to:
 - Implementation of prompt and effective erosion and sediment control measures
 - Implementing all non-storm water management, and materials and waste management activities such as: monitoring discharges (dewatering, diversion devices); general site clean-up; vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling and maintenance; spill control; ensuring that no materials other than storm water are discharged in quantities which will have an adverse effect on receiving waters or storm drain systems; etc.
- Pre-storm inspections
- Storm event inspections
- Post-storm inspections
- Routine inspections as specified in the project's specifications or described in the SWPPP
- Preparation and implementation of SWPPP amendments, as needed
- Preparing annual compliance certification
- Ensuring elimination of all unauthorized discharges
- The QSPs shall be assigned authority by the Owner/Contractor to mobilize crews in order to make immediate repairs to the control measures
- Coordinate with the Owner/Contractor to assure all of the necessary corrections/repairs are made immediately, and that the project complies with the SWPPP, the Permit and approved plans at all times
- Submitting Notices of Discharge and reports of Illicit Connections or Illegal Discharges (to be done by the LRP or approved signatory).

Because the Project falls in the interim period of July 1, 2010, to September 2, 2011, the title and role of the QSP can be given to Site personnel without State Water Board-approved training or Permit-specified qualifications. Though Messrs. Hodges, Witthoeft, Hawley, and Thomas are listed as the primary QSPs, it is understood that various personnel from Geosyntec Consultants,

Remedial Construction Services, L.P., and Project Navigator will act as QSPs at various points throughout the Project. These personnel will be properly trained by Mr. Hodges and/or Mr. Witthoeft to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the SWPPP and all appropriate BMPs.

6.2 Contractor List

The construction contractor for the Ascon IRM is Remedial Construction Services, L.P. (RECON). There will be no sub-contractors performing earth disturbing work for the IRM; RECON will be handling all construction-related work.

Contractor Name:	Remedial Construction Services, L.P.
Address:	1860 Miraloma Ave., Suite F Placentia, CA 92870
Telephone Number:	(714) 528-4600
Point of Contact:	Tino Magdaleno

7. CONSTRUCTION SITE MONITORING PROGRAM

7.1 Purpose

The General Permit requires a written site specific Construction Site Monitoring Program (CSMP) be developed prior to the commencement of construction activities. The CSMP shall be developed to meet the requirements and objectives identified in General Permit Attachment D, Risk Level 2 requirements. It shall be revised by the QSD as necessary to reflect project revisions. The objectives of this CSMP are as follows:

1. To demonstrate that the site is in compliance with all Discharge Prohibitions;
2. To determine whether non-visible pollutants are present at the construction site and are causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives;
3. To determine whether immediate corrective actions, additional BMP implementation, or SWPPP revisions are necessary to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges; and
4. To determine whether BMPs included in the SWPPP are effective in preventing or reducing pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

7.2 Applicability of Permit Requirements

Monitoring requirements described in this CSMP are consistent with the Risk Level 2 monitoring requirements described in Attachment D of the General Permit. These monitoring requirements include: visual monitoring (inspection) of qualifying rain events, defined as a storm producing greater than 0.5 inches of cumulative rainfall over its duration; visual monitoring (inspection) of BMPs on a weekly basis and all drainage areas prone to non-storm water discharges on a quarterly basis; daily storm water discharge sampling for pH and turbidity during qualifying rain events; non-storm water sampling for pH, turbidity, and non-visible pollutants for any non-storm water discharge offsite; and non-visible pollutant monitoring in the event of a BMP failure, breach, or spill. The General Permit does not require Risk Level 2 dischargers to perform other

water quality sampling or a bioassessment. Table 7-1 summarizes the Risk Level 2 monitoring requirements.

Table 7-1: Summary of Monitoring Requirements

Type of Monitoring		When
Sampling & Analysis	Non-visible pollutants: spill/BMP failure based on pollutant source assessment	Within first two hours of discharge from site: Collect samples of runoff affected by the spilled or released material(s) and runoff that is unaffected by the spilled or released material(s).
	Daily storm water discharge sampling (pH and turbidity)	3 times daily during qualifying rain events.
	Non-storm water discharge sampling (pH, turbidity, and non-visible pollutants)	In the case that non-storm water effluent is discharged offsite.
	Other	If required by SARWQCB.
Visual Inspections	Non-storm water inspection	Quarterly for each drainage area.
	Qualifying rain event: Pre-rain inspection	All drainage areas, BMPs, and storm water containments within two business days of each qualifying rain event.
	Qualifying rain event: Post-rain inspection	All discharge locations within two business days after each qualifying rain event. Visually observe discharge of contained storm water when discharged.
	During rain inspection	See BMP inspection below.
	BMP	Weekly and every 24 hours during extended storm events.

Sections 7.5 and 7.6 describe the detailed requirements for visual monitoring and water quality sampling. Monitoring shall be conducted until these minimum requirements are completed. Visual observations are not required during dangerous weather conditions such as flooding and electrical storms, as well as outside of scheduled Site business hours. If observations are not performed due to these exceptions, an explanation shall be included in the Field Observation Logs (Appendix G) and the Annual Report.

7.3 Monitoring Locations

Non-visible pollutant monitoring is required only in the event of a BMP failure, breach, or spill, or in the event of a non-storm water discharge from the Site. In either of these cases, or for standard storm water discharge sampling, sampling shall occur at:

- Sample location ALS-4, located on the east side of the Site draining from the catch basin at Magnolia Street (Figure B-3). The location contains a sample port in the drainage discharge pipe that shall be used for all sample collection.

The sampling location has been selected based on proximity to planned non-visible pollutant storage, occurrence, or use, historic site uses, potential BMP “breach” areas, accessibility for sampling, personnel safety, and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the Permit. The planned sampling location is shown on the WPCD in Attachment B.

No location has been identified for the collection of an uncontaminated sample of runoff as a background sample for comparison with the samples being analyzed for non-visible pollutants. A location could not be identified that would be representative of uncontaminated storm water which would not have come in contact with (1) operational or storage areas associated with the materials, wastes, and activities identified in Section 2.5; (2) potential non-visible pollutants due to historical use of the site as identified in Section 2.5; (3) areas in which soil amendments that have the potential to change the chemical properties, engineering properties, or erosion resistance of the soil have been applied; or (4) disturbed soils areas.

If an operational activity or storm water inspection conducted within 48 hours of or during a rain event identifies the presence of a material storage, waste storage, or operations area with spills or the potential for the discharge of non-

visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm sewer system that was an unplanned location and has not been identified on the WPCD, sampling locations will be selected using the same rationale as that used to identify planned locations.

Visual monitoring (inspections) shall take place at all drainage areas, all BMPs, and all storm water storage and containment areas.

7.4 Safety

Onsite personnel, including contractors, truck drivers, project and construction management, construction oversight, quality assurance/quality control and documentation personnel, shall be trained in safety procedures for working with hazardous materials and active construction. A Site Health and Safety Officer shall document that all personnel have been trained appropriately.

Table 7-2 summarizes potential Site hazards related to Site monitoring as well as safety information related to each potential hazard.

Table 7-2 Potential Site Safety Hazards

Site Hazard	Related Safety Information
VOC, dust, and odor emissions potentially present in air	Air monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the HASP. If air quality is found to be hazardous at any point, monitoring shall cease until further notice.
Inclement weather, including flooding and electrical storms	Monitoring shall not be conducted under severe weather circumstances
Construction traffic	Inspectors shall be familiar with the City-approved traffic/haul route plan which establishes trucking routes, days and hours of truck operation, and the maximum number of trucks per day. All inspectors shall exercise standard safety practices when crossing roads and working near construction traffic and construction equipment.

7.5 Visual Monitoring (Inspections)

To evaluate selected BMP performance, visual monitoring (inspections) including inspections of BMPs, inspections before, after, and during qualifying rain events, and inspection for non-storm water discharges are required for the

duration of the project. A Site-specific inspection checklist shall be filled out for all visual monitoring. An example checklist can be found in Appendix G.

Specific requirements for BMP inspections include:

- Weekly inspections, inspections each 24-hour period during extended storm events, one inspection before each qualifying rain event, and one inspection after each qualifying rain event.
- Documentation of all observations, with particular attention given to operating efficiency of each BMP.
- If deficiencies are identified, repairs or design changes shall be initiated within 72 hours of identification and shall be completed as soon as possible.

A qualifying rain event is defined by the General Permit as one that produces 0.5 inches or more of precipitation with a 48 hour or greater period between rain events. Specific requirements for visual monitoring of qualifying rain events include:

Within 2 business days (48 hours) prior to each qualifying rain event, the following shall be visually observed (inspected):

- i. All storm water drainage areas to identify any spills, leaks, or uncontrolled pollutant sources. If needed, the discharger shall implement appropriate corrective actions.
- ii. All BMPs to identify whether they have been properly implemented in accordance with the SWPPP. If needed, the discharger shall implement appropriate corrective actions.
- iii. Any storm water storage and containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard.
- iv. The presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, a sheen on the surface, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and source(s) of any observed pollutants within stored storm water.

Weather forecasts from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) must be used for rainfall prediction. Pre-event inspections shall be initiated for events with a 50% or greater probability of producing precipitation according to NOAA. These forecasts can be obtained at

<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/>. Note that these pre-event inspections, as well as the Rain Event Action Plans, shall be initiated in accordance with NOAA weather forecasts of 50% or greater probability of precipitation, regardless of the size of event predicted.

Each work day during qualifying rain events, the following shall be visually observed (inspected):

- i. All storm water drainage areas to identify any spills, leaks, or uncontrolled pollutant sources. If needed, the discharger shall implement appropriate corrective actions.
- ii. All BMPs to identify whether they have been properly implemented in accordance with the SWPPP. If needed, the discharger shall implement appropriate corrective actions.
- iii. Any storm water storage and containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard.
- iv. The presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, a sheen on the surface, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and source(s) of any observed pollutants within stored storm water.

Because qualifying rain events are determined in hindsight, daily storm event inspections shall occur during each day of rainfall following a NOAA storm forecast of 50% or greater probability of precipitation. If the case arises when NOAA does not forecast a 50% or greater probability of precipitation and 0.5" of cumulative rainfall is still observed at the Site, daily storm inspections shall be initiated on the business day nearest the day the 0.5" threshold is observed and shall continue for the duration of the storm. It shall be noted in the inspection log that a pre-event inspection was not complete due to the NOAA prediction.

Within two business days (48 hours) after each qualifying rain event, the following shall be visually observed:

- i. Visual observations of storm water discharges at all discharge locations.
- ii. Visual observation of the discharge of stored or contained storm water that is derived from and discharged subsequent to a qualifying rain event. Stored or contained storm water that will

likely discharge after operating hours due to anticipated precipitation shall be observed prior to the discharge during operating hours.

- iii. Visual observation of all BMPs shall be conducted to (1) identify whether BMPs were adequately designed, implemented, and effective, and (2) identify additional BMPs and revise the SWPPP accordingly.

Records of all visual observations (inspections), personnel performing the observations, observation times and dates, weather conditions, locations observed, and corrective actions taken in response to the observations shall be maintained on Site. Rain gauge readings of all qualifying rain events shall be observed using the onsite gauge and recorded.

Visual observations (inspections) shall be conducted during business hours only.

The Site shall be inspected quarterly for the presence of non-storm water discharges. Specific requirements for visual monitoring of non-storm water discharges include:

- i. Visual observation of each drainage area for the presence of, or indications of, prior unauthorized and authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources.
- ii. Visual observations (inspection) shall be conducted at least once quarterly in each of the following periods: January- March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. Visual observation (inspections) are only required during daylight hours (sunrise to sunset).
- iii. Visual observations (inspections) shall document the presence or evidence of any non-storm water discharge (authorized or unauthorized), pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material, sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.), and source. On-site records indicating the personnel performing the visual observation (inspections), the date and approximate time each drainage area and non-storm water discharge was observed, and the response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water

discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges shall be maintained.

7.6 Water Quality Sampling and Analysis

All Risk Level 2 dischargers must perform sampling and analysis of effluent discharges to characterize storm water discharges associated with construction activity from the area disturbed by the project. At the Ascon Site, this is limited to the disturbed area as shown on Figure B-4. Dischargers shall collect samples of stored or contained storm water that is discharged subsequent to a storm event producing precipitation of ½ inch or more at the time of discharge. Samples shall be field analyzed for pH and turbidity a minimum of 3 times per day during qualifying rain events to characterize discharges associated with construction activity from the disturbed area.

Under the General Permit, projects are subject to numeric discharge thresholds that vary based on the project's risk category. Risk Level 2 dischargers are subject to technology-based Numeric Action Levels (NALs) for pH (6.5 – 8.5 pH) and turbidity (250 NTU). These parameters are to be measured on Site by the QSP or appropriate personnel trained by the QSP using properly calibrated field instrumentation (a pH meter or pH test kit and a turbidimeter). If daily averages of measured pH and/or turbidity exceed the respective NALs, values are to be input into the SMARTS system within 10 days of the qualifying rain event and immediate actions in the form of additional BMPs and/or SWPPP revisions are to be taken to reduce the pollutants to levels consistently below the NALs. If requested by the SARWQCB, an NAL exceedance report shall be submitted. This report shall include the analytical method(s), method reporting unit(s), and method detection limit(s) of each analytical parameter, the date, place, and time of sampling, measured values from the monitoring, including precipitation, and a description of the current BMPs associated with the effluent sample that exceeded the NAL and the proposed corrective actions taken. Sample logs as shown in Appendix G shall be filled out during monitoring. All field sampling logs shall be kept onsite in Appendix G.

The General Permit also requires Risk Level 2 dischargers to monitor runoff for non-visible pollutants in the event of a BMP failure, breach, or spill. In this case, a sample of runoff must be collected that has come into contact with the observed BMP. An area unaffected by the failure, breach, or spill must also be

sampled to serve as the basis of comparison. Specific non-visible pollutant monitoring requirements include:

- Collection of one or more samples during any breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill observed during a visual inspection which could result in the discharge of pollutants to surface waters that would not be visually detectable in storm water.
- Water samples shall be large enough to characterize the site conditions.
- Samples shall be collected at all discharge locations that can be safely accessed.
- Samples shall be collected during the first two hours of discharge from rain events that occur during business hours and which generate runoff.
- Samples shall be analyzed for all non-visible pollutant parameters indicative of pollutants identified in the pollutant source assessment (Risk Level 2 dischargers shall modify their CSMPs to address these additional parameters in accordance with any updated SWPPP pollutant source assessment).
- A sample of storm water that has not come in contact with the disturbed soil or the materials stored or used on-site (uncontaminated sample) shall be collected for comparison with the discharge sample.
- All field /or analytical data shall be kept in the SWPPP document.

Table 7-3 lists the specific sources and types of potential non-visible pollutants on the project site (based on historic uses) and the applicable water quality indicator constituent(s) for that pollutant.

Table 7-3: Potential Non-Visible Pollutants and Water Quality Indicator Constituents

Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Water Quality Indicator Constituent(s)
Onsite fill/waste/soil vapor	VOCs and SVOCs (including PAHs)	VOCs, SVOCs
Onsite fill/waste/soil vapor	Metals	Dissolved Metals
Onsite fill/waste/soil vapor	Sulfides	Sulfide
Exposed/disturbed areas	Sediment	Total Settleable Solids, Total Suspended Solids, Turbidity
Equipment maintenance/fueling	Oil and fuel	VOCs, TPH, Oil/grease

Non-storm water discharge sampling is also required for Risk Level 2 dischargers. If non-storm water from the Project area is discharged offsite, this effluent water shall be sampled for pH, turbidity, and non-visible pollutants in accordance with Table 7-3. It shall be noted that no non-storm water discharges are expected to occur at the Site during the duration of the IRM Project.

Sample Collection Procedures

Samples of site runoff discharges will be collected at the designated sampling location shown on Figure B-3 to determine the pollutant concentrations associated with any observed breaches, malfunctions, leakages, or spills which triggered or contributed to the discharge.

Grab samples will be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in Table 7-4, "Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Non-Visible Pollutants." Personnel who collect, maintain, and ship water quality samples shall do so in accordance with the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) 2008 Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPrP). This document is available from the SWRCB at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/tools.shtml#qa.

Samples shall be collected in a separate lab-provided sample container. Each sample container shall be filled using the sample port provided at the discharge sampling location. This separate lab-provided sample container will be used to collect water, which will be transferred to sample bottles for laboratory analysis.

Once the separate lab-provided sample container is filled, the water sample will be poured directly into sample bottles provided by the laboratory for the analyte(s) being monitored.

To maintain sample integrity and prevent cross-contamination, sampling collection personnel shall:

- Wear a clean pair of Nitrile gloves prior to the collection and handling of each sample at each location.
- Not contaminate the inside of the sample bottle by not allowing it to come into contact with any material other than the water sample.
- Discard sample bottles or sample lids that have been dropped onto the ground prior to sample collection.
- Not leave the cooler lid open for an extended period of time once samples are placed inside.
- Not sample near a running vehicle where exhaust fumes may impact the sample.
- Not park vehicles in the immediate sample collection area.
- Not touch the exposed end of a sampling tube, if applicable.
- Avoid allowing rainwater to drip from rain gear or other surfaces into sample bottles.
- Not eat, smoke, or drink during sample collection.
- Not sneeze, cough, or breathe in the direction of an open sample bottle.
- Minimize the exposure of the samples to direct sunlight, as sunlight may cause biochemical transformation of the sample to take place.
- Avoid collecting samples from ponded, sluggish, or stagnant water.

- Avoid collecting samples directly downstream from a bridge as the samples can be affected by the bridge structure or runoff from the road surface.
- Decontaminate sampling equipment prior to sample collection using a TSP-soapy water wash, distilled water rinse, and final rinse with distilled water.
- Dispose of decontamination water/soaps appropriately; i.e., not discharge to the storm drain system or receiving water.

Sample Handling Procedures

Immediately following collection, sample bottles for laboratory analytical testing will be capped, labeled, documented on a Chain of Custody form provided by the analytical laboratory, sealed in a re-sealable storage bag, placed in an ice-chilled cooler, kept between 0-6 degrees Celsius, and delivered within 24 hours to the following California state-certified laboratory:

Laboratory Name:	Test America
Address:	17461 Derian Ave. Irvine, CA 92614
Telephone Number:	(949) 261-1022
Point of Contact:	Heather Miller

Immediately following collection, samples for field analysis will be tested in accordance with the field instrument manufacturer's instructions and results recorded on the Sampling Activity Log. All laboratory analysis shall be conducted in accordance with the analytical procedures specified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, unless other analytical procedures have specified in the Permit or by the SARWQCB.

Table 7-4
Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Non-Visible
Pollutants

PARAMETER	TEST METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT ¹	REPORTING UNITS	BASIS FOR INCLUSION
pH ²	EPA 9040 and/or Field Test with Calibrated Paper or Portable Instrument	N/A	pH units	General Required Pollutants
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ²	EPA 160.2 SM2540-D	1	mg/L	
Specific Conductance (S/C) ²	EPA 120.1/ SM 2510-B or Field Test with Portable Instrument	1	umhos/cm	
Oil and Grease (TOG) ² , Total	EPA 1664	0.01	mg/L	
VOCs	EPA 624	0.1 – 0.5	ug/L	Site Specific Pollutants of Concern
SVOCs	EPA 625	0.1 – 9.6	ug/L	
PCB's and chlorinated pesticides	EPA 8080	0.001 – 0.1	ug/L	
Antimony, Total	EPA 200.8	0.0002	mg/L	
Arsenic, Total	EPA 200.8	0.0005	mg/L	
Barium	EPA 200.8	0.0002	mg/L	
Beryllium	EPA 200.8	0.0002	mg/L	
Cadmium, Total	EPA 200.8	0.0002	mg/L	
Chromium (total)	EPA 200.8	0.0002	mg/L	
Chromium (VI)	EPA 200.8	0.0002	mg/L	
Copper, Total	EPA 200.8	0.0005	mg/L	
Iron, Total	EPA200.8	0.005	mg/L	SIC Code-Specific Pollutant
Lead, Total	EPA 200.8	0.0005	mg/L	Site Specific Pollutants of Concern
Mercury, Total	EPA 245.1	0.0001	mg/L	
Nickel, Total	EPA 200.8	0.0005	mg/l	
Selenium, Total	EPA 200.8	0.0005	mg/L	
Silver, Total	EPA 200.8	0.0002	mg/L	
Thallium, Total	EPA 200.8	0.0002	mg/L	
Zinc , Total	EPA 200.8	0.0005	mg/L	

Notes:

¹Method detection limits may vary.

²Minimum parameters required by the GP.

SM – Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th edition

EPA – EPA test methods

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

N/A – Not Applicable

Sample Documentation Procedures

All original data documented on sample bottle identification labels, Chain of Custody forms, Sampling Activity Logs, and Inspection Checklists will be recorded using waterproof ink. These will be considered accountable documents. If an error is made on an accountable document, the individual will make corrections by lining through the error and entering the correct information. The erroneous information will not be deleted or made illegible. All corrections will be initialed and dated.

Sampling and field analysis activities will be documented using the following:

- Sample Bottle Identification Labels- Sampling personnel will attach an identification label to each sample bottle. At a minimum, the following information will be recorded on the label, as appropriate:
 - Project name
 - Project number
 - Unique sample identification number and location.
 - Collection date/time (No time applied to QA/QC samples)
 - Analysis constituent
- Sampling Activity Logs- A log of sampling events will identify:
 - Sampling date
 - Separate times for collected samples and QA/QC samples recorded to the nearest minute
 - Unique sample identification number and location
 - Analysis constituent
 - Names of sampling personnel
 - Weather conditions (including precipitation amount)
 - Field analysis results
 - Other pertinent data

- Chain of Custody (COC) forms- All samples to be analyzed by a laboratory will be accompanied by a COC form provided by the laboratory. Only the sample collectors will sign the COC form over to the lab. COC procedures will be strictly adhered to for QA/QC purposes.
- Storm Water Quality Construction Inspection Checklists- When applicable, the Contractor's storm water inspector will document on the checklist that samples for non-visible pollutants were taken during a rain event.

7.7 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

QA/QC will involve accurately documenting all monitoring using appropriate field logs, following clean sampling techniques, and properly using COC forms for laboratory analyses. These procedures shall be implemented in accordance with Section 7.6 of this SWPPP. Additionally, analytical results will be verified to ensure that samples were analyzed completely and accurately. This data verification will include:

- Checking that all requested analyses were performed and all samples are accounted for.
- Checking that hold times were met and that the reporting levels meet or are lower than reporting levels stated by the laboratory.
- Checking data for outlier values, including typographical errors, unit reporting errors, or incomplete results. In these cases, the laboratory shall be followed up with to identify, clarify, and/or correct relevant errors.
- Comparing results with QA/QC results to check for contamination, precision, and accuracy. In cases when QA/QC criteria are not met, a written statement from the laboratory regarding the validity of the sample results shall be obtained. When deemed necessary, sample re-analysis shall be performed.

For an initial verification of laboratory or field analysis, duplicate samples will be collected at a rate of 10 percent or 1 duplicate per sampling event. The duplicate sample will be collected, handled, and analyzed using the same protocols as primary samples. A duplicate sample will be collected at each

location immediately after the primary sample has been collected. Duplicates will be collected where contamination is likely, not on the background sample. Duplicate samples will not influence any evaluations or conclusions; however, they will be used as a check on laboratory quality assurance.

Should the runoff/downgradient sample result in an elevated concentration for an analyte relative to its relevant receiving water quality objective, the BMPs, site conditions, and surrounding influences will be assessed to determine the probable cause for the elevated level. As determined by the site and data evaluation, appropriate BMPs will be repaired or modified to mitigate discharges of non-visual pollutant concentrations, or if necessary and feasible, contain all runoff on-site. Any revisions to the BMPs will be recorded as an amendment to the SWPPP.

7.8 Reporting Requirements and Records Retention

The Annual Report discussed in Section 1.7 shall contain all relevant information from the CSMP. This information shall include:

- A summary and evaluation of all sampling and analysis results, including original laboratory reports;
- The analytical method(s), method reporting unit(s), and MDL(s) of each analytical parameter. Analytical results that are less than the MDL must be reported as “less than the MDL” or “<MDL”;
- A summary of all corrective actions taken during the compliance year;
- Identification of any compliance activities or corrective actions that were not implemented;
- A summary of all violations of the General Permit;
- The individual(s) who performed facility inspections, sampling, visual observation (inspections), and/or measurements;
- The date, place, time of facility inspections, sampling, visual observation (inspections), and/or measurements, including precipitation; and
- The visual observations and sample collection exception records and reports.

All storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports shall be retained for a period of 3 years from the date of submittal or longer if required by the SARWQCB. Records shall be kept on Site in the Office Trailers (Figure B-2) while construction is ongoing. The records shall include the information in Section 1.5.

8. REFERENCES

California State Water Resources Control Board, 2009. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associate with construction and Land Disturbance Activities. Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ. NPDES No. CAS000002

California Stormwater Quality Association, 2010. Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook Portal: Construction. Appendix B, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Outline.

Water Environment Federation (WEF) and American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), 1998. Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23.

Appendix A: Construction General Permit

The Construction General Permit (2009-0009-DWQ) of the California State Water Resources Control Board can be found in its entirety at:

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml

A copy of the Permit is also available at the Ascon Landfill Site Office Trailers.

Appendix B: Original Permit Registration
Documents, As Submitted in July
2010



Vicinity Map

Figure B-1

Ascon Landfill Site
Huntington Beach, California

July 2010

Geosyntec
consultants



LEGEND	
Symbol	Description
	Ascon Landfill Site Boundary
	Chain Link Fence
	Swale and Detention Basin
	Berms
	Site Access Road
	Asphalt Paved Road
	Entrance/Exit Gates
	Concrete Driveway
	Site Office Trailers
	Paved Pad
	Direction of Drainage
	Stormwater Discharge Location
	Catch Basin
	Underground Drain Pipe
	Vegetation due to Hydroseeding, Fiber Rolls, and Underdrain at Toe of Slope
	Concrete V-ditch with underdrain
	Fiber Roll

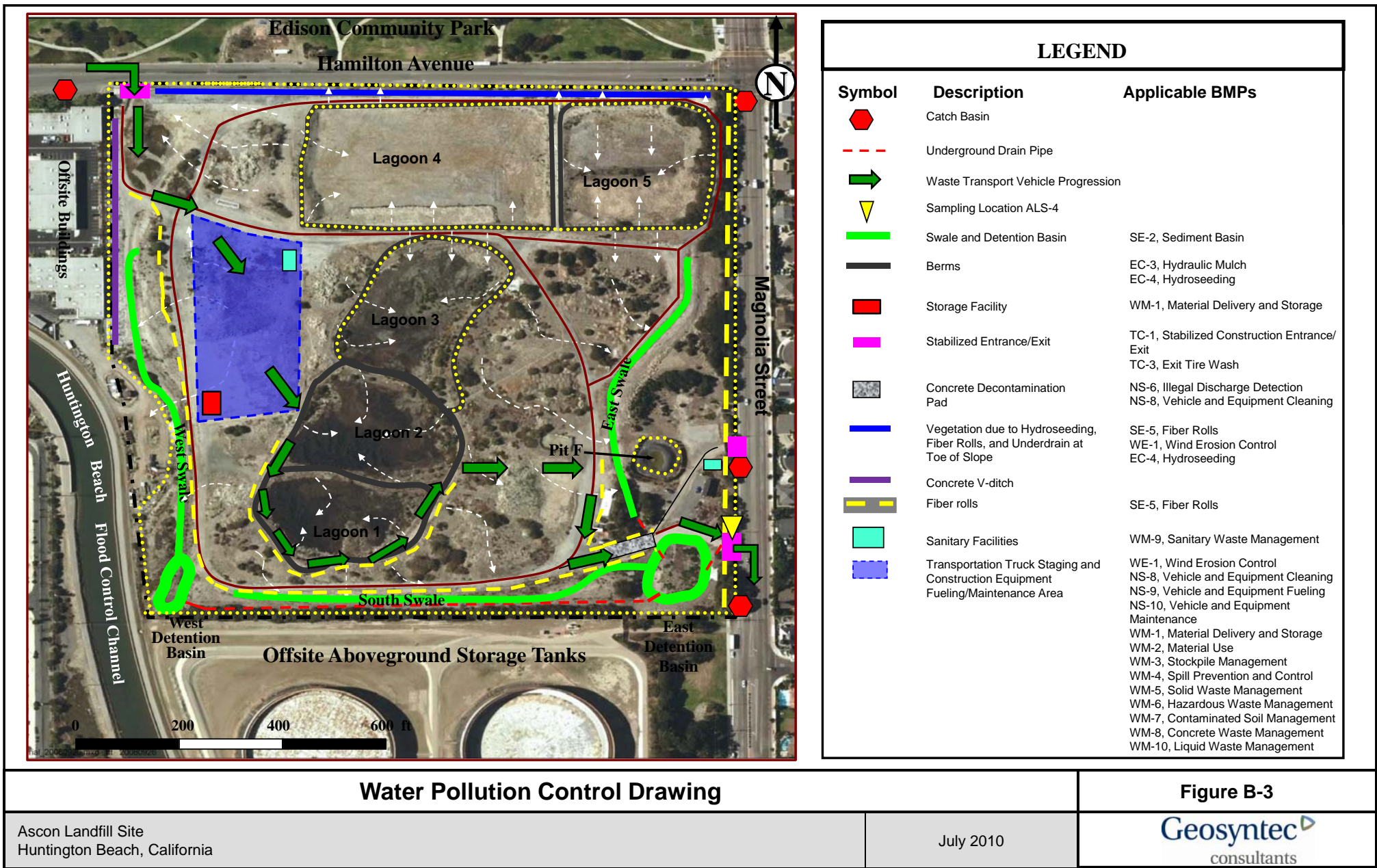
Facility Map (Existing Features)

Figure B-2

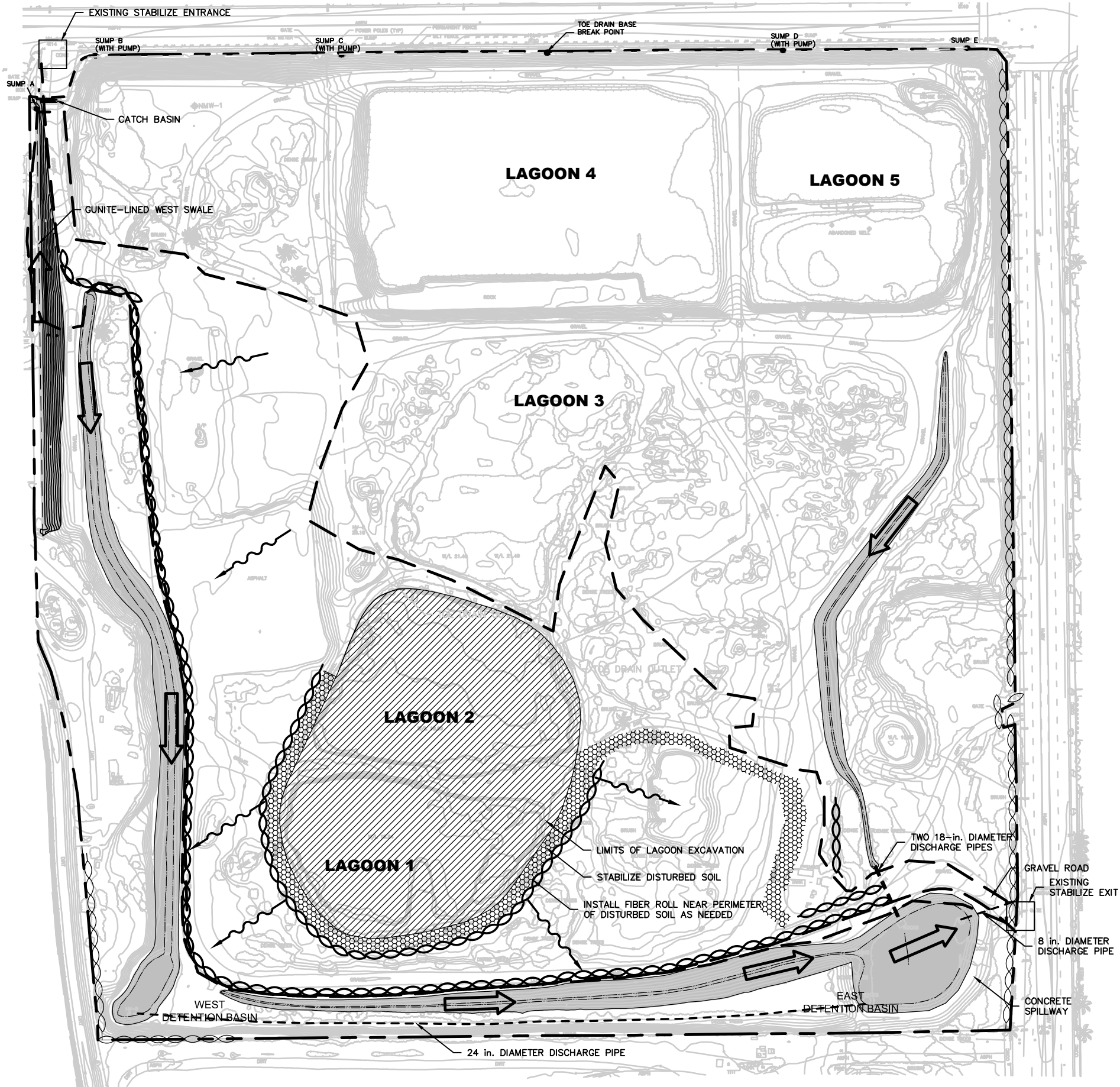
Ascon Landfill Site
Huntington Beach, California

July 2010

Geosyntec
consultants



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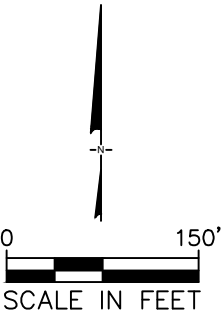


LEGEND

- 25.43 — EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY (FEET ABOVE M.S.L.)
- - - - - SITE LIMIT
- - - - - BOTTOM OF SWALE AND DETENTION BASIN (EXISTING)
- LIMIT OF GRADED SWALES AND SURFACE WASTER DETENTION BASINS (EXISTING)
- - - - - LIMIT OF DISTURBED AREA [11.1 AC]
- ▨ LIMITS OF LAGOON EVACUATION [3.12 AC]
- ▤ DISTURBED SOIL AREA [0.64 AC]
- ~ GENERAL SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION
- ➡ GENERAL FLOW OF STRUCTURAL SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs

BMPs (to be installed)

- ⊗ PROPOSED FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- ⊘ EXISTING FIBER ROLL



- NOTE:
1. APPLY DUST SUPPRESSION AS NEEDED TO DISTURBED AREAS

Geosyntec [®] consultants			
SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN – CONSTRUCTION SWPPP ASCON LANDFILL SITE HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIFORNIA			
DATE:	JULY 2010	FILE NO.	1243F002
PROJECT NO.	HC1243-02	FIGURE NO.	B-4

Sediment Risk Factor Worksheet		Entry
A) R Factor		
<p>Analyses of data indicated that when factors other than rainfall are held constant, soil loss is directly proportional to a rainfall factor composed of total storm kinetic energy (E) times the maximum 30-min intensity (I30) (Wischmeier and Smith, 1958). The numerical value of R is the average annual sum of EI30 for storm events during a rainfall record of at least 22 years. "Isoerodent" maps were developed based on R values calculated for more than 1000 locations in the Western U.S. Refer to the link below to determine the R factor for the project site.</p> <p>http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/LEW/lewCalculator.cfm</p>		
R Factor Value		14.35
B) K Factor (weighted average, by area, for all site soils)		
<p>The soil-erodibility factor K represents: (1) susceptibility of soil or surface material to erosion, (2) transportability of the sediment, and (3) the amount and rate of runoff given a particular rainfall input, as measured under a standard condition. Fine-textured soils that are high in clay have low K values (about 0.05 to 0.15) because the particles are resistant to detachment. Coarse-textured soils, such as sandy soils, also have low K values (about 0.05 to 0.2) because of high infiltration resulting in low runoff even though these particles are easily detached. Medium-textured soils, such as a silt loam, have moderate K values (about 0.25 to 0.45) because they are moderately susceptible to particle detachment and they produce runoff at moderate rates. Soils having a high silt content are especially susceptible to erosion and have high K values, which can exceed 0.45 and can be as large as 0.65. Silt-size particles are easily detached and tend to crust, producing high rates and large volumes of runoff. Use Site-specific data must be submitted.</p> <p>Site-specific K factor guidance</p>		
K Factor Value		0.45
C) LS Factor (weighted average, by area, for all slopes)		
<p>The effect of topography on erosion is accounted for by the LS factor, which combines the effects of a hillslope-length factor, L, and a hillslope-gradient factor, S. Generally speaking, as hillslope length and/or hillslope gradient increase, soil loss increases. As hillslope length increases, total soil loss and soil loss per unit area increase due to the progressive accumulation of runoff in the downslope direction. As the hillslope gradient increases, the velocity and erosivity of runoff increases. Use the LS table located in separate tab of this spreadsheet to determine LS factors. Estimate the weighted LS for the site prior to construction.</p> <p>LS Table</p>		
LS Factor Value		1.14
Watershed Erosion Estimate (=RxKxLS) in tons/acre		7.36
Site Sediment Risk Factor Low Sediment Risk: < 15 tons/acre Medium Sediment Risk: >=15 and <75 tons/acre High Sediment Risk: >= 75 tons/acre		Low

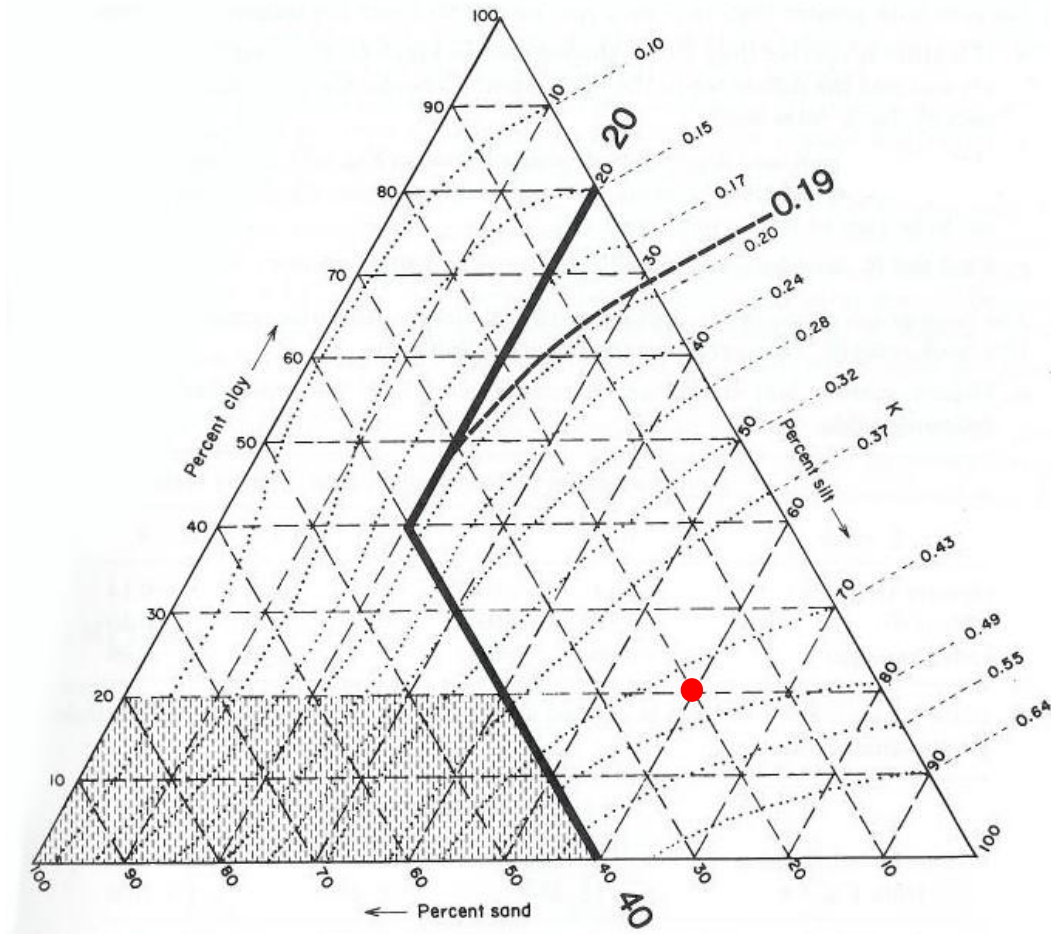
Receiving Water (RW) Risk Factor Worksheet	Entry	Score
A. Watershed Characteristics	yes/no	
<p>A.1. Does the disturbed area discharge (either directly or indirectly) to a 303(d)-listed waterbody impaired by sediment? (For help with impaired waterbodies please check the attached worksheet or visit the link below) or has a USEPA approved TMDL implementation plan for sediment?:</p> <p>2006 Approved Sediment-impaired WBs Worksheet</p> <p>http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/303d_lists2006_epa.shtml</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A.2. Does the disturbed area discharge to a waterbody with designated beneficial uses of SPAWN & COLD & MIGRATORY?</p> <p>http://www.ice.ucdavis.edu/geowbs/asp/wbquse.asp</p>	No	Low

Combined Risk Level Matrix				
		<u>Sediment Risk</u>		
		Low	Medium	High
<u>Receiving Water Risk</u>	Low	Level 1	Level 2	
	High	Level 2		Level 3

Project Sediment Risk: Low
 Project RW Risk: Low
 Project Combined Risk: **Level 1**

Soil Erodibility Factor (K)

The K factor can be determined by using the nomograph method, which requires that a particle size analysis (ASTM D-422) be done to determine the percentages of sand, very fine sand, silt and clay. Use the figure below to determine appropriate K value.



Erickson triangular nomograph used to estimate soil erodibility (K) factor. The figure above is the USDA nomograph used to determine the K factor for a soil, based on its texture (% silt plus very fine sand, % sand, % organic matter, soil structure, and permeability). *Nomograph from Erickson 1977 as referenced in Goldman et. al., 1986.*

Appendix C: SWPPP Amendment Log

Amendment Log

Project Name: Ascon Landfill Site IRM

Project Number: HC 1243

Amendment No.	Date	Brief Description of Amendment	Prepared and Approved By
1	01/26/11	The project scope has been updated to include IRM action on Lagoon 3 as of January 7, 2011, thus increasing the duration of the project as well as the limits of disturbance. This increase will raise the calculated project risk level to Risk Level 2, requiring necessary changes be made to the SWPPP. These changes have been made where appropriate in the SWPPP document.	Kim Williams, QSD

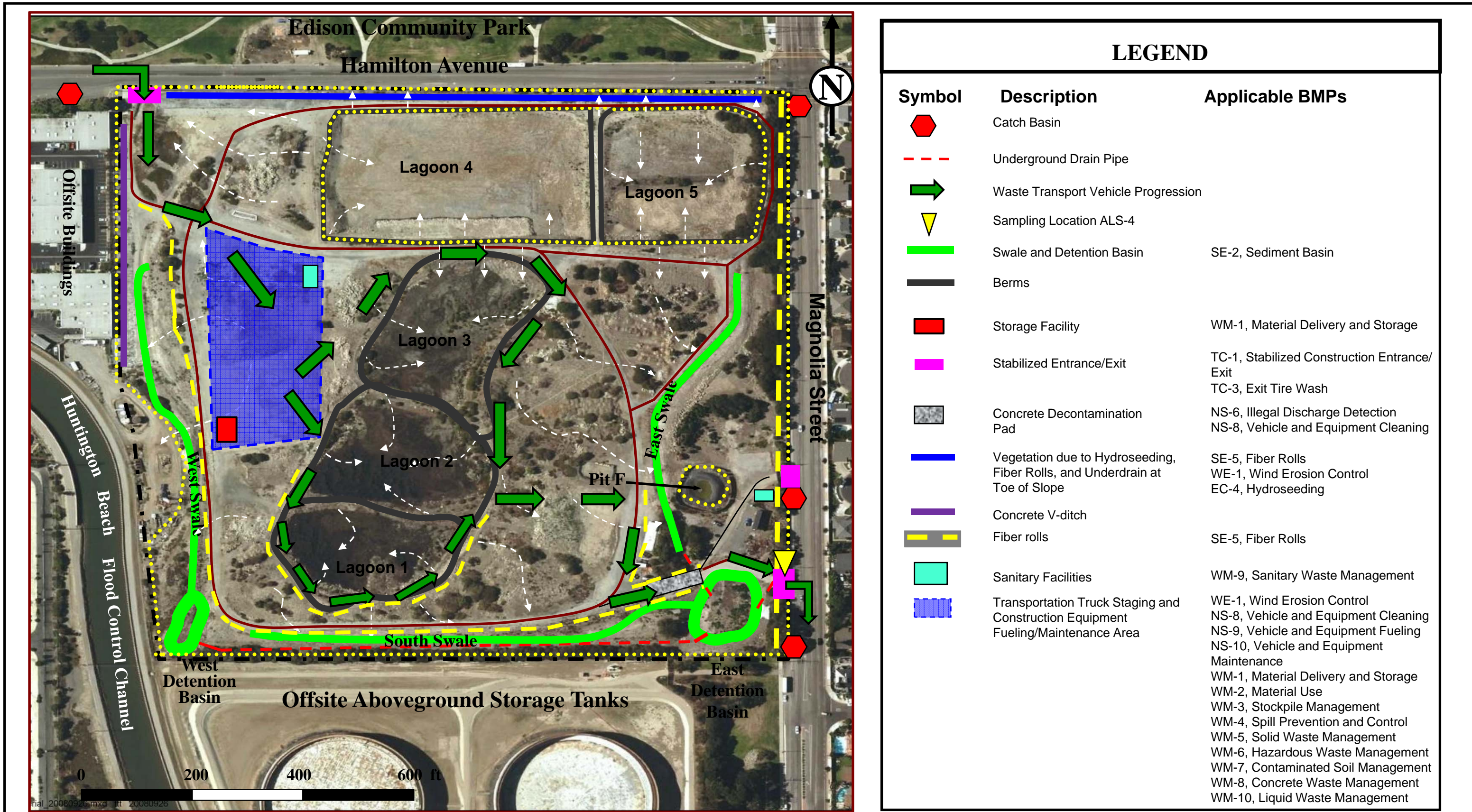
Appendix D: Changes to Permit Registration Documents

Log of Updated PRDs

The General Permit allows for the reduction or increase of the total acreage covered under the General Permit when a portion of the project is complete and/or conditions for termination of coverage have been met; when ownership of a portion of the project is purchased by a different entity; or when new acreage is added to the project.

Modified PRDs shall be filed electronically within 30 days of a reduction or increase in total disturbed area if a change in Permit covered acreage is to be sought. The SWPPP shall be modified appropriately, with all revisions and amendments recorded in Appendix C. Updated PRDs submitted electronically via SMARTS can be found in this Appendix.

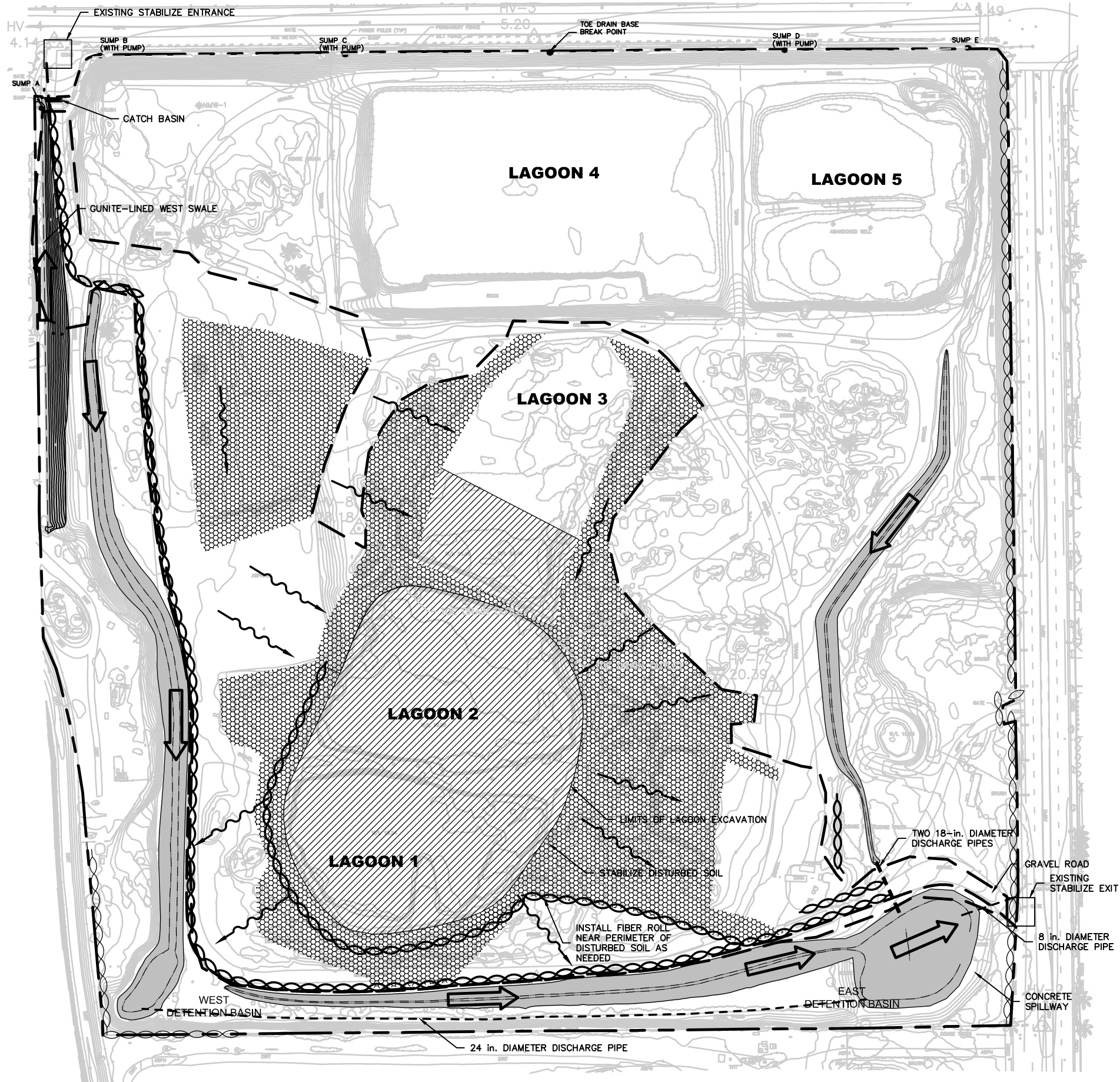
As of February 2, 2011, this Appendix includes updated Figures (Figures B-3 and B-4) and an updated risk assessment corresponding to the IRM scope changes and subsequent amended SWPPP. Appendix B contains the original PRDs as submitted in the original Notice of Intent from July 2010.



Water Pollution Control Drawing

Figure B-3

N:\CACADD\A\ASCON\ASCON-HC1243\FIGURES\1243F003.dwg 2/02/11 12:52 EConnerly

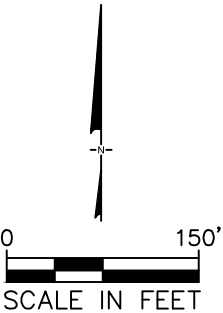


LEGEND

- 25.43 — EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY (FEET ABOVE M.S.L.)
- - - - - SITE LIMIT
- - - - - BOTTOM OF SWALE AND DETENTION BASIN (EXISTING)
- LIMIT OF GRADED SWALES AND SURFACE WASTER DETENTION BASINS (EXISTING)
- - - - - LIMIT OF DISTURBED AREA [13.3 AC]
- ▨ LIMITS OF LAGOON EVACUATION [3.68 AC]
- ▤ DISTURBED SOIL AREA [5.5 AC]
- ~ GENERAL SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION
- ➡ GENERAL FLOW OF STRUCTURAL SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs

BMPs (to be installed)

- ⊗ PROPOSED FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- ⊘ EXISTING FIBER ROLL



NOTE:
1. APPLY DUST SUPPRESSION AS NEEDED TO DISTURBED AREAS

Geosyntec [®] consultants			
REVISED SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN – CONSTRUCTION SWPPP ASCON LANDFILL SITE HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIFORNIA			
DATE:	JANUARY 2011	FILE NO.	1243F003
PROJECT NO.	HC1243-02	FIGURE NO.	B-4

Sediment Risk Factor Worksheet		Entry
A) R Factor		
<p>Analyses of data indicated that when factors other than rainfall are held constant, soil loss is directly proportional to a rainfall factor composed of total storm kinetic energy (E) times the maximum 30-min intensity (I30) (Wischmeier and Smith, 1958). The numerical value of R is the average annual sum of EI30 for storm events during a rainfall record of at least 22 years. "Isoerodent" maps were developed based on R values calculated for more than 1000 locations in the Western U.S. Refer to the link below to determine the R factor for the project site.</p> <p>http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/LEW/lewCalculator.cfm</p>		
R Factor Value		38.66
<p>The soil-erodibility factor K represents: (1) susceptibility of soil or surface material to erosion, (2) transportability of the sediment, and (3) the amount and rate of runoff given a particular rainfall input, as measured under a standard condition. Fine-textured soils that are high in clay have low K values (about 0.05 to 0.15) because the particles are resistant to detachment. Coarse-textured soils, such as sandy soils, also have low K values (about 0.05 to 0.2) because of high infiltration resulting in low runoff even though these particles are easily detached. Medium-textured soils, such as a silt loam, have moderate K values (about 0.25 to 0.45) because they are moderately susceptible to particle detachment and they produce runoff at moderate rates. Soils having a high silt content are especially susceptible to erosion and have high K values, which can exceed 0.45 and can be as large as 0.65. Silt-size particles are easily detached and tend to crust, producing high rates and large volumes of runoff. Use Site-specific data must be submitted.</p> <p>Site-specific K factor guidance</p>		
K Factor Value		0.45
C) LS Factor (weighted average, by area, for all slopes)		
<p>The effect of topography on erosion is accounted for by the LS factor, which combines the effects of a hillslope-length factor, L, and a hillslope-gradient factor, S. Generally speaking, as hillslope length and/or hillslope gradient increase, soil loss increases. As hillslope length increases, total soil loss and soil loss per unit area increase due to the progressive accumulation of runoff in the downslope direction. As the hillslope gradient increases, the velocity and erosivity of runoff increases. Use the LS table located in separate tab of this spreadsheet to determine LS factors. Estimate the weighted LS for the site prior to construction.</p> <p>LS Table</p>		
LS Factor Value		1.14
Watershed Erosion Estimate (=R x K x LS) in tons/acre		19.83258
Site Sediment Risk Factor		Medium
Low Sediment Risk: < 15 tons/acre		
Medium Sediment Risk: >=15 and <75 tons/acre		
High Sediment Risk: >= 75 tons/acre		

Receiving Water (RW) Risk Factor Worksheet		Entry	Score
A. Watershed Characteristics		yes/no	
<p>A.1. Does the disturbed area discharge (either directly or indirectly) to a 303(d)-listed waterbody impaired by sediment? (For help with impaired waterbodies please check the attached worksheet or visit the link below) or has a USEPA approved TMDL implementation plan for sediment?:</p> <p><u>2006 Approved Sediment-impaired WBs Worksheet</u></p> <p><u>http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/303d_lists2006_epa.shtml</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A.2. Does the disturbed area discharge to a waterbody with designated beneficial uses of SPAWN & COLD & MIGRATORY?</p> <p><u>http://www.ice.ucdavis.edu/geowbs/asp/wbquse.asp</u></p>		No	Low

Combined Risk Level Matrix			
<u>Receiving Water Risk</u>	<u>Sediment Risk</u>		
	Low	Medium	High
	Low	Level 2	
High	Level 2		Level 3

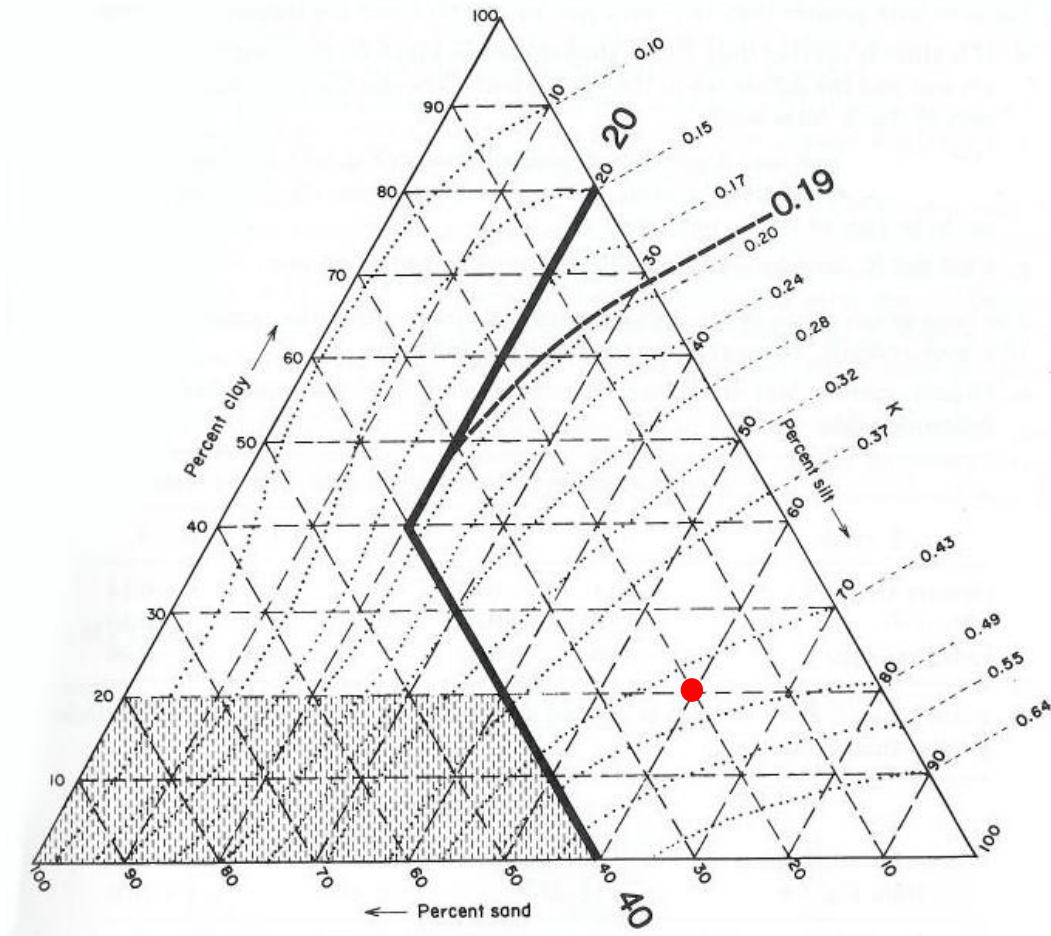
Project Sediment Risk: **Medium**

Project RW Risk: **Low**

Project Combined Risk: **Level 2**

Soil Erodibility Factor (K)

The K factor can be determined by using the nomograph method, which requires that a particle size analysis (ASTM D-422) be done to determine the percentages of sand, very fine sand, silt and clay. Use the figure below to determine appropriate K value.



Erickson triangular nomograph used to estimate soil erodibility (K) factor. The figure above is the USDA nomograph used to determine the K factor for a soil, based on its texture (% silt plus very fine sand, % sand, % organic matter, soil structure, and permeability). *Nomograph from Erickson 1977 as referenced in Goldman et. al., 1986.*

		Average Watershed Slope (%)																		
Sheet	Flow Length (ft)	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	40.0	50.0	60.0
	<3	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.48	0.53	0.58	0.63
	6	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.37	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.56	0.64	0.72	0.85	0.97	1.07
	9	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.45	0.51	0.56	0.67	0.80	0.91	1.13	1.31	1.47
	12	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.39	0.47	0.55	0.62	0.76	0.93	1.08	1.37	1.62	1.84
	15	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.40	0.49	0.58	0.67	0.84	1.04	1.24	1.59	1.91	2.19
	25	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.16	0.21	0.26	0.31	0.36	0.45	0.57	0.71	0.85	0.98	1.24	1.56	1.86	2.41	2.91	3.36
	50	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.21	0.30	0.38	0.46	0.54	0.70	0.91	1.15	1.40	1.64	2.10	2.67	3.22	4.24	5.16	5.97
	75	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.25	0.36	0.47	0.58	0.69	0.91	1.20	1.54	1.87	2.21	2.86	3.67	4.44	5.89	7.20	8.37
	100	0.05	0.09	0.15	0.28	0.41	0.55	0.68	0.82	1.10	1.46	1.88	2.31	2.73	3.57	4.59	5.58	7.44	9.13	10.63
	150	0.05	0.09	0.17	0.33	0.50	0.68	0.86	1.05	1.43	1.92	2.51	3.09	3.68	4.85	6.30	7.70	10.35	12.75	14.89
	200	0.06	0.10	0.18	0.37	0.57	0.79	1.02	1.25	1.72	2.34	3.07	3.81	4.56	6.04	7.88	9.67	13.07	16.16	18.92
	250	0.06	0.10	0.19	0.40	0.64	0.89	1.16	1.43	1.99	2.72	3.60	4.48	5.37	7.16	9.38	11.55	15.67	19.42	22.78
	300	0.06	0.10	0.20	0.43	0.69	0.98	1.28	1.60	2.24	3.09	4.09	5.11	6.15	8.23	10.81	13.35	18.17	22.57	26.51
	400	0.06	0.11	0.22	0.48	0.80	1.14	1.51	1.90	2.70	3.75	5.01	6.30	7.60	10.24	13.53	16.77	22.95	28.60	33.67
	600	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.56	0.96	1.42	1.91	2.43	3.52	4.95	6.67	8.45	10.26	13.94	18.57	23.14	31.89	39.95	47.18
	800	0.06	0.12	0.26	0.63	1.10	1.65	2.25	2.89	4.24	6.03	8.17	10.40	12.69	17.35	23.24	29.07	40.29	50.63	59.93
	1000	0.06	0.13	0.27	0.69	1.23	1.86	2.55	3.30	4.91	7.02	9.57	12.23	14.96	20.57	27.66	34.71	48.29	60.84	72.15

LS Factors for Construction Sites. *Table from Renard et. al., 1997.*

Appendix E: Ascon IRM Construction Schedule

Task	Start Date	End Date
Mobilization/Site Preparation	7/22/2010	7/29/2010
Erosion Control Measures/BMP	7/23/2010	4/29/2011
Site Grading	3/10/2011	3/23/2011
Demobilization	4/27/2011	4/29/2011

Appendix F: Ascon IRM Best Management Practices

List of Selected BMPS for Ascon Landfill IRM

	BMP
Erosion Control	EC-1, Scheduling
	EC-2, Preservation of Existing Vegetation
	EC-3, Hydraulic Mulch
	EC-4, Hydroseeding
Sediment Control	SE-1, Silt Fence
	SE-2, Sediment Basin
	SE-5, Fiber Rolls
Tracking Control	SE-7, Street Sweeping and Vacuuming
	TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit
	TC-3, Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash
Wind Erosion Control	WE-1, Wind Erosion Control
Non-Stormwater Controls	NS-1, Water Conservation Practices
	NS-6, Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge Detection and Reporting
	NS-7, Potable Water/Irrigation
	NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
	NS-9, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
	NS-10, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
Waste and Material Management	WM-1, Material Delivery and Storage
	WM-2, Material Use
	WM-3, Stockpile Management
	WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control
	WM-5, Solid Waste Management
	WM-6, Hazardous Waste Management
	WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management
	WM-8, Concrete Waste Management
	WM-9, Sanitary/Septic Waste Management
	WM-10, Liquid Waste Management

Insert CASQA BMP Factsheets here

Appendix G: Ascon IRM Inspection and BMP Checklists

**Risk Level 1, 2, 3
Visual Inspection Field Log Sheet**

Date and Time of Inspection:				Report Date:		
Inspection Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> Before predicted rain	<input type="checkbox"/> During rain event	<input type="checkbox"/> Following qualifying rain event	<input type="checkbox"/> Contained stormwater release	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly non-stormwater
Site Information						
Construction Site Name:						
Construction stage and completed activities:					Approximate area of exposed site:	
Weather and Observations						
Date Rain Predicted to Occur:				Predicted % chance of rain:		
Estimate storm beginning: _____		Estimate storm duration: _____		Estimate time since last storm: _____		Rain gauge reading: _____
(date and time)		(hours)		(days or hours)		(inches)
Observations: If yes identify location						
Odors Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						
Floating material Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						
Suspended Material Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						
Sheen Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						
Discolorations Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						
Turbidity Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						
Site Inspections						
Outfalls or BMPs Evaluated			Deficiencies Noted			
(add additional sheets or attached detailed BMP Inspection Checklists)						
Photos Taken:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Photo Reference IDs:			
Corrective Actions Identified (note if SWPPP/REAP change is needed)						
Inspector Information						
Inspector Name:				Inspector Title:		
Signature:					Date:	

Risk Level 2 Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheets			
Construction Site Name:		Date:	Time Start:
Sampler:			
Sampling Event Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-stormwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-visible pollutant
Field Meter Calibration			
pH Meter ID No./Desc.: Calibration Date/Time:		Turbidity Meter ID No./Desc.: Calibration Date/Time:	
Field pH and Turbidity Measurements			
Discharge Location Description	pH	Turbidity	Time
Grab Samples Collected			
Discharge Location Description	Sample Type		Time
Additional Sampling Notes:			
Time End:			

NAL or NEL Exceedance Evaluation Summary Report		Page ___ of ___
Project Name		
Project WDID		
Project Location		
Date of Exceedance		
Type of Exceedance	<p>NAL Daily Average <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity</p> <p>NEL Daily Average <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____</p>	
Measurement or Analytical Method	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Field meter (Sensitivity: _____)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lab method (specify) _____ (Reporting Limit: _____) (MDL: _____)</p>	
Calculated Daily Average	<p><input type="checkbox"/> pH _ pH units</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity __ NTU</p>	
Rain Gauge Measurement	_____ inches	
Compliance Storm Event	_____ inches (5-year, 24-hour event)	
Visual Observations on Day of Exceedance		

NAL or NEL Exceedance Evaluation Summary Report		Page ____ of ____
Description of BMPs in Place at Time of Event		
Initial Assessment of Cause		
Corrective Actions Taken (deployed after exceedance)		
Additional Corrective Actions Proposed		
Report Completed By	<hr/> (Print Name, Title)	
Signature	<hr/>	

Appendix H: Notice of Non-Compliance

Notice of Non-Compliance

To: _____

Date: _____

Subject: Notice of Non-Compliance

Project Name: _____ Ascon Landfill Site IRM

Project Number/Location: _____

In accordance with the NPDES Statewide Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity, the following instance of discharge is noted:

Date, time, and location of discharge

Nature of the operation that caused the discharge

Initial assessment of any impact cause by the discharge

Existing BMP(s) in place prior to discharge event

Date of deployment and type of BMPs deployed after the discharge.

Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and/or prevent recurrence of the discharge

Implementation and maintenance schedule for any affected BMPs

If further information or a modification to the above schedule is required, notify the contact person below.

Name of Contact Person

Title

Company

Telephone Number

Signature

Date

Appendix I: Field Training Logs

Trained Contractor Personnel Log

Storm Water Management Training Log

Project Name: Ascon Landfill IRM
Project Number/Location: 21641 Magnolia St. Huntington Beach, CA 92646

Storm Water Management Topic: (check as appropriate)

- ☐ Erosion Control ☐ Sediment Control
☐ Wind Erosion Control ☐ Tracking Control
☐ Non-storm water management ☐ Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control
☐ Storm Water Sampling

Specific Training Objective: _____

Location: _____ Date: _____

Instructor: _____ Telephone: _____

Course Length (hours): _____

Attendee Roster (attach additional forms if necessary)

Name	Company	Phone

Name	Company	Phone

COMMENTS:

Appendix J: Responsible Parties

Authorization of Approved Signatories

Project Name: Ascon Landfill IRM

Project Number: _____

"I hereby certify that the following individuals have legal authority to sign, certify, and electronically submit Permit Registration Documents and Notices of Termination on my behalf. These Approved Signatories also have authority to authorize Data Submitters to enter data on my behalf. I understand that this authorization does not void or transfer my responsibility for project compliance. "

Name of Personnel	Project Role	Company	Signature	Date
Steve Howe	Deputy PM, QSP	Project Navigator, Ltd.		
Tamara Zeier	PM, QSP			


LRP's Signature

07/06/2010
Date

Mr. Glenn Anderson, Owner
LRP's Name and Title

(925) 543-2367
Telephone Number

Appendix K: Notice of Termination



California Regional Water Quality Control Board



Linda S. Adams
Acting Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Santa Ana Region

3737 Main St., Suite 500 Riverside, California 92501

Phone: 951-782-4130 Fax: 951-781-6288 Email: stormwater@waterboards.ca.gov

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana>

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

05/16/2011

Steven Howe
Project Navigator, Ltd.
One Pointe Drive
Brea CA 92821

WDID Number: **8 30C359184**

Site/Facility Info: Ascon Landfill Site Interin Removal Measure
21641 Magnolia St
Huntington Beach CA 92646

Review Date: **05/16/2011**

NOT Effective Date: **04/28/2011**

Dear Permittee:

This letter is to inform you that we have approved the Notice of Termination (NOT) of Coverage under the Statewide Storm Water General Permit for WDID number as referenced above. Please keep this letter as proof of termination under the Statewide Storm Water General Permit. Should site conditions change such that coverage under the Storm Water General Permit is again necessary, you must submit a new Notice of Intent, site map, and appropriate fee.

Please note if there are applicable unpaid invoice(s) when the NOT is approved, all outstanding invoices are required to be paid in full. If you have any questions regarding fees, please contact the Fee Unit at (916) 341-5247.

If you have any further questions, please contact the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region at 951-782-4130.

Sincerely,

Michelle Beckwith
Santa Ana Region

Appendix L: Rain Event Action Plans

Date: _____ 20 _____

WDID Number: _____

APPENDIX 3: REAP TEMPLATES

Rain Event Action Plan (REAP) Grading and Land Development Phase

Preparation of land for utility installation and vertical building including clearing and grubbing, demolition, blasting or rock crushing, if necessary, and soil excavation and mass grading. This form is to be reviewed and completed by the qualified SWPPP practitioner within 48 hours prior to a rain event during the Grading and Land Development Phase.

Site Information:

Site Name, City and Zip Code _____

☐ Risk Level 2

☐ Risk Level 3

Site Storm Water Manager Information:

Name, Company and Emergency Phone Number (24/7)

Erosion and Sediment Control Provider – Labor Force Contracted for the Site:

Name, Company and Emergency Phone Number (24/7)

Storm Water Sampling Agent Information:

Name, Company and Emergency Phone Number (24/7)

Activities Associated with Land Surface Development

Check ALL the boxes below that apply to your site.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation Removal | <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation Salvage-Harvest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rough Grade | <input type="checkbox"/> Finish Grade | <input type="checkbox"/> Blasting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soil Amendment(s): | <input type="checkbox"/> Over Excavation (____ ft) | <input type="checkbox"/> Soils Testing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Crushing | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion and Sediment Control | <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equip. Maintenance/Fueling | <input type="checkbox"/> Material Delivery and Storage | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Trades Active on Site During Land Surface Development

Check ALL the boxes below that apply to your site.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> Grading Contractor | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion and Sediment Control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Storm Drain Improvement | <input type="checkbox"/> Water, Sewer, Electric Utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor – Soils Technician |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Street Improvements | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Products | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Station Provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Material Delivery | <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Fueling/Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> Laborers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Trade Contractor Information Provided

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational Material Handout | <input type="checkbox"/> Tailgate Meetings | <input type="checkbox"/> Training Workshop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contractual Language | <input type="checkbox"/> Fines and Penalties | <input type="checkbox"/> Signage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Rain Event Action Plan (REAP)

Grading and Land Development Phase

Predicted Rain Event Triggered Actions

Below is a list of suggested actions for this project phase. Each active Trade should check all material storage areas, stockpiles, waste management areas, vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance, areas of active soil disturbance, and areas of active work to ensure the proper implementation of BMPs. Project-wide BMPs should be checked and cross-referenced to the BMP progress map.

Trade or Activity	Suggested action(s) to review before rain event
<input type="checkbox"/> Information & Scheduling	<input type="checkbox"/> Inform trade supervisors of predicted rain <input type="checkbox"/> Check scheduled activities and rescheduled as needed <input type="checkbox"/> Alert erosion/sediment control provider <input type="checkbox"/> Alert sample collection contractor (if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule staff for extended rain inspections (including weekends & holidays) <input type="checkbox"/> Check Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) material stock <input type="checkbox"/> Review BMP map <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Material storage areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Material under cover or in sheds (ex: treated woods and metals) <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter control around stockpiles <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Waste management areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Dumpsters closed <input type="checkbox"/> Drain holes plugged <input type="checkbox"/> Recycling bins covered <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary stations bermed and protected from tipping <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Trade operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Exterior operations shut down for event (ex: no concrete pours or paving) <input type="checkbox"/> Do not apply soil treatments (ex: fertilizer) within 24 hours of event <input type="checkbox"/> Materials and equipment (ex: tools) properly stored and covered <input type="checkbox"/> Waste and debris disposed in covered dumpsters or removed from site <input type="checkbox"/> Trenches and excavations protected <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter controls around disturbed areas <input type="checkbox"/> Cover and berm fueling and repair areas <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Site ESC BMPs	<input type="checkbox"/> Adequate capacity in sediment basins and traps <input type="checkbox"/> Site perimeter controls in place <input type="checkbox"/> Catch basin and drop inlet protection in place <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy temporary erosion control on inactive areas <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy temporary perimeter control around disturbed areas or stockpiles <input type="checkbox"/> Sweep roads; stabilize site ingress and egress points <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete rinse out area	<input type="checkbox"/> Adequate capacity for rain <input type="checkbox"/> Cover wash-out bins <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____

<input type="checkbox"/> Spill and drips	<input type="checkbox"/> Clean up all incident spills and drips, including paint, stucco, fuel, and oil <input type="checkbox"/> Empty drip pans <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other / Discussion / Diagrams	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1; border-right: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ </div> </div>
<p>I certify under penalty of law that this Rain Event Action Plan (REAP) will be performed in accordance with the General Permit by me or under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the 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.</p>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Site Storm Water Manager Signature (Use ink please) Date: _____ </div> </div> </div>	

Date: _____ 20 _____

WDID Number: _____

Rain Event Action Plan (REAP)

Post – Construction Phase

Final landscaping and site stabilization, material removal, and post construction obligation installation such as storm drain inlet stenciling. This form to be reviewed and completed by the qualified SWPPP practitioner within 48 hours prior to a rain event during the Post-Construction Phase.

Site Information:

Site Name, City and Zip Code

☐ Risk Level 2

☐ Risk Level 3

Site Storm Water Manager Information:

Name, Company and Emergency Phone Number (24/7)

Erosion and Sediment Control Provider – Labor Force Contracted for the Site:

Name, Company and Emergency Phone Number (24/7)

Storm Water Sampling Agent Information:

Name, Company and Emergency Phone Number (24/7)

Activities Associated with Site Post Construction

Check ALL the boxes below that apply to your site.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stabilization | <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation Establishment | <input type="checkbox"/> E&S Control BMP Removal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finish Grade | <input type="checkbox"/> Storage Yard/ Material Removal | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Installation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Painting and Touch-Up | <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation System Testing | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Installation of Post-Construction BMPs:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Inlet Stencils | <input type="checkbox"/> Inlet Filtration | <input type="checkbox"/> Perm. Water Quality Ponds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Trades Active on During Site Post Construction

Check ALL the boxes below that apply to your site.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Material Delivery | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Installation | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion and Sediment Control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation System Installation | <input type="checkbox"/> BMP Installation | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Station Provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pool Installation | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Feature Installation | <input type="checkbox"/> Laborers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Painting | <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Fueling | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Home Owner and HOA Information Provided

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational Material Handout | <input type="checkbox"/> Door Hangers | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational Workshop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational Material Mailings | <input type="checkbox"/> Fines and Penalties | <input type="checkbox"/> Signage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Postings | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Rain Event Action Plan (REAP)

Post – Construction Phase

Predicted Rain Event Triggered Actions

Below is a list of suggested actions for this project phase. Each active Trade should check all material storage areas, stockpiles, waste management areas, vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance, areas of active soil disturbance, and areas of active work to ensure the proper implementation of BMPs. Project-wide BMPs should be checked and cross-referenced to the BMP progress map.

Trade or Activity	Suggested action(s) to review before rain event
<input type="checkbox"/> Information & Scheduling	<input type="checkbox"/> Inform trade supervisors of predicted rain <input type="checkbox"/> Check scheduled activities and rescheduled as needed <input type="checkbox"/> Alert erosion/sediment control provider <input type="checkbox"/> Alert sample collection contractor (if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule staff for extended rain inspections (including weekends & holidays) <input type="checkbox"/> Check Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) material stock <input type="checkbox"/> Review BMP map <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Material storage areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Material under cover or in sheds (ex: treated woods and metals) <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter control around stockpiles <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Waste management areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Dumpsters closed <input type="checkbox"/> Drain holes plugged <input type="checkbox"/> Recycling bins covered <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary stations bermed and protected from tipping <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Trade operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Exterior operations shut down for event (ex: no concrete pours or paving) <input type="checkbox"/> Do not apply soil treatments (ex: fertilizer) within 24 hours of event <input type="checkbox"/> Materials and equipment (ex: tools) properly stored and covered <input type="checkbox"/> Waste and debris disposed in covered dumpsters or removed from site <input type="checkbox"/> Trenches and excavations protected <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter controls around disturbed areas <input type="checkbox"/> Cover and berm fueling and repair areas <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Site ESC BMPs	<input type="checkbox"/> Adequate capacity in sediment basins and traps <input type="checkbox"/> Site perimeter controls in place <input type="checkbox"/> Catch basin and drop inlet protection in place <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy temporary erosion control on inactive areas <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy temporary perimeter control around disturbed areas or stockpiles <input type="checkbox"/> Sweep roads; stabilize site ingress and egress points <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete rinse out area	<input type="checkbox"/> Adequate capacity for rain <input type="checkbox"/> Cover wash-out bins <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____

<input type="checkbox"/> Spill and drips	<input type="checkbox"/> Clean up all incident spills and drips, including paint, stucco, fuel, and oil <input type="checkbox"/> Empty drip pans <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other / Discussion / Diagrams	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
<p>I certify under penalty of law that this Rain Event Action Plan (REAP) will be performed in accordance with the General Permit by me or under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the 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.</p>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> _____ Site Storm Water Manager Signature (Use ink please) </div> <div style="width: 35%;"> Date: _____ </div> </div>	