

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
81 Higuera Street, Suite 200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-5427

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 00-026
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0048739
Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 442004002

For

RMC PACIFIC MATERIALS INC.
OLYMPIA SAND PLANT
Santa Cruz County

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (hereafter Board), finds:

1. RMC Pacific Materials, Inc. (hereafter Discharger), owns and operates Olympia Sand Plant. The Olympia Sand Plant is an open pit sand quarry and processing facility, where raw material is dry-quarried, screened, and washed. The facility is located in Santa Cruz County at 57450 Zayante Road, approximately one-mile northeast of the community of Felton (T10S, R2W, Section 14, MD B&M), as shown on Attachment "A" of this Order.
 - A high flow discharge pipe from Stock Pile settling pond to distribution box at No Name Pond (no direct discharge to No Name Pond).
 - Three unnamed settling ponds receive approximately 500,000 gpd of wash water. The three ponds are connected in series. Wash water flows from the last settling pond to the Water Supply Pond. Water is lost in the system due to seepage and evaporation.
2. On December 13, 1999, Discharger submitted an application for authorization to continue to discharge wastes under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The Board last issued NPDES Permit No. CA0048739 on February 11, 1994 (Order No. 94-09).
 - The Water Supply Pond supplies water to the Wash Plant. The Water Supply Pond receives "make-up" water from three separate sources: a well, a spring, and from the Stock Pile settling pond.
3. Discharger's quarry operations consist of dry quarrying, screening, washing, and stockpiling sand. On-site facilities related to management of material washwater consists of:
 - Olympia Sand Plant is shown on Attachment "A" and "B" of this Order. The facility water flow diagram is shown on Attachment "C" of this Order.
 - A wash water settling pond (known as the Stock Pile settling pond) receives seepage from stock piled sand. Flow from the stock piled sand is approximately 40,000 gallons per day (gpd).
 - An overflow bypass circuit redirects Stock Pile settling pond water back to Olympia Sand Plant and then to an excavation pit where it is retained onsite.
4. An unnamed, naturally occurring spring surfaces within the plant operations area and flows through a small drainage ditch to a distribution box at No Name Pond, as shown on Attachment "B" and "C" of this Order. This spring could potentially be degraded by plant operations. Discharge to distribution box during the dry season (designated P1) consists of spring water and dust control runoff from the facility. The distribution box flow is released to Zayante Creek at a point designated as P2. Zayante Creek empties into the San Lorenzo River

- approximately one-mile southwest of the discharge point.
5. During the wet season the discharge from P2 is a combination of storm water runoff, spring flows, and material wash water.
 6. Federal Regulations for storm water discharges were promulgated by the U.S. EPA on November 19, 1990. The regulations [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124] require specific categories of industrial activities (including quarrying activities) which discharge storm water associated with industrial activities to obtain a NPDES permit and to implement Best Management Practices to control pollutants in industrial storm water discharges.
 7. On-site storm water runoff and material washwater are regulated under this discharge permit.
 8. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Board classify this discharge as a minor discharge.
 9. The Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin, (Basin Plan) was adopted by the Board on November 17, 1989 (revised in September 1994), and approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) on August 16, 1990. The Basin Plan incorporates statewide plans and policies by reference and contains a strategy for protecting beneficial uses of State waters.
 10. Present and potential beneficial uses of Zayante Creek are: ^{BP}
 - a. Municipal and domestic supply;
 - b. Agricultural supply;
 - c. Industrial process supply;
 - d. Ground water recharge;
 - e. Water contact recreation;
 - f. Non-contact water recreation;
 - g. Wildlife habitat;
 - h. Cold freshwater habitat;
 - i. Migration of aquatic organisms;
 - j. Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development;
 - k. Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance;
 11. Present and anticipated beneficial uses of groundwater in the vicinity of the discharge include: ^{BP}
 - l. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species;
 - m. Freshwater replenishment; and,
 - n. Commercial and sport fishing.
 12. According to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service at least two species are documented to exist in Zyante Creek that are listed as "Threatened" pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act. The two species are the Coho Salmon and Steelhead Trout. Therefore, the present and potential beneficial use designations of the Zyante Creek include "Threatened" species.
 13. State Board regulations concerning discharge of mining wastes are contained in Article 7, Chapter 15, Division 3, Title 23, of the California Code of Regulations.
 14. Waste Discharge Requirements for this discharge are exempt from provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.
 15. A permit and the privilege to discharge waste into waters of the State is conditional upon the discharge complying with provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and of the Clean Water Act (as amended or as supplemented by implementing guidelines and regulations) and with any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, to protect beneficial uses, and to prevent nuisance.
 16. The Regional Board's consideration of water quality based effluent limitations includes whole effluent toxicity pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44 (d). These regulations require that water quality based effluent limitations be established for discharges which cause, have the reasonable

potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of State water quality standards.

17. The Clean Water Enforcement and Pollution Prevention Act of 1999 (Senate Bill 709, also referred to as the "Migden Bill") became effective January 1, 2000. This Act requires the Regional Board to impose mandatory penalties for certain violations. Failure to comply with NPDES Permit requirements and conditions may result in significant enforcement action by the Regional Board.
18. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. Compliance with this Order should assure conditions are met and mitigate any potential changes in water quality as a result of discharges from the facility.
19. On April 12, 2000, the Board notified the Discharger and interested persons of its intent to reissue waste discharge requirements for the discharge, provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations and scheduled a public hearing.
20. In a public hearing on May 19, 2000, the Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and found this Order consistent with the above findings.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to authority in Section 13377 of the California Water Code, that RMC Pacific Materials, Inc., its agents, successors, and assigns, may discharge waste from its Olympia Sand Plant provided it complies with the following:

(General permit conditions, definitions and the method of determining compliance are contained in the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits," dated January 1985.)

Throughout the proposed Order and Monitoring and Reporting Program, superscripts are provided to indicate the source of requirements specified. The superscripts are defined as follows:

BP = Basin Plan

CFR = Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 122, 123, and 124
 BPJ = Best Professional Judgement
 EPA = Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (U.S. EPA/505/2-90-001/March 1991)
 CWC = California Water Code

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge of wastes other than material washwater, spring water, dust control runoff, and quarry site storm runoff is prohibited.
2. Discharge of material washwater, spring water, dust control runoff, and/or quarry site storm water runoff to Zayante Creek at locations other than Discharge Points P1 and P2, as shown on Attachment "B" of this Order, is prohibited, unless regulated under separate discharge permit.
3. Bypass of settling ponds is prohibited.
4. Creation of a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code (CWC), is prohibited.^{CWC}
5. Adverse affects of the discharge to beneficial uses of water or threatened or endangered species is prohibited.
6. Discharge of fuels, grease, or oils to settling ponds shown on Attachment "B" and "C" of this Order, or Zayante Creek is prohibited.
7. The discharge of radioactive substances is prohibited.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Effluent limitations apply at point P1 as shown on Attachment "B" prior to mixing with outflow of No Name Pond.

1. Discharge shall not exceed a 30-day average limit of 50 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of total suspended solids or a daily maximum of 100 mg/l of total suspended solids.^{BPJ}

2. Discharge shall not exceed a daily maximum of 0.3 mg/l for Settleable Solids.^{BPJ}
3. Effluent shall not exceed the limits in Tables A and B, below:

Table A^{BP}

Constituent	Units	Annual Mean Concentration ¹
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	500
Chloride	mg/l	50
Sulfate	mg/l	100
Boron	mg/l	0.2
Sodium	mg/l	40

¹ To ensure compliance with annual mean concentration limits, a minimum of four samples in a one-year period must be analyzed.

Table B^{BP}

Constituent	Units	Maximum Daily Concentrations ¹
Aluminum	mg/l	1.0
Arsenic	mg/l	0.05
Barium	mg/l	1.0
Cadmium	mg/l	0.0004 ^{1,2,3}
Chromium	mg/l	0.05 ^{1,3}
Copper	mg/l	0.01 ^{1,2,3}
Lead	mg/l	0.03 ^{1,2,3}
Mercury (inorganic)	mg/l	0.0002 ^{1,2}
Nickel	mg/l	0.1 ^{1,2,3}
Selenium	mg/l	0.01 ^{2,4}
Silver	mg/l	0.05 ³
Zinc	mg/l	0.004 ^{1,2,3}

* Metal limits are either Basin Plan objectives, or continued from Order No. 94-09, whichever is more stringent.

¹ These limits apply when hardness of discharge is 100 mg/l or less as CaCO₃

² These are 4-day average concentration limits.

³ Expressed as dissolved metal.

⁴ Expressed as total recoverable metal.

⁴ All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in

human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. Use of indicator organisms, analyses of species diversity, population density, growth anomalies, bioassays of appropriate duration or other appropriate methods as specified by the Regional Board will determine compliance with this objective (see toxicity based Effluent Limitations 6 and 7, below).^{BP}

5. Survival of test organisms exposed to 100 percent effluent shall not be significantly reduced when compared to the survival of control organisms using a t-test. Compliance with this acute whole effluent toxicity limit will be assessed using U.S. EPA's Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA/600-4-91-002, 1994), or subsequent editions.^{EPA}
6. Effluent shall not exhibit chronic toxicity at more than 1.0 TUc (chronic toxicity unit).^{EPA}

C. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY REQUIREMENTS

Whole Effluent Toxicity samples shall be collected a point P1 as shown on Attachment "B" prior to mixing with outflow of No Name Pond.

1. Test Species and Methods

- a. The Discharger shall conduct short-term toxicity tests on flow-weighted 24-hour composite effluent samples using the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test), fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test), and green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (growth test). Testing shall be conducted according to the attached monitoring and reporting program or any subsequent revisions thereof.
- b. The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (EPA/600-4-91-002, 1994), or subsequent editions.
- c. The Discharger shall report acute fathead minnow test results based on mortality data

derived from the chronic test as specified in the above U.S. EPA methodology.

2. Definition of Acute Toxicity:

Acute toxicity tests are short-term tests designed to measure the effects of agents on aquatic species during a short portion of their life span. Acute toxicity tests most often measure effects on survival over a 24 to 96 hour period using a concentration-response relationship. Acute toxicity is defined as significantly reduced survival of test organisms at 100 percent effluent compared to a control using a statistical t-test.

- a. The fathead minnow shall be used to measure acute toxicity and the results shall be reported as pass (P) or fail (F) when using a statistical t-test.

3. Definition of Chronic Toxicity:

Chronic toxicity measures a sub-lethal effect (e.g., reduced growth) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent compared to that of the control organisms. The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the maximum tested concentration in a medium which does not cause known adverse effects upon chronic exposure in the species in question (i.e. the highest effluent concentration to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms; e.g., the highest concentration of a toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls). Examples of chronic toxicity include but are not limited to measurements of toxicant effects on reproduction, growth, and sublethal effects that can include behavioral, physiological, and biochemical effects. Test results shall be reported in TUc, where $TUc = 100/NOEC$. For this discharge, chronic toxicity is defined by an exceedance of a chronic toxicity discharge limitation specified in Part B. 7 of this permit.

4. Quality Assurance

The chronic in-stream waste concentration (IWC) for this discharge is 100 percent effluent. Whole effluent toxicity testing shall be

conducted at the IWC. If toxicity and/or mortality are determined at the IWC, the full dilution series shall be performed to derive a toxicity curve. A series of five dilutions and a control shall be tested in the event of toxicity and/or mortality. The dilution series shall include 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50, 75 percent of the chronic IWC for this discharge.

- a. Concurrent testing with reference toxicants shall be conducted.
 - b. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as effluent toxicity tests (i.e., same test duration, etc.).
 - c. If either the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within approximately 14 days.
 - d. Control and dilution water should be used as described in the test methods manual. If dilution water is different from culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be tested.
- ## 5. Preparation of Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan

The discharger shall submit to the Executive Officer an initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) workplan [approximately 1-2 pages] within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. This workplan shall describe steps that the Discharger intends to follow in the event that toxicity (as defined) is detected, and should include at minimum:

- a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, treatment system efficiency;
- b. A description of the facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the treatment facility, and

? (B.6) 1.0 TUc

- c. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, who (e.g., contract laboratory, etc.) will conduct the TIE.

6. Additional (Accelerated) Toxicity Testing

- a. If toxicity (as defined) is detected, then the discharger shall conduct six additional tests, one approximately every 14 days, over a 12-week period. Effluent sampling for the first test of the six additional tests shall commence within approximately 24 hours of receipt of the test results exceeding a chronic toxicity discharge limitation;
- b. However, if implementation of the initial investigation TRE workplan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the discharger shall conduct only the first test of the six additional tests required above. If toxicity (as defined) is not detected in this first test, the discharger may return to the normal sampling frequency required in Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. 00-026. If toxicity (as defined) is detected in this first test, then Part C.6 of this permit shall apply.
- c. If toxicity (as defined) is not detected in any of the six additional tests required above, then the Discharger may return to the normal sampling frequency required in Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. 00-026.

7. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation/Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TRE/TIE)

- a. If toxicity (as defined) is detected in any of the six additional tests, then, based on an evaluation of the test results and additional available information, the Executive Officer may determine that the discharger shall initiate a TRE, in accordance with the discharger's initial investigation TRE workplan and Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TREs) (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989). Moreover, the discharger shall develop a detailed TRE workplan and shall submit this workplan to the Executive

Officer for approval. The TRE workplan shall include:

- i. Further actions to investigate/identify the cause(s) of toxicity,
 - ii. Actions the discharger has taken/will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge, to correct the noncompliance, and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity, and
 - iii. A schedule under which these actions will be implemented.
- b. As part of this TRE process, the discharger may initiate a TIE using the test methods manuals, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA/600/R-92/081 (Phase III), to identify the cause(s) of toxicity.
 - i. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required by Part C.6 of this permit, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE.

8. Reporting

- a. The Discharger shall submit a full report of toxicity test results. A full report shall consist of:
 - i. Toxicity test results,
 - ii. Dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test, and
 - iii. Acute and/or chronic toxicity discharge limitations (or value).
- b. Toxicity test results shall be reported according to the test methods manual chapter on Report Preparation. The discharger shall submit the data according to the schedule in Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. 00-026.
- c. If the initial investigation TRE workplan is used to determine that additional (accelerated) toxicity testing is unnecessary, these results shall be submitted with the monitoring report for the month in which

investigations conducted under the TRE workplan occurred.

- d. Within 14 days of receipt of test results exceeding a chronic toxicity discharge limitation (or value), the discharger shall provide written notification to the Executive Officer of:
 - i. Findings of the TRE or other investigation to identify the cause(s) of toxicity,
 - ii. Actions the Discharger has taken/will take, to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity,
 - iii. When corrective actions, including a TRE, have not been completed, a schedule under which corrective actions will be implemented, or
 - iv. The reason for not taking corrective action, if no action has been taken.

D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

(Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This permit considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge to the receiving water.)

The combined discharge (No Name Pond flow, spring flow, storm water runoff, and plant washwater) enters Zayante Creek at P2 shown on Attachment "B" of this Order. Samples shall be collected at point P2 as shown on Attachment "B" prior to mixing with Zayante Creek.

Discharges from Olympia Sand Plant shall not cause or significantly contribute to exceedances of the following receiving water limitations:

1. Waters shall be free of coloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses. Coloration attributable to materials of waste origin shall not be greater than 15 units or ten percent above natural background color, whichever is greater.^{BP}
2. Waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart

undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, that cause nuisance, or that adversely affect beneficial uses.^{BP}

3. Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.^{BP}
4. Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.^{BP}
5. Waters shall not contain settleable material in concentrations that result in deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.^{BP}
6. Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other similar materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.^{BP}
7. Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.^{BP}
8. Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increase in turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits in receiving water:^{BP1}
 - a. Five NTU², where natural turbidity is less than 25 NTU
 - b. Twenty percent, where natural turbidity is between 25 and 50 NTU.
 - c. Ten NTU, where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTU.
 - d. Ten percent, where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTU.

¹ Based on Basin Plan standards for turbidity expressed as Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU).

² NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

9. Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
10. The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.^{BP}
11. The temperature of the receiving water shall not be increased by more than 5° Fahrenheit.^{BP}
12. Dissolved oxygen concentration of the receiving water shall not be reduced below 7.0 mg/l at any time.^{BP}
13. Receiving water pH shall not be depressed below 7.0 or raised above 8.3, or changed more than 0.5 units from normal ambient levels.^{BP-BPJ}

E. STORM WATER CONTROL^{CFR}

1. By June 28, 2000, the Discharger shall submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes industrial storm water discharges at the facility and describes storm water management controls. The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP in accordance with the attached "Standard Storm Water Provisions". The SWPPP shall be reviewed and updated as appropriate by July 1, 2001, and every year thereafter. Full compliance with the "Standard Storm Water Provisions" shall be an enforceable requirement of this permit.
2. A SWPPP shall be designed in accordance with good engineering practices and shall address the following:
 - a. To identify pollutant sources that may affect the quality of storm water discharges; and
 - b. To identify, assign, and implement control measures and management practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges.
3. The SWPPP shall be retained onsite and made available on request of a representative of the Regional Board.

4. Source Identification: The SWPPP shall provide a description of potential sources that may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or that may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

- a. A topographic map (or other acceptable map if a topographic map is unavailable), extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility showing: the facility process areas, surface water bodies (including springs and wells), and the discharge point(s) where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included in the site map required under the following section b. if appropriate.
- b. A site map showing:
 - i. Storm water conveyance, drainage, and discharge structures;
 - ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm discharge point;
 - iii. Paved areas and buildings;
 - iv. Areas of pollutant contact with storm water or release to storm water, actual or potential, including but not limited to outdoor storage, and process areas, material loading, unloading, and access areas, and waste treatment, storage, and disposal areas;
 - v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (i.e. berms, coverings, etc.)
 - vi. Surface water locations, including springs and wetlands;
 - vii. Vehicle service areas;
- c. A narrative description of the following:
 - i. facility process activity areas.

- ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharge;
 - iii. Material storage, loading, unloading, and access areas;
 - iv. Existing structural and non-structural control measures (if any) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharge;
 - v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials;
- d. A list of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharge in significant quantities.
5. Storm Water Management Controls. The SWPPP shall describe the storm water management controls appropriate for the facility and a time schedule for fully implementing such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in the SWPPP shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants. The description of storm water management controls shall include, as appropriate:
- a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel. Identify specific individuals (and job titles) who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the SWPPP.
 - b. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.
 - c. Spill Prevention and Response. Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, clean up equipment and procedures should be identified as appropriate. The necessary equipment to implement a clean-up shall be available and personnel trained in proper response, containment and cleanup of spills. Internal reporting procedures for spills of significant materials shall be established.
 - d. Source Control. Source controls, such as elimination or reduction of the use of toxic pollutants, covering of pollutant areas, sweeping of paved areas, containment of potential pollutants, labeling all storm drain inlets with "No Dumping" signs, isolation/separation of industrial from non-industrial pollutant sources so that runoff from these areas does not mix.
 - e. Storm Water Management Practices. Storm water management practices are practices other than those that control the source of pollutants. They include treatment-conveyance structures such as drop inlets, channels, retention-detention basins, treatment vaults, infiltration galleries, filters, oil-water separators etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in significant quantities, additional storm water management practices to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented and design criteria shall be described.
 - f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention. Measures to limit erosion around the storm water drainage and discharge points such as riprap, revegetation, slope stabilization, etc. shall be described and implemented.
 - g. Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform all personnel responsible for implementing the SW3P. Training should address spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. Periodic dates for training shall be identified.
 - h. Inspections. All inspections shall be done by trained personnel. Material handling areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering storm water discharges. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in

response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded. Inspection records shall be retained for five years.

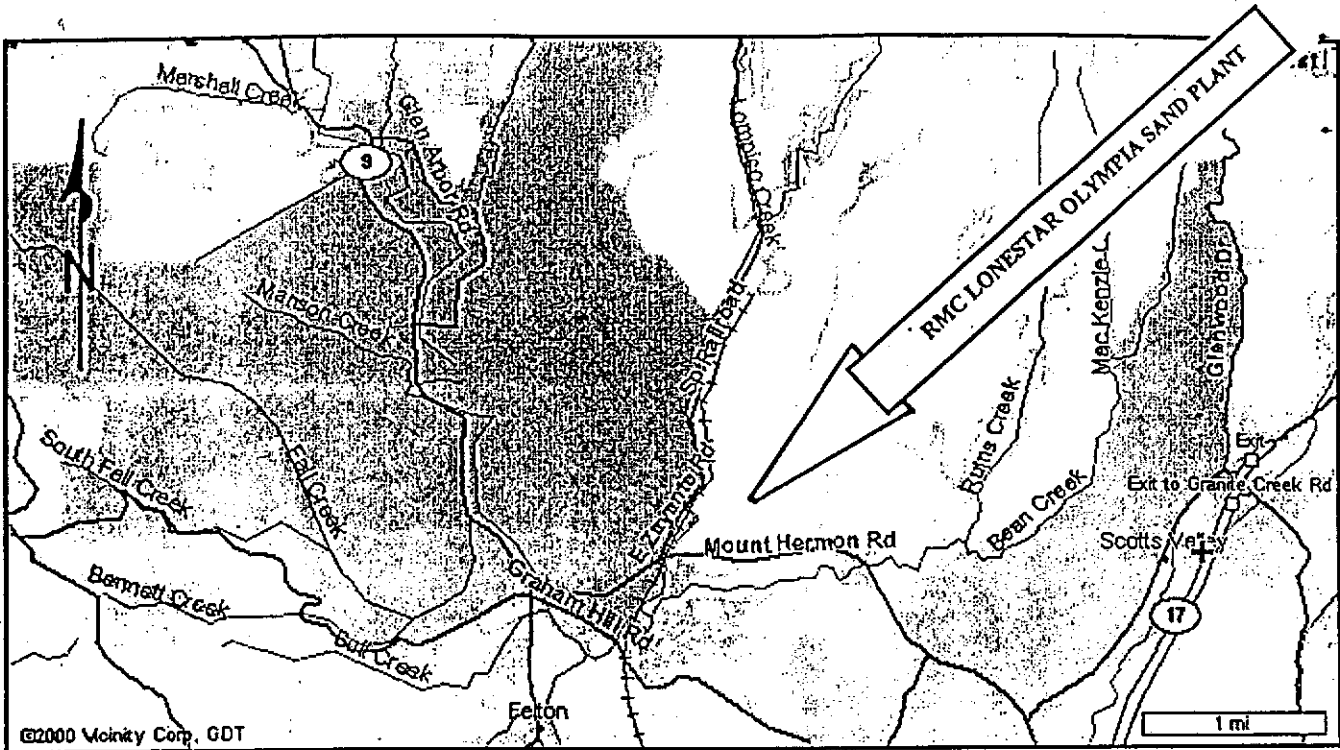
- i. Records. A tracking and follow-up procedure shall be described to ensure that adequate response and corrective actions have been taken in response to inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. Establishment of internal record keeping and internal reporting procedures of inspections and spill incidents.
6. An annual facility inspection shall be conducted to verify that all elements of the SWPPP (i.e., site map, potential pollutant sources, structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharge, etc.) are accurate. A report of the annual inspection and observations that require a response (and the appropriate response to the observations) shall be retained as part of the SWPPP.

F. PROVISIONS

1. The requirements prescribed by this Order supersede the requirements prescribed by Order No. 94-09, adopted by the Board on February 11, 1994. Order No. 94-09 is hereby rescinded.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable items of the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits," dated January 1985, (also referred to as "Standard Provisions") except A.5., 7., 11., 13.; C.3., 9., 17. and D.1.
3. All diversion and drainage facilities shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows from surface runoff during 10-year 24-hour storm events.
4. By September 15 of every year, the Discharger shall inspect, install, and have in proper
5. Freeboard shall not be less than two feet in all ponds, at all times.
6. All monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 136, entitled, "Guidelines for Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants." All sampling shall be conducted at the lowest practical quantitation limits achievable under U.S. EPA specified methodology.
7. The Discharger shall comply with "Monitoring and Reporting Program 00-026," and any amendments thereto, as ordered by the Executive Officer or Regional Board.
8. The Discharger shall develop and implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as defined in the STORM WATER CONTROL section of this Order (Section E).
9. This Permit may be modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122 and 124, to include appropriate conditions or limits based on newly available information, or to implement any EPA-approved new State water quality objectives. "Newly available information" shall include a recovery plan or other plan for a rare threatened or endangered species that is covered by the rare, threatened or endangered species beneficial use of the receiving water.
10. This Order expires May 19, 2005, and the Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, of the California Code of Regulations, not later than November 30, 2004, if it wishes to continue the discharge.

I, Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, on May 19, 2000.

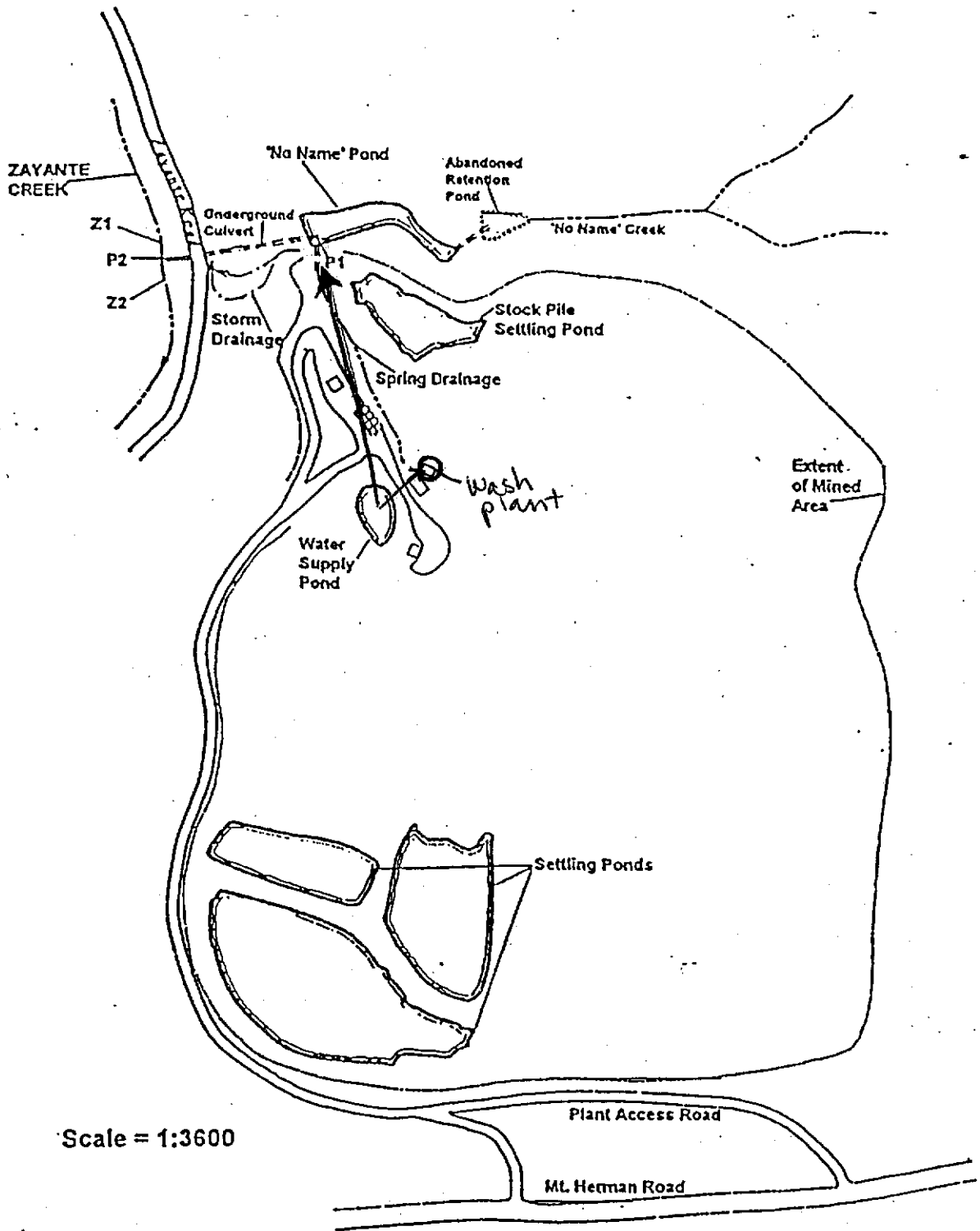
**RMC LONESTAR OLYMPIA SAND PLANT
SITE LOCATION**



©2000 Veinly Corp, GDT

[Icon Latitude: 37.056276, Longitude: -122.008013]

ATTACHMENT "A"



Scale = 1:3600

ATTACHMENT 'B'
 RMC LONESTAR
 OLYMPIA SAND PLANT
 PLAN VIEW

(Seepage from Piles)

Approx. 40,000 GPD

Approx. 500,000 GPD

540,000 GPD

Varries

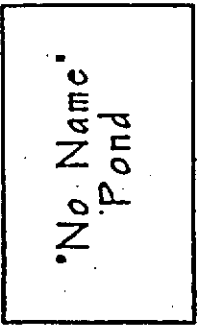
No Flow

Varries (As required to balance all evaporative losses)

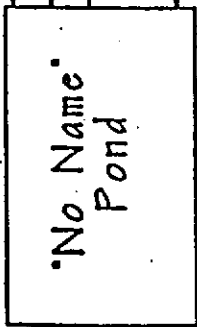
86,500 GPD

86,000 GPD (When in Use)

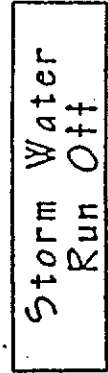
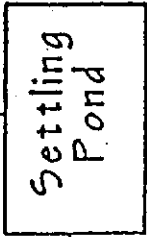
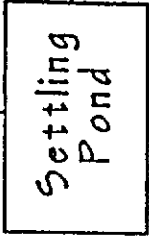
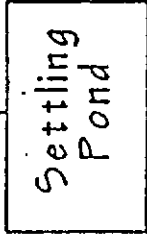
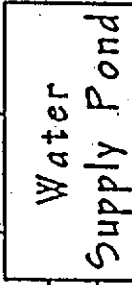
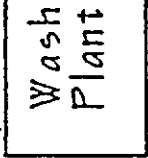
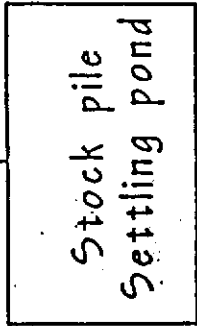
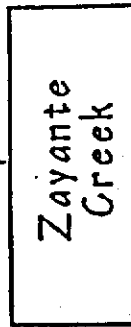
Varries, Storm Event Only



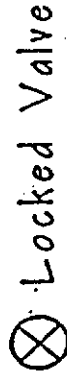
Varries Seasonally



Varries Seasonally



Evaporative loss



Piping, Gravity Flow

Piping, Pumped

Open Ditch or Creek

ATTACHMENT 'C'
RMC LONESTAR
OLYMPIA SAND PLANT
FLOW DIAGRAM