Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Lehigh Southwest Cement Company
Permanente Quarry

Updated: September 10, 2013

Lehigh Hanson
HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans
Certifications and Signatures

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signed: _____ Date: 9-30-13

Alan Sabawi
Plant Manager

Lehigh Hanson
HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program

The Lehigh Southwest Cement Company Permanente Quarry is permitted to discharge stormwater associated to the waters of the United States pursuant to the WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 97-03-DWQ NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000001.

Pursuant to the permit, this SWPPP has been prepared to a) describe the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program employed by this facility including Best Management Practices (BMPs) employed to minimize impacts to stormwater runoff and, b) provide guidance to employees to prevent the pollution of stormwater discharges that may be caused by the facility operations.

In addition, this SWPPP identifies persons who are responsible for the implementation of the actions described herein and the overall performance of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program.

This plan has been reviewed and updated from previous versions based on coverage of discharges under the General Permit for Aggregate Mining and Sand Washing/Offloading, NPDES No. CAG982001 (the Sand & Gravel permit).

1.2 Scope of Plan

This SWPPP addresses the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program for all discharges permitted by NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000001 and the areas that contribute stormwater flow to them. The areas are more specifically described in Section 3.0 of this Plan but generally include the East Materials Storage Area (EMSA).

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program Personnel

Every employee at this facility is responsible for the prevention of pollution of stormwater discharges during the conduct of their regular work activities. Specifically, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team (SWPPT) has been formed to implement the provisions of this SWPPP. The persons identified in Table 1 comprise the SWPPT. Their Names, Titles, and Responsibilities are provided.

Table 1
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team
Permanente Quarry

Name	Title	Responsibility
Alan Sabawi	Plant Manager	Provides overall management of the Permanente Quarry Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
Jim Kertis	Stormwater Team Leader / Environmental Manager	Provides coordination of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
Dan Zachriasen	Quarry Manager	Provides maintenance personnel and resources to perform inspection and repair of stormwater pollution prevention facilities and equipment.
Chow Yip	Environmental Engineer	Provides technical support for the implementation of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program

1.4 Related Management Plans

Other plans that describe the management of materials and practices at this facility, which may affect the management of stormwater include:

- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC);
- Hazardous Materials Business Plan
- Emergency Contingency Plan;
- Reclamation Plan Amendment 2012

One or more of these plans may be included by reference to support aspects of this SWPPP.

2.0 Facility Information

2.1 Facility Setting Description

The Permanente Quarry is located in the southern San Francisco Bay (Bay) area, in the foothills of unincorporated western Santa Clara County, just west of the City of Cupertino as illustrated in Figure 1. The climate of the southern Bay area is Mediterranean, characterized by mild, wet winters and warm, dry summers.

The surrounding topography is characterized by steep hills and drainages dominated by mountain transition vegetation.

Temperatures in the County tend to be fairly mild, and rarely drop far below freezing in the valley flat Mean annual precipitation at the Quarry is approximately 25 inches. Rainfall distribution in the area is strongly controlled by topography, as annual rainfall is greatest on high ridges to the west and decreases eastward toward the Santa Clara Valley. Almost all precipitation falls as rain between October and April.

2.2 Receiving Waters

The Permanente Quarry discharges stormwater runoff to “waters of the United States” identified as Permanente Creek.

2.3 Principal Processes, Materials, and Products

The Permanente cement plant utilizes a dry process to produce Portland cement for bulk shipping offsite. Limestone is mined from quarry sites, fed into a crushing and screening system and reduced for transport via conveyor to raw material holding structures. Other raw materials are shipped in by truck or rail. The raw materials are blended and processed through the coal or natural gas fired kiln to make an interim product called cement clinker. The cement clinker is then milled (ground) to a fine powder and stored in finish product silos for shipping. The finished Portland cement is shipped by rail, bulk truck, or trucked in bags, to offsite commercial markets. No stormwater discharges from the cement manufacturing process herein described are covered by this SWPPP since they are discharged pursuant to the Sand & Gravel permit.

The Quarry mines limestone used in the cement manufacturing process. Other soils and rock types not used in the cement process are also mined and are collectively described as “overburden”. Limestone that is not suitable for cement manufacturing and the overburden are deposited in the EMSA according to a design described in the quarry Reclamation Plan.

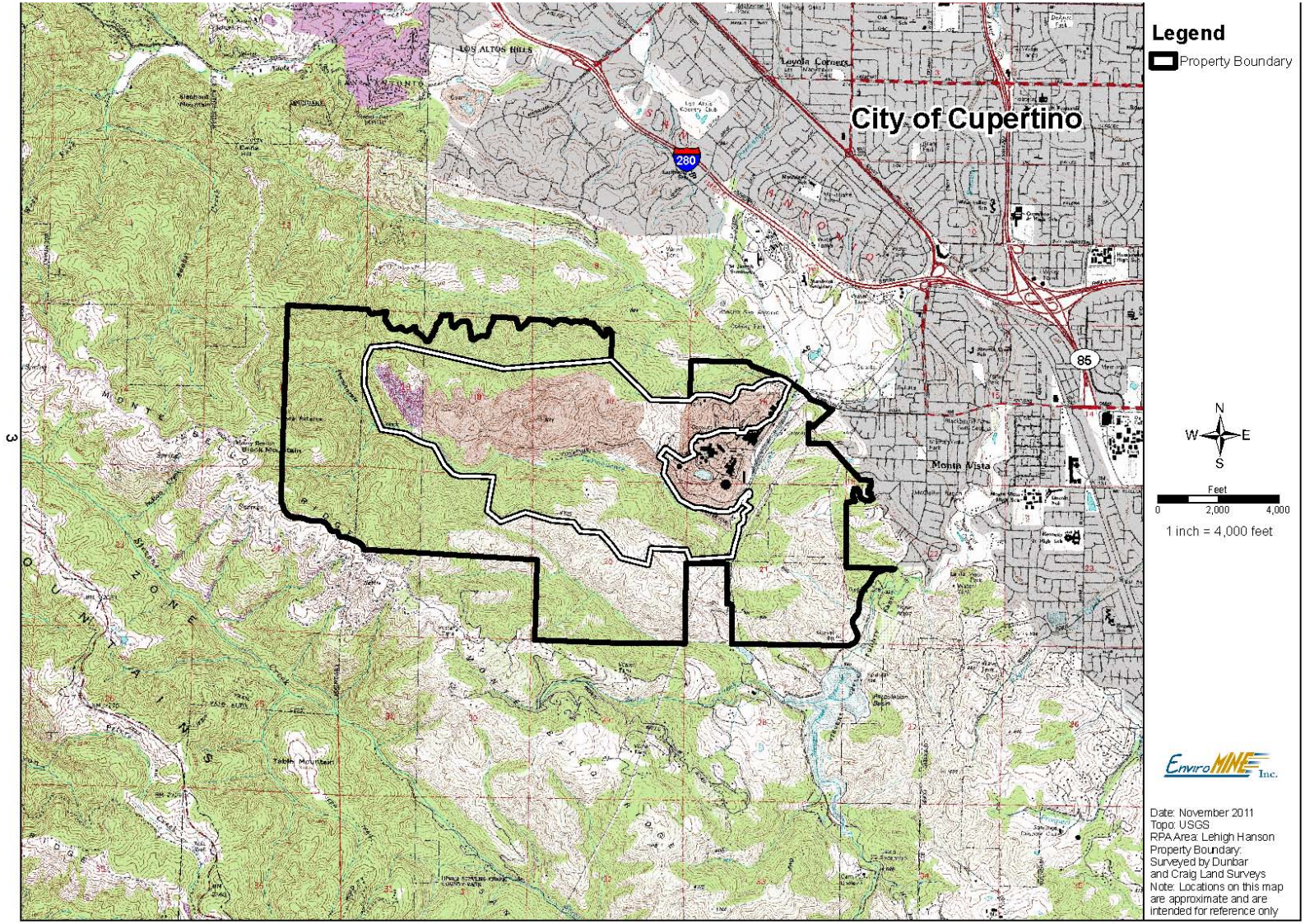

Figure 1 – Location Map

2.4 Ancillary Materials Handling

The Permanente Quarry employs the following ancillary material handling practices for bulk quantities:

- Unleaded vehicle gasoline – stored and dispensed from aboveground, double-walled tanks
- Diesel – stored and dispensed from aboveground, double-walled tanks
- Vehicle lubricating oils – stored in 55 gallon, steel drums
- Used vehicle lubricating oils – stored in above ground tanks and drums within secondary containment, recycled by a permitted waste management firm

Material specific handling areas and practices are identified in the description of each drainage area.

2.5 Effluents, Emissions, Spills, and Treatments

Hazardous waste is generated at the site and disposed of offsite at appropriately permitted, commercial disposal facilities. Domestic and industrial solid waste generated at the Quarry is disposed of offsite at Solid Waste landfills.

Air emissions at the site consist primarily of particulate matter from the crushing operations, fugitive dust emissions from mining activities, hydrocarbon vapor from fuel storage, and other miscellaneous sources.

2.6 Facility Security

Access to the Quarry is controlled by its remote location, fencing, and 24-hour operating personnel.

2.7 Endangered Species

The drainage areas described in this plan include areas where industrial activity occurs. Certain areas surrounding the drainage areas could potentially be populated by the following protected species:

- California Red Legged Frog
- White-tailed kite
- Grasshopper sparrow
- Olive-sided flycatcher
- Yellow warbler
- Long-eared owl
- Loggerhead shrike
- San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat

- Pallid bat
- Western red bat

Current stormwater BMPs do not impact these species. Any future construction or expansion activities into the currently undisturbed areas, including the implementation BMPs pursuant to this Plan, will be conducted in compliance with applicable Endangered Species regulations.

3.0 Stormwater Drainage Areas

Precipitation that falls on the Permanente Quarry property generally is managed by the following methods: 1) runoff from areas adjacent to the Quarry is diverted around the Quarry activities and is not impacted; 2) runoff from within the Quarry, road, and quarry areas is directed towards retention areas basins and discharged pursuant to the Sand & Gravel permit.

Stormwater Drainage Areas that are the subject of this SWPPP and their associated permitted outfalls at the Permanente Quarry are identified in the Table 2. The table also provides estimated runoff volumes from the drainage areas.

Table 2
Permanente Quarry Stormwater Drainage Areas

Drainage Area	Acres	Estimated Runoff (cfs)	Estimated Mass of Pollutants (kg at 100 mg/L)	Outfalls
East Materials Storage Area	122.8	1) 23.1 (25-year 24-hour) 2) 28.3 (100-year 24-hour)	1) 5651 (25-year 24-hour) 2) 6923 (100-year 24-hour)	SW 4 (Pond 30)

3.1 East Material Storage Area Drainage Area

The East Material Storage Area (EMSA) and its stormwater flow paths are illustrated in Figure 2. Surface runoff is collected several basins prior to discharge through out fall SW4 (Pond 30). The EMSA is used for placement of limestone and overburden and fine materials generated from rock crushing.

The following are Potential Pollutant Sources for this area:

- Material Handling equipment – oil and grease from incidental spillage
- high pH and metals from mined materials
- Soil erosion – sediment from erodible areas

The following are identified non-stormwater discharges from this area:

- Dust control water sprayed onto roads and unpaved areas

Stormwater discharges are sampled from outfall SW4 (Pond 30) when discharges occur.

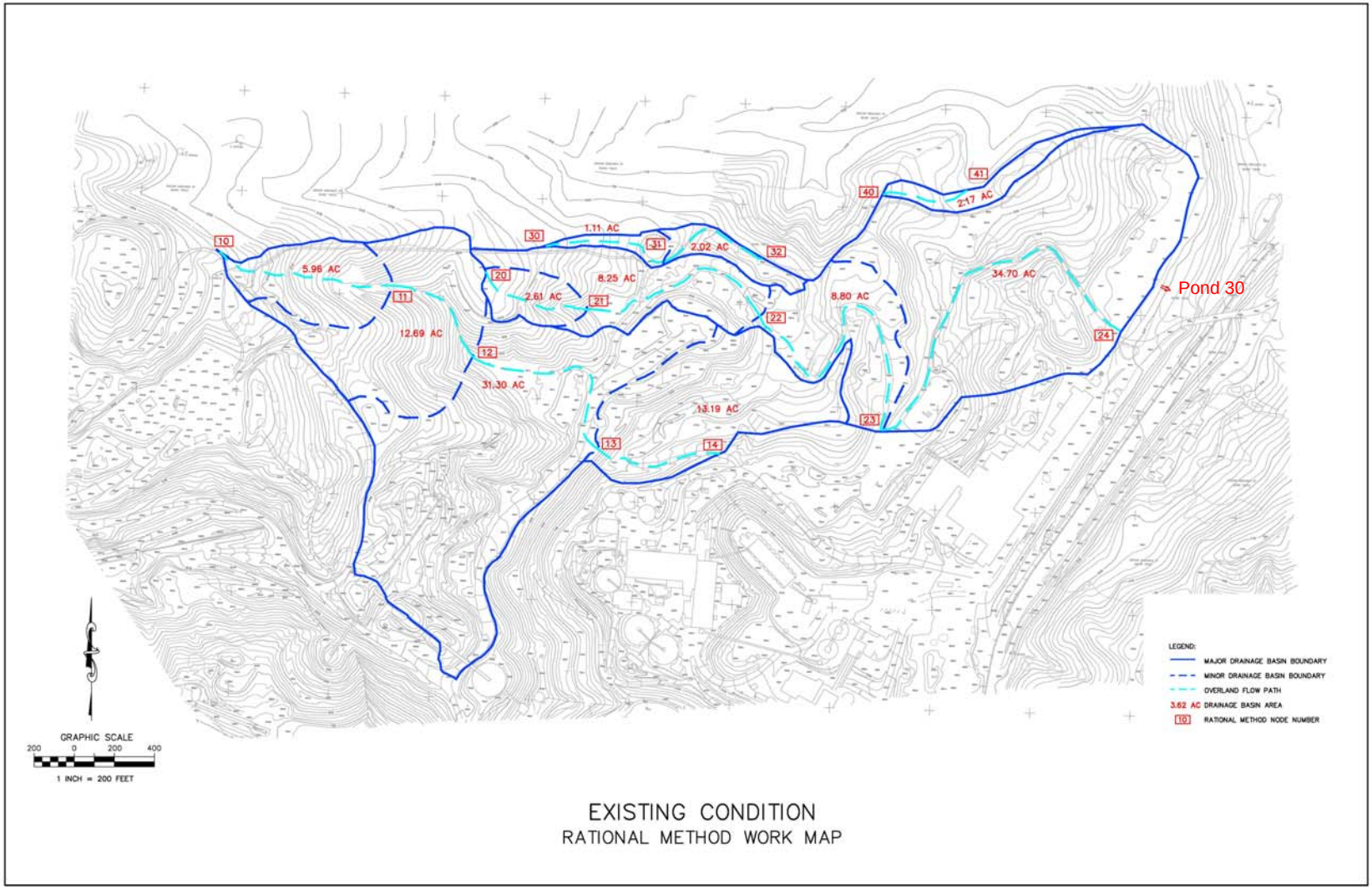

Figure 2 – EMSA Drainage Map

4.0 Stormwater Best Management Practices

4.1 General Best Management Practices

Specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) for each stormwater drainage area will be discussed below. Some General BMPs apply to all areas that impact stormwater. These are as follows:

- Good Housekeeping - Good Housekeeping measures include proper management and handling of materials that could add pollutants to stormwater runoff. These measures include storage in closed containers (including drums, buildings, tanks), proper handling of empty containers, and location of storage piles outside of main drainage pathways. Good housekeeping at the Quarry includes the following BMPs:
    - Drip pans or other catchment devices are used during outside equipment repair
    - Conveyor belt scraping devices are installed where materials deposit from belt-carryback,
    - Street sweeping is used to collect sediment/dust from roadways
- Spill Response - Prompt response to spilled materials that could add pollutants to stormwater includes identifying the source of the spill/leak, stopping the spill/leak, containment of spilled material, cleanup of spilled material, and follow-up investigation and correction of spill causes.
- Preventive Maintenance - Preventive maintenance for stormwater pollution equipment includes periodic repair and replacement of structural, mechanical, and electrical parts. Preventive maintenance inspections of stormwater pollution prevention related structures will be performed annually. The equipment inspected includes the following: channels, ditches, berms, and retention basins. The inspections will be coordinated by the Stormwater Team Leader but could include personnel from the environmental or maintenance departments.
- Painting
    - Overspray or dripping is controlled by covering the surrounding are with tarps or other means
    - Painting equipment and tools are not cleaned outdoors. All rinsate is collected and managed as a waste
- Run On Diversion – Channels and berms have been constructed and are maintained to divert stormwater from adjacent non-operation land around the operating areas. This run on is directed to flow to existing surface waters and is not a regulated discharge.
- Inspect and maintain BMPs after each qualifying rain event to ensure their integrity.
- Regularly inspect all stormwater and erosion controls
- Provide adequate erosion control training to all equipment and mine operators, site superintendants, and managers to ensure that stormwater and erosion controls are maintained and remain effective.
- Ensure that all stormwater, erosion, and sediment control BMPs are installed, inspected, maintained, and repaired under the direction of either a California certified engineer, geologist, or landscape architect, a registered professional hydrologist, or a certified erosion control specialist.

4.2 East Material Storage Area Drainage Area - Specific Best Management Practices

- Segregate limestone materials from the non-limestone materials (breccia, graywacke, chert, and greenstone) by way of operational phasing to ensure that non-limestone materials are placed beneath and are covered by non-limestone materials. A California Professional Geologist shall oversee stockpiling, segregation, and placement of non-limestone materials when placement occurs.
- Stabilize inactive areas, such as temporary stockpiles or dormant excavations that drain directly or indirectly to Permanente Creek using an appropriate combination of BMPs to cover the exposed rock material, intercept runoff, reduce its flow velocity, release runoff as sheet flow, and provide a sediment control mechanism (such as silt fencing, fiber rolls, or hydroseeded vegetation). Standard soil stabilization BMPs include sedimentation basins, geotextiles, mats, erosion control blankets, vegetation, silt fence surrounding the stockpile perimeter, and fiber rolls at the base and on side slopes.
- Temporarily stabilize active, disturbed reclamation areas undergoing reclamation fill placement before and during qualifying rain events expected to produce site runoff. Stabilization methods include combined BMPs that protect materials from rain, manage runoff, and reduce erosion. Reclamation activities involving grading, hauling, and placement of backfill materials cannot take place during periods of rain.
- Cover active haul roads with non-limestone materials where exposed limestone surfaces are present when safe and necessary.
- Divert all runoff generated from disturbed active and inactive reclamation areas to temporary basins or temporary vegetated infiltration basins and kept away from drainage pathways entering Permanent Creek. To the extent possible, drainage of the non-limestone materials shall be diverted directly to sediment control facilities and natural surface drainages.
- Install up-gradient berms where limestone fines or stockpiles are placed, to protect against stormwater run-on, and install ditches and down-gradient berms to promote infiltration rather than run-off (when feasible).
- Replace the limestone rock and materials that are currently used in the existing BMP ditches and cover or otherwise separate runoff from limestone rock in the existing sediment pond embankments. Reconstruct or reline all existing stormwater conveyances and check dam structures that are constructed or lined with limestone rock using non-limestone material (e.g. greenstone, breccias, greywacke, metabasalt).
- Cover large limestone surfaces that would remain exposed during the rainy season with interim covers composed of non-limestone rock types (when feasible).

5.0 Employee Stormwater Training

Every applicable employee will be annually instructed in the specific job functions that they must perform to minimize stormwater pollution in the areas subject to this plan. In addition, all applicable employees will be annually trained in the contents and the practices required by this SWPPP.

Employees to receive stormwater training will include the supervisory personnel who can then instruct their department personnel as necessary.

6.0 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Evaluation

This SWPPP is periodically reviewed by members of the SWPPT and is updated as deemed necessary.

6.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team Meetings

The SWPPT meets at a minimum once per year to discuss the existing Stormwater Pollution Prevention program at the facility, the existing SWPPP, the most recent annual site assessment (described below), and to determine any necessary changes to the SWPPP or stormwater prevention facilities

Any planned major modification to the facility process or configuration is reviewed for potential stormwater pollution impacts. Any required prevention facilities or practices are included in the design of the modification. Once the modification is constructed, appropriate changes are made as necessary to the SWPPP.

6.2 Annual Site Assessment

Once per year, the applicable drainage areas will be assessed by persons experienced in stormwater management and water quality prevention and control to determine the current effectiveness of this SWPPP. This systematic review is intended to identify changes in the process or configuration not previously known, effectiveness of Stormwater Pollution Prevention facilities and practices, locate potentially new sources of stormwater pollution, review stormwater monitoring data, review the current integrity and operational condition of stormwater pollution prevention devices, and others.

A written report is prepared for the site assessment documenting its findings. The findings of this report are relayed to the Quarry Manager as necessary. These reports will be kept for a minimum of three years.

6.3 Plan Updates and Distribution

As described above, any necessary changes to the SWPPP will be made within four weeks following the signature of the annual site assessment report or after major modifications to the facility are performed that may affect stormwater.

Current SWPPPs are distributed as follows:

* Members of the SWPPT;
* Facility managers;
* Persons signing the plan;
* Spill and Emergency response personnel;
* Kept in locations so that all employees may have access to the plan when needed or at their convenience.

7.0 Monitoring And Recordkeeping

7.1 Stormwater Runoff Monitoring

The Industrial General Permit describes required monitoring as follows:

Monitoring Program

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

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

2. Collect and analyze samples of storm water discharges. Analysis must include pH, total suspended solids (TSS), total organic carbon (TOC), specific conductance, toxic chemicals, and other pollutants which are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities, and those parameters listed in Table D of this General Permit. The Table D parameters are those listed in the U.S. EPA Multi-Sector General Permit. Facility operators subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Subchapter N must also sample and analyze for any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N. Facility operators are not required to collect samples or perform visual observations during adverse climatic conditions. Sample collection and visual observations are required only during scheduled facility operating hours. Visual observations are required only during daylight hours. Facility operators that are

unable to collect any of the required samples or visual observations because of the above circumstances must provide documentation to the Regional Water Board in their annual report.

MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

2. *Objectives*
The objectives of the monitoring program are to:
a. Ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Receiving Water Limitations specified in this General Permit.
b. Ensure practices at the facility to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized nonstorm water discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.
c. Aid in the implementation and revision of the SWPPP required by Section A of this General Permit.
d. Measure the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Much of the information necessary to develop the monitoring program, such as discharge locations, drainage areas, pollutant sources, etc., should be found in the Storm Water Pollution

Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The facility's monitoring program shall be a written, site specific document that shall be revised whenever appropriate and be readily available for review by employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

3. *Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observations*
a. Facility operators shall visually observe all drainage areas within their facilities for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges; b. Facility operators shall visually observe the facility's authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources;

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

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

4. *Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations*
a. With the exception of those facilities described in Section B.4.d. below, facility operators shall visually

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

Observe storm water discharges from one storm event per month during the wet season (October 1-May 30). These visual observations shall occur during the first hour of discharge and at all discharge locations. Visual observations of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time of release.
b. Visual observations are only required of storm water discharges that occur during daylight hours that are preceded by at least three (3) working days[2] without storm water discharges and that occur during scheduled facility operating hours.
c. Visual observations shall document the presence of any floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, and source of any pollutants. Records shall be maintained of observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to reduce or prevent pollutants

in storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Section A of this General Permit.

5. *Sampling and Analysis*

a. Facility operators shall collect storm water samples during the first hour of discharge from (1) the first storm event of the wet season, and (2) at least one other storm event in the wet season. All storm water discharge locations shall be sampled. Sampling of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time the stored or contained storm water is released. Facility operators that do not collect samples from the first storm event of the wet season are still required to collect samples from two other storm events of the wet season and shall explain in the Annual Report why the first storm event was not sampled. Three (3) working days may be separated by non-working days such as weekends and holidays provided that no storm water discharges occur during the three (3) working days and the non-working days.

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

c. The samples shall be analyzed for:
i. Total suspended solids (TSS) pH, specific conductance, and total organic carbon (TOC). Oil and grease (O&G) may be substituted for TOC; and
ii. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the facility operator may eliminate the pollutant from future sample analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again; and
iii. Other analytical parameters as listed in Table D (located at the end of this Section). These parameters are dependent on the facility's standard industrial classification (SIC) code. Facility operators are not required to analyze a parameter listed in Table D when the parameter is not already required to be analyzed pursuant to Section B.5.c.i. and ii. or B.6 of this General Permit, and either of the two following conditions are met: (1) the parameter has not been detected in significant quantities from the last two consecutive sampling events, or (2) the parameter is not likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges in significant quantities based upon the facility operator's evaluation of the facilities industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and SWPPP. Facility operators that do not analyze for the applicable Table D parameters shall certify in the Annual Report that the above conditions have been satisfied.

iv. Other parameters as required by the Regional Water

Board.

6. *Facilities Subject to Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guidelines*
Facility operators with facilities subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines, in addition to the requirements in Section B.5. above, must complete the following:

a. Collect and analyze two samples for any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N. The sampling and analysis exemptions and reductions described in Section B.12. of this General Permit do not apply to these pollutants.
b. Estimate or calculate the volume of storm water discharges from each drainage area;
c. Estimate or calculate the mass of each regulated pollutant as defined in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N; and
d. Identify the individual(s) performing the estimates or calculations in accordance with Subsections b. and c. above.

7. *Sample Storm Water Discharge Locations*

a. Facility operators shall visually observe and collect samples of storm water discharges from all drainage areas that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.
b. If the facility's storm water discharges are commingled with run-on from surrounding areas, the facility operator should identify other visual observation and sample collection locations that have not been commingled by run-on and that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.
c. If visual observation and sample collection locations are difficult to observe or sample (e.g., sheet flow, submerged outfalls), facility operators shall identify and collect samples from other locations that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.
d. Facility operators that determine that the industrial activities and BMPs within two or more drainage areas are substantially identical may either (i) collect samples from a reduced number of substantially identical drainage areas, or (ii) collect samples from each substantially identical drainage area and analyze a combined sample from each substantially identical drainage area. Facility operators must document such a determination in the annual report.

8. *Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions*

Facility operators are required to be prepared to collect samples and conduct visual observations at the beginning of the wet season (October 1) and throughout the wet season until the minimum requirements of Sections B.4. and B.5. are completed with the following exceptions:

a. A facility operator is not required to collect a sample

and conduct visual observations in accordance with Section B.4 and Section B.5 due to dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding, electrical storm, etc., when storm water discharges begin after scheduled facility operating hours or when storm water discharges are not preceded by three working days without discharge. Visual observations are only required during daylight hours. Facility operators that do not collect the required samples or visual observations during a wet season due to these exceptions shall include an explanation in the Annual Report why the sampling or visual observations could not be conducted.
b. A facility operator may conduct visual observations and sample collection more than one hour after discharge begins if the facility operator determines that the objectives of this Section will be better satisfied. The facility operator shall include an explanation in the Annual Report why the visual observations and sample collection should be conducted after the first hour of discharge.

Stormwater monitoring will be performed pursuant to the Monitoring Plan in Appendix A.

The applicable Effluent Limit Guideline, 40 CFR 411.30, limits pH and TSS. These are already analyzed for in the Industrial General Permit Monitoring Plan.

7.2 Reporting

The Annual Report shall be prepared and submitted pursuant to the General Stormwater NPDES permit instructions.

7.3 Recordkeeping

Reports for the following activities will be prepared by the person(s) performing the activities and kept in separate files by the Environmental Department unless otherwise specified in this SWPPP:

- Annual comprehensive site inspection;
- Notes of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team meetings;
- Training records;
- Coordination of spill records for the specified drainage areas;
- Results of stormwater runoff monitoring;
- Other activities as necessary.

These records will be maintained for at least three years after the activity occurred.

Appendix A

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Monitoring Plan

1.0 Introduction

This stormwater sampling plan has been prepared to implement the monitoring activities addressed in the Permanente Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

2.0 Monitoring Locations

The Permanente Plant has one potential stormwater outfalls identified in Table 1.

Table 1
Potential Discharge Stormwater Drainage Area
Outfalls
Permanente Plant

Outfall	Location	Contributing Drainage Areas
SW 4 (Pond 30)	Overflow from Pond 30 prior to entering Permanente Creek	East Material Storage Area

3.0 Monitoring Times

Monitoring is to be performed during the normal working hours of the monitoring personnel. The hours of their normal schedule are as follows:

Monday through Friday – Daylight hours

Monitoring during these times provides the most qualified personnel regularly at the site to perform these tasks. Therefore, the best quality data available will be obtained. These personnel are familiar with sampling and laboratory techniques and have demonstrated diligence and high aptitude in previous monitoring activities. Sampling will be performed in daylight hours for safety reasons.

4.0 Required Monitoring

4.1 Visual Observations In All Drainage Areas For Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges

- Visual Observations for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges into "waters of the U.S."
- The visual observations required above shall occur quarterly, during daylight hours, on days with no storm water discharges. Quarterly visual observations shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December.

Facility operators shall conduct quarterly visual observations within 6-18 weeks of each other.

- Visual observations shall document the presence of any discoloration, stains, odors, floating materials, etc., as well as the source of any discharge. Records shall be maintained of the visual observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges.

4.2 Visual Observations Of Authorized Non-stormwater Discharges

- The stormwater outfalls authorized by the Industrial Stormwater General Permit does not have any authorized Non-stormwater discharges that are not combined with stormwater discharges.

4.3 Outfall SW4 (Pond 30)

- During the wet season (October 1 through May 31):
  - Sampling of the first storm of the wet season storm that produces a discharge and one additional storm in the wet season. The sampling must be made for a storm preceded by three days that had no stormwater discharges. The sampling is to be performed in the first hour of discharge during the storm event as access and safety allow.
  - Monthly visual observations of stormwater discharges into “waters of the U.S.” These observations shall occur during daylight hours during the first hour of discharge as possible and shall include stormwater that has been contained. The observations must be made for a storm preceded by three days that had no stormwater discharges.
  - Visual observations shall document the presence of any discoloration, stains, odors, floating materials, etc., as well as the source of any discharge. Records shall be maintained of the visual observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges.

4.4 Sampling Methods

All sampling and sample preservation shall be performed using methods consistent with those required in the General Permit.

All analyses will be performed at an EPA and State of California certified environmental laboratory. A laboratory located within one hour of the facility will be used to minimize sample holding times.

5.0 Sample Analyses

Any sample collected as described above will be analyzed for the parameters identified in Table 1 below.

Table 1
List of Parameters For Stormwater Sample Analysis

Parameter	Units	Analytical Method
pH	Standard units	EPA 150.1
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	EPA 160.2
Specific conductance (SC)	Umho/cm	SM 2510-B
Oil & Grease	mg/L	EPA 1664
Selenium (se)	ug/L	EPA 200.7
Total Dissolved Solids	Mg/L	

These methods are standard EPA methods that will provide quality data that can be used to determine the effectiveness of the stormwater pollution prevention program at this facility.

6.0 Recordkeeping

All monitoring records will be maintained at the facility for at least five years after the monitoring occurred.

The records shall include the following information:

- The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;
- The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and or measurements;
- The date and approximate time of analyses;
- The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- Analytical results, method detection limits, and the analytical techniques or methods used;
- Quality assurance/quality control records and results;
- Non-storm water discharge inspections and visual observations and storm water discharge visual observation records;

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

7.0 Training

Monitoring Personnel will be trained in the requirements of this Monitoring Plan and other monitoring or sampling methods as necessary. This training will be provided by a person knowledgeable in stormwater monitoring.