

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
for the Rock Creek Solid Waste Facility

WDID No: 5S05S001446

DRAFT

Facility Owned and Operated by:
Calaveras County Department of Public Works
Solid Waste Division

Document Prepared by:
Calaveras County Department of Public Works
Solid Waste Division

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction.....	5
2.	Facility Identification.....	5
2.1.	Location	5
2.2.	Site Map.....	6
2.3.	Owner and Operator.....	6
3.	General Site Characteristics.....	7
3.1.	Topography	7
3.2.	Soil	7
3.3.	Surface Water.....	7
3.4.	Wells	7
3.5.	Climate.....	7
4.	Pollution Prevention Team	7
4.1.	Director of Public Works.....	8
4.2.	Deputy Director of Public Works	8
4.3.	Operation Superintendent	8
5.	List of Significant Materials	8
6.	Site Infrastructure.....	9
6.1.	Storm Drain System.....	9
6.2.	Structures	9
6.2.1.	Scale House (Building 500)	9
6.2.2.	Office & Equipment Maintenance Building (Building 700).....	9
6.2.3.	Waste Recovery Center (Building 939)	9
6.3.	Site Grading & Paving.....	9
7.	Potential Pollutant Sources	10
7.1.	Industrial Processes.....	10
7.1.1.	Landfill Operations.....	10
7.1.2.	Equipment Maintenance.....	10
7.1.3.	Grounds Maintenance.....	10
7.1.4.	Fuel Dispensing.....	10
7.2.	Material Handling and Storage Areas.....	11
7.2.1.	Maintenance Materials Storage	11
7.2.2.	Hazardous Waste Storage.....	11
7.2.3.	Metal Salvage Area	11
7.2.4.	Fuel Storage Area.....	11
7.2.5.	Inert Debris Stockpile.....	11
7.2.6.	Wood & Yard Waste Stockpile	11
7.3.	Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.....	11
7.3.1.	Waste Unloading	12
7.3.2.	Soil Borrow Area.....	12
7.3.3.	Application of Daily Cover	12
7.3.4.	Site Excavation.....	12
7.4.	Significant Spills and Leaks.....	12
7.5.	Non-Storm Water Discharges.....	12
7.6.	Soil Erosion.....	13
7.6.1.	Site Excavation.....	13

7.7.	Other Possible Pollutant Sources	13
7.7.1.	Litter	13
8.	Summary Sheet	13
9.	Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources	13
9.1.1.	Landfill Operations.....	14
9.1.2.	Equipment Maintenance.....	14
9.1.3.	Grounds Maintenance.....	14
9.1.4.	Fuel Dispensing	14
9.1.5.	Maintenance Materials Storage	14
9.1.6.	Hazardous Waste Storage.....	15
9.1.7.	Metal Salvage Area	15
9.1.8.	Soil Borrow Area.....	15
9.1.9.	Fuel Storage Area.....	15
9.1.10.	Inert Debris Stockpile.....	15
9.1.11.	Wood & Yard Waste Stockpile	15
9.1.12.	Waste Unloading	15
9.1.13.	Application of Daily Cover	15
9.1.14.	Site Excavation.....	16
9.1.15.	Litter	16
10.	Best Management Practices	16
10.1.	Non-Structural.....	16
10.1.1.	Good Housekeeping	16
10.1.2.	Preventative Maintenance	17
10.1.3.	Spill Response	17
10.1.4.	Material Handling and Storage.....	17
10.1.5.	Employee Training	17
10.1.6.	Waste Handling/Recycling.....	18
10.1.7.	Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.....	18
10.1.8.	Erosion Control and Site Stabilization	19
10.1.9.	Inspections.....	19
10.1.10.	Quality Assurance	19
10.2.	Structural BMPs.....	20
10.2.1.	Overhead Coverage	20
10.2.2.	Retention Ponds.....	20
10.2.3.	Control Devices.....	20
10.2.4.	Secondary Containment Structures	20
10.2.5.	Treatment.....	21
11.	Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.....	21
12.	Revisions.....	21
13.	Availability	22
14.	Infeasible Implementation	22
15.	Monitoring Program.....	22
15.1.	Visual Observations	23
15.1.1.	Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observations	23
15.1.2.	Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations.....	23
15.2.	Sampling and Analyses.....	24

15.2.1. Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation	25
15.2.2. Sample Storm Water Discharge Locations	25
15.2.3. Monitoring Methods.....	26
15.2.4. Records.....	26
15.3. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions	27
15.4. Annual Report.....	28

List of Attachment References

I. Notice of Intent	5
II. Site Map.....	6
III. List of Significant Materials	9
IV. Potential Pollutants Summary.....	13
V. Best Management Practices Summary.....	16

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1. INTRODUCTION

Section A 1. Implementation Schedule

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

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

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

Section A.2.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans.

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (the Clean Water Act) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to this Act establish a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. Storm water discharges associated with the Rock Creek Solid Waste Facility are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board's State-wide General Permit No. CAS000001. Calaveras County submitted a Notice of Intent in 1998.

I. Notice of Intent

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan was developed in accordance with the requirements of the General Permit for the purpose of identifying pollutant sources from industrial activities that may affect storm water quality and providing Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the reduction of pollutants in storm water discharges. Consideration of the management of storm water was a priority during the design and construction of the Rock Creek Solid Waste Facility. As such, the control and routing of storm water has been successfully maintained throughout the history of the facility.

2. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Location

The Rock Creek Solid Waste Facility is located in the lower foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains in Calaveras County, approximately one mile east of Milton, California. The permitted landfill area consists of a 65-acre section of land sited on a 200-acre parcel. The facility is a multi-phase Class II landfill which began receiving waste in 1990. The County has also purchased approximately 735 acres of surrounding land that provides a buffer zone surrounding the landfill site. The site is not located in the 100-year flood plain.

Facility WDID No: 5S05S001446
Facility Address: 12021 Hunt Road
Milton, CA 95230
Facility Location: Portions of Sections 11 and 14
Township 2 North, Range 10 East
Mount Diablo Baseline & Meridian

2.2. Site Map

Section A.4. Site Map

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

The following information shall be included on the site map:

- a. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.
- b. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
- c. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- d. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.
- e. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

II. Site Map

2.3. Owner and Operator

Site Owner : County of Calaveras
891 Mountain Ranch Road
San Andreas, CA 95249
Site Operator: Calaveras County Department of Public Works
Solid Waste Division
891 Mountain Ranch Road
San Andreas, CA 95249

Contact Person: Rob Houghton
Deputy Director of Public Works
Phone: (209) 754-6403

3. GENERAL SITE CHARACTERISTICS

3.1. Topography

The main topographic feature of the site is the north-south box canyon that facilitates the landfill area. The drainage shed for the canyon is contained entirely on the property. There are three drainage swales or intermittent streams within one-quarter mile of the landfill boundary. These swales are located to the north, east, and south-west of the site. The drainage swale to the north flows in a westerly direction and does not impact the landfill, nor will drainage from the landfill impact the swale. Swales to the east and southwest merge approximately ¼ mile south of the landfill and discharge into Rock Creek approximately one mile south of the landfill. There are no springs or surface water bodies within ¼ mile of the site.

3.2. Soil

A geotechnical study indicates that the site is underlain by an interbedded sedimentary sequence, observed to range from 25 to 175 feet thick. The sediment range from unconsolidated gravelly sand and sandy clays to sandstone and claystone. Beneath the sedimentary sequence, a greenstone or greenstone conglomerate has been encountered in several boring at depths of 80 to 170 feet below the surface with granitic bedrock extending to depths of several hundred feet.

3.3. Surface Water

The facility is located in a north-south trending valley at the head of a drainage. Downgradient to the site is an ephemeral stream which flows only after significant rainfall during the winter. This stream is a tributary of Rock Creek. Rock Creek flows from the Salt Spring Valley Reservoir to the west, toward the facility, and then south to the Farmington Flood Control Basin.

3.4. Wells

An examination of the 1:24,000 scale USGS topographic map of the area reveals that there are no domestic or drinking water wells within ¼ mile of the landfill site.

3.5. Climate

Overall climate in the region is characterized by cold, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The climate of the western area of Calaveras County is generally more typical of the San Joaquin Valley climate than the Foothills climate. Rainfall in the lower elevations of Calaveras County average approximately 19 inches per year.

4. POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

- Section A.3. Planning and Organization
- a. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for

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

Each member of the Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for particular duties with regard to storm water management and control, but may delegate those duties either in whole or in part to designated personnel. Certain aspects of the storm water management program may also be performed by qualified organizations under contract with the County.

4.1. Director of Public Works

The Director of Public Works is responsible for:

- Bearing ultimate responsibility for ensuring compliance with the General Permit
- Approving of funds necessary for storm water management and control
- Providing general management of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program

4.2. Deputy Director of Public Works

The Deputy Director of Public Works is responsible for:

- Bearing direct responsibility for ensuring compliance with the General Permit
- Allocating resources necessary to ensure compliance with the General Permit
- Directing the preparation and submittal of the SWPPP
- Performing Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations
- Monitoring the implementation and maintenance of BMPs
- Coordinating appropriate employee training
- Ensuring the completion of the Storm Water Monitoring Program
- Providing primary contact and correspondence relating to storm water compliance issues

4.3. Operation Superintendent

The Operations Superintendent is responsible for:

- Maintaining and upgrading the storm water conveyance system
- Implementing, monitoring, and inspecting BMPs in operational areas
- Facilitating emergency-related activities involving storm water discharges and spill cleanup
- Overseeing operations that may impact storm water, including activities such as the application of daily cover, site grading, erosion control measures, fuel dispensing, and spill cleanup.

5. LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

Section A.5. List of Significant Materials

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include

raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

III. List of Significant Materials

6. SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1. Storm Drain System

The storm drain system is designed and constructed such that storm water from the active portion of the landfill is completely isolated from storm water from the remainder of the site. Storm water from the lined landfill is collected and routed to a leachate pond for storage. The leachate holding and evaporation pond has a capacity of 1.58 million gallons. A concrete interception trench has been installed along the perimeter of the landfill to divert storm water runoff away from the landfill. The storm drain system for the remainder of the site consists of buried storm drains and a perimeter ditch. The perimeter ditch channels water from the access road (via an 18-inch drain line) and from pavement (via a 10-inch drain line). From the ditch termination points, 24-inch storm drains convey the flow from the ditch to the natural drainage channel toward the south end of the site and into the three sediment basins. From the sediment basins, storm water discharges into a single outfall location. The collective storage capacity of the sediment basins exceeds the 100-year, 24-hour storm event.

6.2. Structures

6.2.1. Scale House (Building 500)

Building 500 is a fully-enclosed, 160-square foot scale house located adjacent to the truck scale at the north end of the property. No industrial activity occurs in this building.

6.2.2. Office & Equipment Maintenance Building (Building 700)

Building 700 is a fully-enclosed, 4,000-square foot structure which houses an equipment maintenance area, an office, and a break room. A roof overhang at the south end of the building provides another 2,000 square foot of covered area. Vehicle and equipment maintenance is performed inside this building.

6.2.3. Waste Recovery Center (Building 939)

Building 939 is a fully-enclosed, 20,000-square foot structure that consists of the main tipping floor and a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility.

6.3. Site Grading & Paving

The majority of the site is pervious, with less than 0.1% of the site area being impervious. The impervious areas include buildings, the scale area, paved access roads, and concrete pads. Grading of non-paved areas is performed by County employees on an ongoing basis as necessary using equipment that is continually onsite.

7. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Section A.6. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

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

The Rock Creek facility is designed, operated, and managed in a manner that minimized potential impacts to storm water runoff. All surface runoff from non-operational areas are diverted from the landfill area into sediment basins and runoff from the landfill is contained in a surface impoundment.. As a result, only a small subset of the potential pollutants is likely to be present in storm water runoff and only in minimal concentrations.

7.1. Industrial Processes

Section A.6.i. Industrial Processes

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

7.1.1. Landfill Operations

Due to the very nature of municipal landfill disposal sites, a large array of potential pollutants, some of which may not be identifiable, may be found in waste disposed at the landfill. The facility is permitted to receive non-hazardous waste including municipal solid waste, ash, sewage treatment sludge, and low-level petroleum-contaminated soil. On average, approximately 100 tons of waste is received each day.

7.1.2. Equipment Maintenance

Vehicle and equipment maintenance occurs within Building 700. Possible pollutants are maintenance chemicals such as petroleum-based vehicle fuels, lubricants, cleaners and degreasers, and metal particles from welding and grinding.

7.1.3. Grounds Maintenance

Fertilizers are applied in conjunction with hydroseeding to promote healthy plant growth. During rainfall events, residues from these products that may have accumulated at application points have the potential to enter storm water drainage systems.

7.1.4. Fuel Dispensing

Fuel dispensing occurs adjacent to the fuel storage tanks. Fuels include diesel and unleaded gasoline. Fuel usage is limited to the onsite needs for a diesel-powered generator, vehicles, and equipment. No commercial fuel distribution occurs.

7.2. Material Handling and Storage Areas

Section A.6. ii. Material Handling and Storage Areas

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

7.2.1. Maintenance Materials Storage

Material storage occurs primarily in Building 700. Storage cabinets are used for solvents, paints, and other products with volatile components. Vehicle and equipment lubricants are stored in their original shipping barrels or buckets and these are placed on secondary containment units capable of containing leakage or spills.

7.2.2. Hazardous Waste Storage

Storage of household hazardous wastes occurs primarily in the permanent household hazardous waste collection facility in Building 939. Storage includes wastes which may be flammable, toxic, reactive, or corrosive. Certain hazardous wastes are also stored in storage lockers outside Building 939.

7.2.3. Metal Salvage Area

A variety of dissolved metals may be introduced into storm water through rainfall coming in contact with metal items in the salvage areas. The specific metals and possible concentrations vary as the composition of the salvage items changes.

7.2.4. Fuel Storage Area

Diesel and unleaded gasoline are stored in above-ground tanks near Building 700.

7.2.5. Inert Debris Stockpile

Rainfall on the inert debris stockpile may dissolve or contribute to the release of a variety of surface contaminants such as residual oils and metals.

7.2.6. Wood & Yard Waste Stockpile

Potential pollutants from the wood and yard waste stockpile are primarily limited to residual pesticides and fertilizers either on the surface of the material or, in the case of systemic products, in wood and/or foliage. Additionally, wood-treatment product residues and metals from nails and other fasteners may be present.

7.3. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

Section A.6.iii Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

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

7.3.1. Waste Unloading

Waste unloading occurs either directly on the landfill area or on the tipping floor inside Building 939. Airborne dust may be generated during the unloading process from materials with fine particulate matter such as dry, loose dirt or ground materials.

7.3.2. Soil Borrow Area

Soil taken from the soil borrow area is used for daily cover, when needed. During excavation of soil, dust may be generated in this area. During inactive periods, windblown dust may be created.

7.3.3. Application of Daily Cover

Daily cover is applied by heavy equipment such as loaders directly onto the landfill area. The disruption of native soil by equipment can create dusty conditions.

7.3.4. Site Excavation

Ongoing maintenance of the landfill area, access roads, and similar activities require excavation of soil by heavy equipment. These activities can create dusty conditions.

7.4. Significant Spills and Leaks

Section A.6. iv. Significant Spills and Leaks

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

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this General Permit.

Since all industrial activities occur in controlled locations, no significant spill or leaks have entered storm water discharges since the facility began accepting waste in 1990.

7.5. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Section A.6.v. Non-Storm Water Discharges

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

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

While no non-storm water discharges have been observed to date, should such a discharge occur, the event will be investigated and a record made of the occurrence. Corrective actions would then be evaluated and implemented as necessary to prevent similar discharges. County staff conducts inspections to insure all storm water drain inlets connect to the storm drain system.

7.6. Soil Erosion

Section A.6.vi. Soil Erosion

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

7.6.1. Site Excavation

Due to the nature of landfill operations, the possibility of soil erosion that occurs as a result of site excavation is ongoing. Excavations typically include removal of soil from the soil borrow area, maintenance of unpaved access roads, and site grading.

7.7. Other Possible Pollutant Sources

7.7.1. Litter

As with all waste disposed at the landfill, a large array of potential pollutants, some of which may not be identifiable, may be found in litter. The majority of litter consists of household trash that is lightweight and/or has a high surface area to weight ratio such that it is subject to being windblown.

8. SUMMARY SHEET

Section A.6.b. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section A.8. below.

A sheet summarizing all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants are recorded as an attachment to this document.

IV. Potential Pollutants Summary

9. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Section A.7. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

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

- i. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and
- ii. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of;

likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.

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

9.1.1. Landfill Operations

Potential pollutants from normal landfill operations, while numerous, remain within the lined portion of the landfill. All storm water in the landfill area is treated as leachate and is completely isolated from storm water runoff from other locations through the use of structural controls such as ditches, berms, and a collection pond. Only non-hazardous wastes are placed in the landfill areas. Hazardous wastes are segregated from non-hazardous and taken to the household hazardous waste facility for proper handling and disposal.

9.1.2. Equipment Maintenance

Equipment maintenance occurs within Building 700, a fully-enclosed structure. While small spills or leaks of these material are not uncommon during maintenance activities, drip plans are used to provide containment and absorbents are readily available for cleanup. In case of larger spills or leaks, the building floors are sloped toward floor drains that fully capture any possible pollutants. The building is constructed in a manner that prevents surface storm water from entering the building.

9.1.3. Grounds Maintenance

Since hydroseeding is used as a control measure only in areas subject to erosion, the use of fertilizers is also limited to these areas. Fertilizers are applied on an as-needed basis and no routine application occurs. Fertilizers are applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and care is taken to prevent overspray. All fertilizers are stored indoors in material storage cabinets or similarly covered and secured areas.

9.1.4. Fuel Dispensing

Fuels are transferred to vehicles and equipment using nozzles equipped with shut-off valves. Only authorized employees may engage in fuel-dispensing activities. Potential pollutants from the dispensing of fuels are generally limited to incidental spills that may be easily contained and absorbed. Storage tanks are secured to a concrete pad equipped with secondary containment.

9.1.5. Maintenance Materials Storage

Material storage occurs primarily in Building 700. Storage cabinets are used for solvents, paints, and other products with volatile components. Vehicle and equipment lubricants are stored in their original shipping barrels or buckets and these are placed on secondary containment units capable of containing leakage or spills. In case of larger spills or leaks, the building floors are sloped toward floor drains that fully capture any possible pollutants.

9.1.6. Hazardous Waste Storage

The majority of household hazardous wastes are stored in the permanent household hazardous waste collection facility which is a portion of Building 939. Drums and other waste containers are stored in separate waste bays, each of which is equipped with a sloped floor leading to a below-grade secondary containment system. Absorbent materials are readily available for small spills and leaks. The building design provides overhead cover and ensures surface runoff is prevented from entering the building. Certain hazardous wastes are also stored outside Building 939 in fully-enclosed metal storage lockers equipped with secondary containment.

9.1.7. Metal Salvage Area

The metal salvage area is located within the landfill footprint and hence is within the established leachate collection system. As such, all contact water is contained and prevented from entering storm drain channels.

9.1.8. Soil Borrow Area

Excavation in the soil borrow area is capable of producing fine materials that can be carried by surface water runoff. This area, however, is graded such that the introduction of sediment into storm water channels is minimized or eliminated. When necessary, hay bales, silt fences, or sand bags are used to protect storm drain inlets from sediment influx.

9.1.9. Fuel Storage Area

The above-ground fuel tanks are secured to a concrete pad with secondary containment so that spills or leaks cannot be released directly onto the ground. Absorbent materials are readily available for spill response. There are no underground fuel tanks on site.

9.1.10. Inert Debris Stockpile

The inert debris stockpile is maintained within the perimeter of the lined landfill so that all storm water is fully contained and treated as leachate.

9.1.11. Wood & Yard Waste Stockpile

The wood and yard waste stockpile is maintained within the perimeter of the lined landfill so that all storm water is fully contained and treated as leachate.

9.1.12. Waste Unloading

Dust that may be generated during waste unloading is typically very minimal. However, the tipping floor is enclosed which eliminates the transport of dust by wind to storm drain inlets. In addition, fixed-plumbing misting nozzles have been installed to provide dust control. A water truck is available for dust control at the active landfill. Landfill staff is present to direct unloading activities both on the landfill itself and on the tipping floor.

9.1.13. Application of Daily Cover

In order to keep dust to a minimum during the application of daily cover, water trucks are available to add moisture to the material. Water for dust control is taken from leachate storage so that no additional water is used in the process.

9.1.14. Site Excavation

Site excavation activities occur infrequently and are generally of short duration. The possibility that site excavation activities result in soil erosion is limited by control measures such as soil sloping and the introduction and establishment of vegetative cover. Interim measures such as the application of imperious cover, runoff diversion, and temporary vegetation may be used for short-term control.

9.1.15. Litter

Local law requires all incoming waste loads to be tarped or otherwise covered to prevent litter. Windblown litter at the landfill is controlled by the application of daily cover and by regular litter-removal efforts by landfill staff. As a result of these measures, the time litter remains exposed is insignificant. Litter is typically paper products and light plastics which contribute minimally to possible storm water pollution.

10. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Section A.8. Storm Water Best Management Practices

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

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

V. Best Management Practices Summary

10.1. Non-Structural

Section A.8

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

a. Non-Structural BMPs

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

10.1.1. Good Housekeeping

Section A.8.a.i. Good Housekeeping

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

Housekeeping measures are in integral part of landfill operations. The facility is cleaned on a regular basis. When practical, sweeping of working surfaces is used instead of wet

washing to limit the possible migration of contaminants. Storage containers are labeled and organized. In maintenance areas, drip pans are used to contain possible pollutants from spills and leaks.

10.1.2. Preventative Maintenance

Section A.8.a. ii. Preventive Maintenance
Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

Storm water conveyance systems are routinely inspected by landfill staff. These systems are maintained as necessary to ensure continual functionality. Vehicles and equipment are routinely maintained to prevent fluid leakage.

10.1.3. Spill Response

Section A.8.a.iii. Spill Response
This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.

In the event of spills, absorbent material is readily available for prompt containment and cleanup. Dry cleanup methods are used rather than washing that may bring contaminants into storm drains. Spill response procedures that address appropriate response are in place. Employees receive training with regard to spill response activities upon initial hire and receive periodic refresher training throughout their term of employment. Local emergency response teams are familiar with the facility's operations and can be quickly summoned in the case of a major release.

10.1.4. Material Handling and Storage

Section A.8.a.iv. Material Handling and Storage
This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Supplies of fuels, maintenance chemicals, and other potential pollutants required for facility operations are kept to a minimum to preclude the occurrence of major spills. Incoming shipments of chemicals and other supplies are limited to paved roads and are received and unloaded at Building 700. Each load is inspected to verify the integrity of shipping containers. Materials are moved primarily through mechanical means such as forklifts, dollies, and carts to minimize the possibility of spills. Chemicals are stored in enclosed lockers with secondary containment, where appropriate.

10.1.5. Employee Training

Section A.8.a. v. Employee Training
This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good

housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.

A variety of programs have been developed to ensure that landfill personnel are adequately trained in subjects pertaining to storm water pollution prevention. Training includes the recognition of hazardous waste, load checking procedures, waste handling practices, spill response and emergency procedures, good housekeeping practices, and materials storage. Most landfill employees also receive 40-hour hazardous materials training.

10.1.6. Waste Handling/Recycling

Section A.8.a.vi. Waste Handling/Recycling

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

The Rock Creek Solid Waste Facility hazardous waste screening program includes three phases: an initial screening at the site entrance, a visual inspection as the waste is being uncovered and unloaded, and random spot checks. Hazardous materials discovered in loads being received that may be safely handled by landfill staff are removed and taken to the onsite household hazardous waste facility for proper segregation and storage. While rare, if materials with highly hazardous properties or unknown materials are discovered, local emergency response agencies with proper training, equipment, and resources will be contacted to assist with the identification, handling, transport and disposal of these materials. Non-hazardous waste generated onsite is disposed of in the landfill. Hazardous waste generated from activities such as equipment maintenance are stored in temporary containers and then transported offsite for proper disposal, recycling, or reuse.

10.1.7. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting

Section A.8.a.vii. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting

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

A number of plans, recordkeeping procedures, and forms that relate to storm water pollution prevention have been established for operations at the landfill. These include:

- Operations Manuals
- Emergency and Contingency Plan
- Facility Safety Manuals
- Inspection Records
- Waste Inventory Records
- Special Occurrence Logs
- Employee Training Records

Records are either kept onsite or at the Solid Waste Division Office in San Andreas, California.

10.1.8. Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

Section A.8.a.viii. Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

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

In order to prevent soil erosion, efforts are made in site planning to minimize the extent of areas that are disturbed to preserve the natural site topography, drainage features, and vegetation as much as possible. Vehicular traffic is limited on areas disturbed by excavation activities. Silt fences, hay bales, and sand bags are used as necessary to provide additional control of silt migration. If necessary, temporary stabilization will be provided with mulch, matting, or other appropriate measures. Upon completion of excavation, affected areas are graded and seeded for the propagation of vegetation to decrease erosion potential. Mature vegetation bordering the construction sites will be preserved to the maximum extent possible to form effective buffer strips. Work performed near storm drain channels include measures to protect inlet areas from being impacted by sediment.

10.1.9. Inspections

Section A.8.a. ix. Inspections

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

Landfill areas are inspected on a weekly basis to identify potential pollutants that may be indicated by observing:

- Sheens or discoloration on standing or running water
- Stains on the pavement, concrete, or other materials
- Unusual discoloration of earth or other surfaces
- Stressed vegetation (dying trees or dead grass)
- Poorly maintained, corroded or damaged drums
- Uncovered and improperly contained storage areas

Inspection records are available for review by regulatory agencies.

10.1.10. Quality Assurance

Section A.8.a.x. Quality Assurance

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

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

The Operations Superintendent is a SWANA-certified manager of landfill operations and is obligated to ensure that the functional elements of the SWPPP are properly conducted. This occurs through inspections, training, and direct interaction with landfill staff. In addition, employees are encouraged to report any conditions which may contribute to the potential for the pollution of storm water. The Deputy Director of Public Works is responsible for overseeing the Storm Water Monitoring Program, including storm water discharge sampling and analyses.

10.2. Structural BMPs

Section A.8.b. Structural BMPs

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

10.2.1. Overhead Coverage

Section A.8.b.i. Overhead Coverage

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

With the exception of the above ground fuel storage tanks, the storage of all chemical materials that may contribute to storm water pollution occurs in areas that are provided with overhead coverage to prevent contact with rainfall. These areas are also protected from the infiltration of storm water from surrounding areas. Hazardous materials are stored in covered containers with secondary containment.

10.2.2. Retention Ponds

Section A.8.b.ii. Retention Ponds

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

Both leachate and potential leachate-bearing water are collected beneath the landfill and discharged into a surface impoundment. Storm water from the remainder of the site is discharged into a series of sediment basins.

10.2.3. Control Devices

Section A.8.b.iii. Control Devices

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

A series of drainage channels and berms are used to direct storm water throughout the site. Berms along the edges of the perimeter prevent the migration of storm water onto the site from outside areas. Storm water within the site is collected and routed through the use of channels and piping systems to the sediment basins.

10.2.4. Secondary Containment Structures

Section A.8.b.iv. Secondary Containment Structures

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

Hazardous materials, such as maintenance chemicals and fuels, are stored in areas equipped with secondary containment.

10.2.5. Treatment

Section A.8.b.v. Treatment

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

Treatment of storm water is limited to sediment basins where fine materials are allowed to settle out to reduce turbidity.

11. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

Section A.9. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

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

- a. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.
- b. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- c. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.
- d. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in Section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this General Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9. and 10. of Section C. of this General Permit.

The Deputy Director of Public Works is responsible for conducting the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Record of these evaluations are submitted as part of the annual report and are retained for a minimum of five years.

12. REVISIONS

Section A.2

The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate...

Section A.10

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

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

exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

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

This plan will be revised when changes occur in operations that may materially alter the type or quantity of potential pollutants that may be exposed to storm water.

13. AVAILABILITY

Section A.2

The SWPPP shall...be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

Section A.10.a

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

Section A.10.f

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

This document will be kept readily available for review by authorized regulatory agencies. One copy will be kept at the landfill and one at the Solid Waste Division Office in San Andreas, California.

14. INFEASIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

Section A.10.e

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

None of the measures described in this document are deemed to be infeasible to implement.

15. MONITORING PROGRAM

Section B.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.

Calaveras County has developed and implemented a storm water monitoring program, which is described in detail in the following sections.

15.1. Visual Observations

15.1.1. Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

Section B. 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. Quarterly visual observations shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. Facility operators shall conduct quarterly visual observations within 6-18 weeks of each other.
- d. Visual observations shall document the presence of any discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, etc., as well as the source of any discharge. Records shall be maintained of the visual observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Section A of this General Permit.

County staff perform visual observations of all drainage areas for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges on a quarterly basis. Observations determine the presence of any discolorations, stains, odors, floating or suspended materials, etc., as well as the source of any discharge.

15.1.2. Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

Section B. 4. Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

- a. With the exception of those facilities described in Section B.4.d. below, facility operators shall visually 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 without storm water discharges and that occur during scheduled facility operating hours.

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

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

County staff perform visual observation of storm water discharges from one storm event per month during the wet season (October 1-May 30). Each storm event is evaluated to ensure that the observation will be such that water discharges that occur during daylight hours are preceded by at least three working days without storm water discharges. Observation will determine the presence of discoloration, stains, floating or suspended materials, turbidity, and other conditions that may indicate the quality of storm water.

15.2. Sampling and Analyses

Section B. 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.

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.

Storm water samples are collected when discharge first begins, when it can be performed safely, and semi-annually thereafter, if water is present. At a minimum, storm water samples are analyzed for the following parameters:

- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
- Iron (Fe)

Pertinent quality assurance/quality control documentation from the laboratory is retained as part of the monitoring program records.

Testing of pH and specific conductance will be performed immediately in the field using portable instrumentation.

15.2.1. Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation

Section B.66. 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.

The Rock Creek Solid Waste Facility is not subject to Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guidelines.

15.2.2. Sample Storm Water Discharge Locations

Section B.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.

Since the landfill is located at the head of a drainage and storm water channels direct water downstream to the sedimentation basins, a single discharge sampling point at the release point of the last sedimentation basin is used to be representative of the storm water discharge from the facility as a whole. The sampling point is designated as RO-1 and was equipped with a mechanically-operated autosampler in November of 2002. Since the cumulative design capacity of these basins exceeds the estimated runoff associated with the 100-year, 24-hours storm event, storm water discharges only after several significant rain events. In addition, once the discharge begins, it typically persists through the rainy season. Thus, storm water discharges are not responsive to discrete rain events and tend to be sustained and well-mixed.

15.2.3. Monitoring Methods

Section B.10. Monitoring Methods

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

- i. Rationale and description of the visual observation methods, location, and frequency
- ii. Rationale and description of the sampling methods, location, and frequency; and
- iii. Identification of the analytical methods and corresponding method detection limits used to detect pollutants in storm water discharges. This shall include justification that the method detection limits are adequate to satisfy the objectives of the monitoring program.

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

Samples are collected in accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater and industry standards. Analyses are conducted with instruments calibrated in accordance with the manufacturers' specification. Samples not analyzed in the field with portable instruments are properly preserved, as needed, and transported to the laboratory under standard chain-of-custody procedures. Samples are analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services for those analyses.

15.2.4. Records

Section B.1313. Records

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

- a. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and or measurements;
- c. Flow measurements or estimates (if required by Section B.6);
- d. The date and approximate time of analyses;
- e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- f. Analytical results, method detection limits, and the analytical techniques or methods used;
- g. Quality assurance/quality control records and results;
- h. Non-storm water discharge inspections and visual observations and storm water discharge visual observation records (see Sections B.3. and 4.);
- i. Visual observation and sample collection exception records (see Section B.5.a, 7.d, 8, and 12.b.ii.);
- j. All calibration and maintenance records of on-site instruments used;
- k. All Sampling and Analysis Exemption and Reduction certifications and supporting documentation (see Section B.12);
 - l. The records of any corrective actions and follow-up activities that resulted from the visual observations.

Record of all storm water monitoring information and copies of reports are reviewed for completeness and accuracy and are retained for a minimum of five years.

15.3. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions

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.

Storm water observation and sampling activities may occur when the environment poses hazards to sampling personnel. Hazardous conditions associated with observation and sampling may include:

- Hazardous weather conditions (e.g. high winds, lightening, flooding)
- Hazardous locations (e.g. slippery surfaces, confined spaces)
- Hazardous chemicals (e.g. pollutants, container preservatives)
- Hazardous biology (e.g. rodents, snakes, spiders)
- Hazardous environments (e.g. traffic, falling object, sharp edges)

Personnel should be trained to evaluate potentially hazardous situation and take proper precautions to minimize the hazards. Although every reasonable effort will be made to comply with observation and sampling requirements, when serious health and safety issues cannot be satisfactorily resolved, observation and/or sampling may be either postponed or cancelled in order to ensure the health and safety of personnel. When either of these is the case, a documented explanation of this is included in the annual report.

15.4. Annual Report

Section B.1414.

Annual Report

All facility operators shall submit an Annual Report by July 1 of each year to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board responsible for the area in which the facility is located and to the local agency (if requested). The report shall include a summary of visual observations and sampling results, an evaluation of the visual observation and sampling and analysis results, laboratory reports, the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report required in Section A.9., an explanation of why a facility did not implement any activities required by the General Permit (if not already included in the Evaluation Report), and records specified in Section B.13.i. The method detection limit of each analytical parameter shall be included. Analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be reported as "less than the method detection limit." The Annual Report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9. and 10. of Section C of this General Permit. Facility operators shall prepare and submit their Annual Reports using the annual report forms provided by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information.

Annual reports are prepared and submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board by July 1 of each year.