Storm Water
Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP)

June 2007

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Rev.1

Table of Contents

Section	Section Number and Title	Page
Introduction	Introduction	i
	Plan Change Log	ii
1	Introductions, Objectives, and Implementation	3
2	Planning and Organization	9
3	Site Map and Descriptions	12
4	Materials Potentially in Storm Water	35
5	Composition of Discharge	43
6	Storm Water Management Practices	48
7	Storm Water Monitoring Plan	53
Attachments		
1	Annual Storm Water Report (Blank)	
2	General Industrial Permit 97-03 DWQ (Copy)	
3	Signed Notice of Intent (NOI) (Copy)	
4	DCL-556 (Storm Water Management) with CCRWQCB (Copy)	
5	Erosion Control Plan (Copy)	

INTRODUCTION

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
(SWPPP PLAN)

June 2007

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), has prepared this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP) in order to minimize the affects of storm water runoff to the environment.

This plan has been prepared pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ as part of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CA0003751.. This plan will be reviewed and evaluated at least once every year (*in accordance with regulatory requirements*).

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

CHANGE LOG

Diablo Canyon Power Plant

This log is provided for use in documenting updates of the SWPPP plan.

Non technical revisions such as personnel changes or telephone numbers may be made by the facility and recorded in the log.

Technical revisions require review and approval.

Change Number	Date Entered	Initials	Description of Change	Page Number
1	12-15-08	Tdr5	Added concrete OSGF structure to Flow Path 014.	29
2	12-15-08	Tdr5	Added U2 Charlie phase transformer failure to significant events.	44

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Section 1

Overview, Objectives, and Implementation

1.0 Overview

DCPP is a nuclear steam electric generating facility owned and operated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The facility is manned twenty four hours per day, seven days per week by operations, security, technical, and fire fighting personnel who provide continuous surveillance of site facilities including oil-filled operating and electrical equipment. Security personnel perform routine inspections of all areas of the plant including remote locations where equipment and materials are located. Site fire fighters are trained to respond to oil and hazardous material spills, and have the necessary equipment staged on site to rapidly control and clean-up spills.

The plant incorporates two similar 1100-megawatt (electric) pressurized water reactor (PWR) nuclear power units, each consisting of a nuclear steam supply system (NSSS), turbine-generator, auxiliary equipment, controls and instrumentation.

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Storm Water Monitoring Plan has been prepared to conform to requirements of State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit NO. CAS000001 (General Permit) for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities excluding construction activities.

Sections 1.0 through 6.0 comprise the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Section 7.0 comprises the Storm Water Monitoring Plan (SWMP). Attachment 1 contains the current(blank) annual report. A copy of the current General Permit is provided in Attachment 2.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the General Permit has been submitted by Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP). A copy of the NOI is provided in Attachment 3.

The General Permit is effective as of 10-15-06 per agreement with the Regional Water Quality Control Board as documented in DCL 2006-556. A copy of this letter is in Attachment 4. Prior to the adoption of the requirements contained in the General Industrial Permit (97-03 DWQ), storm water was regulated per the existing site NPDES permit 90-09 (CA0003751). A copy of this SWPPP and SWMP is retained onsite and is available for review by Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) staff upon request.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The SWPPP for DCPP has two major objectives:

- Identify the potential sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges; and

- Identify and implement site-specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

1.2 IMPLEMENTATION

The Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP) is describes as follows:

Type of Facility

Nuclear Powered Electricity Generation Facility

Location of Facility

Diablo Canyon Power Plant
9 Miles NW of Avila Beach
P.O. Box 56
Avila Beach, CA 93424

DCPP is located on a remote ocean cove approximately nine miles (12 kilometers) west northwest of Avila Beach, San Luis Obispo County, California. The DCPP plant site consists of approximately 585 acres that includes a 500 KV and 230 KV switchyards for electrical transmission. The exact location is as follows:

Latitude:	35°12'44"N
Longitude:	120°51'14"W
Township:	T31S
Range:	R10E
Section:	SW 1/4 Section 24
Principal Meridian:	Mt. Diablo Base Meridian

Average annual rainfall (12 year historical) is 24.35 inches.

The plant site does not have a history of flooding.

Storm water effluent from the site is intermittent and occurs at site storm water discharge locations (Figure 1). There are no flows of *industrial* storm water on to the facility from offsite sources.

Owner / Operator

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)
P. O. Box 770000
San Francisco, CA 94177

Designated person responsible for the SWPPP at this facility

Trevor D. Rebel
Environmental Specialist
Telephone: (805) 545-3607

1.3 Applicability

The General Permit applies to all facilities in California that have submitted an NOI for coverage under the General Permit to discharge storm water associated with industrial activities.

Within the context of the SWPPP, "authorized" non-storm water discharges are those authorized within bounds of the General Permit. All other point source discharges to waters of the state of California, that occur at DCPP, are covered under a separate NPDES Permit (NPDES CA0003751, 90-09).

This permit is not part of the objectives identified in Appendix B (Environmental Protection Plan) of the Diablo Canyons' Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Operating license.

The General Permit and SWPPP do not cover construction activities greater involving greater than 1 acre of land. Any construction activity greater than 1 acre shall obtain a Construction SWPPP as described in storm water permits for construction activities 99-08-DWQ.

1.4 Compliance

Compliance with the General Permit will be in accordance with the storm water monitoring plan contained in section 7.0 of this document.

1.5 Best Management Practice (BMP)

Diablo Canyons' SWPPP emphasizes BMPs that are appropriate for industrial activities at DCPP. The SWPPP identifies and assesses potential sources of pollutants at DCPP and describes the appropriate BMPs necessary to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants. DCPP's SWPPP and monitoring program requirements include various inspections, reviews, and observations that recognize, encourage, and mandate an iterative self-evaluation process to consistently comply with the General Permit.

BMP is completely described in section 6.0 of this document.

1.6 Training

Training is required for those personnel responsible for:

- Implementing activities identified in the SWPPP
- Conducting Inspections, Sampling, or visual observations
- Managing storm water

1.7 Revision

The SWPPP will be reviewed and revised during the life of the operating facility in accordance with the General permit. At a minimum, revision will occur:

- When requested by the SRWQCB (State Regional Water Quality Control Board)
- Prior to any changes at DCPP that may significantly increase pollutants, changes in industrial activities, or introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.
- As necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of the General Permit.
- As part of the Annual Compliance Review.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Section 2

Planning and Organization

2.0 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

The organizations and/or persons listed below serve as members of the storm water pollution prevention team. Team responsibilities include:

- Development of the SWPPP
- Revising the SWPPP
- Monitoring and Inspection
- Submission of the Annual Report

Specific responsibilities are described as follows:

Environmental Operations (Trevor Rebel)

- Responsible for coordination and maintaining the SWPPP as a living document, preparing and submitting the annual report by July 1st of each year, and coordinating/performing sampling and inspection..

Chemistry Section

- Assisting in the collection and analysis of storm water samples and inspections.

Civil Engineering

- Providing engineering evaluations and designs (when appropriate) to support the SWPPP.

Facilities Maintenance

- Performing physical work and maintenance of storm water systems within the boundaries of physical work allowed by building services.

Fire Department

- Provide emergency response for any spill or accident on site.

Hazardous Waste Group

- Inspection and maintenance of hazardous waste on site. Additionally, hazardous waste group perform decontamination and clean up activities following a hazardous materials/waste incident in accordance with plant procedures CP M-9D.

Operations

- Operators perform routine surveillance and inspection of facility operating equipment.

2.1 Other Plans and Procedures

The following existing facility plans and procedures have been prepared by DCPP pursuant to environmental regulatory requirements applicable to DCPP. Relevant and appropriate elements of these plans and systems are cited throughout the SWPPP.

Best management Practices Plan (BMP)

- BMP to limit affects of storm water and the NPDES permit

Erosion Control Plan for Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCM No. CA-72.doc)

- Preservation of natural landscape and prevent loss of soil and sediment from erosion.

Hazardous Materials Incident Post Emergency Clean-Up Procedure (CP M-9D)

- Site emergency response procedure for hazardous material incidents. This procedure Includes reportable quantities to regulatory agencies.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC)

- Pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 112 and 761

Volume 2 of Hazardous Materials Business Plan

- Describes quantities and locations of hazardous materials

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Section 3

Site Map and Descriptions

3.0 Site Map

A map of the facility is provided in Figure 1.

The following information is included on the site map:

- The facility boundaries; the outline of 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. The map also identifies onsite and nearby water bodies.

- The location of the storm water collection and conveyance systems, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Structural control measures such as retention basins and catch basins that affect storm water discharges are included.

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

- Areas where Significant Materials may be exposed to precipitation.

- Areas of industrial activities, including the locations of storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling areas, dust or particulate generating areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

Non Industrial Flows

As described in section 1.2 there are no flows of industrial water onto the facility from offsite sources. Surrounding lands within watersheds are used for agriculture. Portions of the drainage area are impacted by run-on from surrounding areas and the direction of flow from each drainage area, are depicted in Figure 1 via the topographic contours. With the exception of intermittent drainages that flow in response to precipitation, the only on site natural water bodies are the Pacific Ocean and Diablo Creek.

Impervious Surfaces

Approximately 25 percent of the site is impervious due to pavement, structures, or other improvements.

Non Relevant Information

Several requirements for site maps within the General Permit are not relevant to DCPP as described below:

- There are no disposal areas at DCPP.
- Waste Treatment is performed inside structures and is not exposed to storm water.
- There have been no past significant spills at DCPP that could affect the quality of storm water.
- Most Industrial activities are performed indoors and are not exposed to storm water. Outdoor activity exposed to storm water is indicated on the site map.

3.1 Description of Storm Water Flow Paths and Industrial Activities

The following numerical points *do not* constitute a discharge point associated with storm water but, are part of the site general NPDES permit 90-09.

- 001 Discharges associated with Once Through Cooling (OTC) water
- 002 Discharge associated with Intake Screen Wash System
- 016 Biology Lab Seawater Pump Valve Drain
- 017 Sea Water Reverse Osmosis System Blow down Drain

The following numerical discharge points appear on the Site Storm Water Drainage Map (Figure 1), however, *do not*, constitute a discharge associated with the General Industrial Storm Water Permit.

- 019 No longer a discharge point (combined with 004; reference A0603408)
- 022 Biology Lab/ Reverse Osmosis Supply Lines Drain
- 024 Access Road drains not associated with the industrial site
- 025 Access Road drains not associated with the industrial site.
- 026 Circulating Water Pump (CWP) backflow to Intake Cove
- 027 Screen Wash refuse sump overflow to Intake Cove

The following pages in this section provide a narrative description of each storm water flow path including:

- Descriptor of Path
- Activity in Path (Industrial, Materials Storage, Dust and Particulates)
- Significant Materials
- Assessment for Polluting Storm Water

Flow Path Boat: Marine Refueling Facility Runoff

Storm water generated near and around the marine refueling facility.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Fueling), Materials Storage

Significant Materials:

Gasoline and Diesel.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential of pollutants reaching storm water for this path is low. Fuel is contained in double wall fuel tanks which are provided with secondary containment.

Marine refueling is procedural zed and conducted with a minimum of two people in attendance.

A spill kit is in place at the marine refueling facility.

Flow Path 003: Yard Storm Drain

Storm water runoff from areas surrounding the seawater intake structure building travel through the 003 culvert before combining with seawater discharge from the intake screen wash system, and refuse sump seawater before discharge to the Pacific Ocean at the 003 discharge.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Machine Shop, Outdoor Motors), Materials Storage

Significant Materials:

Activities and materials in this path include indoor machining equipment, lubricating oils, greases, solvents associated with a typical machine shop.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential of pollutants reaching storm water for this path is very low. All chemicals are stored indoors in cabinets and fire lockers as appropriate.

Permanent plant equipment exposed to storm water includes eight screen wash motors and the lubricating oil contained within. In the event of catastrophic failure of one of these motors, oil could be released to NPDES pathway 003 which includes the component of storm water described above.

Flow Path 004: Yard Storm Drains to Retention Basin

Sea water reverse osmosis high level drain and storm water share a discharge to a retention basin behind the biological lab. Storm water is received in the retention basin from the following sources prior to flowing through a riser pipe to discharge 004 at the intake cove:

- Southeast side of the Unit 2 Turbine Building,
- Administration Building,
- Security Building,
- Training and Maintenance Shop Buildings,
- Parking lots 4 and 5,
- Meteorological tower area,
- A small area to the west side of the west plant access road,
- Hazardous Waste Storage Unit,
- Firewater storage tank,
- Truck bay, and
- Firewater pump building.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Steam Electric Generation), Materials Storage

Significant Materials

U2 Transformer yard:

The U2 transformer yard has a significant amount of transformer oil contained in operating and standby transformers. The site SPCC plan contains specific requirements for oil containing equipment.

Maintenance Shop Building:

The Maintenance Shop Building contains a chemistry laboratory. Sink drains from the laboratory carry non-hazardous chemical reagents and wastewater to a transportable above-ground carboy.

Central Hazardous Waste Storage Facility:

The Site Hazardous Waste Storage Unit is a completely enclosed structure. The floor is bermed and sloped to a self-contained sump to prevent the escape of hazardous waste. Each of three storage tanks is provided with secondary containment. The loading area is sloped and valved to contain any releases during transfer.

(Flow path 004 Continued)

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water

The majority of all pollutant sources in flow path 004 are contained inside buildings. The hazardous waste facility contains a system of berms and sumps for the containment of any spilled material. Transformer yard spillage of oils is mitigated with a 17,000 gallon passive Oily Water Separator (OWS).

Additionally, all storm water is collected in the 004 retention basin. The settling basin must fill prior to flowing through a riser pipe to the Intake Cove.

Flow Path 005: Yard Storm Drains

Storm water is collected in a drainage system and routed immediately north of Patton Cove for discharge.

- Plant Yard on the Unit 2 side of the Radwaste Buildings,
- West side of the Turbine Building,
- Main Warehouse,
- Hazardous Materials Warehouse,
- Construction Offices,
- Parking lots 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8,
- Cold Machine Shop,
- Seawater Reverse Osmosis Facility,
- Biology Laboratory (not in service)
- Fabrication Shop.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Machine Shop), Materials Storage

Significant Materials:

Significant materials that are stored in buildings and may be used or transported within the plant yard area draining to Discharge 005 could include boric acid, sulfuric acid, sodium bi-sulfite, sodium hydroxide, ethanolamine, ammonium hydroxide, hydrazine, carbohydrazide, diesel fuel oil, lubricating oils, transformer oils, laboratory chemicals, and cleaning solvents.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The majority of potential pollutants in this flow path are stored indoors and do not pose a threat do storm water.

Some potential exists, if an incident were to occur during chemical offload in front of the west side turbine building buttress. Chemical offload evolutions are fully procedural zed, briefed and monitored continuously during offload evolutions to rapidly respond to any spills or leakage.

Flow Path 006: Yard Storm Drain

Storm water drains to discharge 006 from the following areas:

- Pacific Ocean side of the ridge to the southeast of the plant
- Warehouse B (currently converting to an office area)
- Shooting Range
- Outdoor Abrasive Blast Facility
- Vehicle Fueling
- Parking Lot #1

Activities in Path:

Industrial (Shooting Range), Materials Storage, Dust and Particulates (Sandblast)

Significant Materials

The shooting range has the potential for lead (Pb) contamination and debris from shooting range activities.

The Outdoor Abrasive Blast Facility materials.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water

The potential for pollutants reaching storm water for this path is high if proper BMP is not followed.

The shooting range has the potential for pollution from lead (Pb) and debris from shooting range activities. Drainage from the shooting range is directed to an engineered catch basin designed to separate and contain solids from range runoff.

The outdoor abrasive blast facility could add significant amounts of sand blast media and paint materials if proper BMP is not followed. This area is cleaned as necessary to minimize the potential of solids being released to the waters of the State. Removed material is properly analyzed and disposed.

Vehicle fueling has the potential for adding petroleum products to storm water. An above-ground vaulted, double wall diesel fuel oil and gasoline storage tanks for vehicle refueling are located in the area draining to this discharge. The double wall tanks are contained within secondary containment berms. The refueling area has a concrete pad that is sloped and diverts potential fuel spills to an engineered retention basin.

Fleet vehicle refueling trucks are parked on an asphalt pad downstream of the fuel storage tanks. The asphalt pad is designed to direct and leakage or spills to the retention basin.

Flow Path 007: Storm Water Runoff

Storm water from watershed South and East of the facility. There are no industrial activities present in this path. Water discharges to an inaccessible rip-rap field west of the facility.

Activities in Path

No industrial activity in this flow path.

Significant Materials:

None

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water

The potential for polluting storm water in this path is very low. There is no industrial activity in this path.

Flow Path 008: Yard Storm Drains

Storm water drains to discharge 008 from the following areas:

- Northwest side of the Turbine Building,
- Technical Maintenance Building, and
- The watershed on the north side of Diablo Creek to the northwest of DCPP.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Power Production), Materials Storage

Significant Materials

The Calibration Lab within the Technical Maintenance Shop building maintains some hazardous materials under proper storage.

A solution of sodium bi-sulfite is stored in a bulk chemical storage tank outside the west buttress area of the Unit 1 Turbine Building. The tank is provided with secondary containment.

Other hazardous materials that are stored in buildings and may be used or transported within the plant yard area drained by discharge 008 could include sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, sodium hypochlorite, ammonium hydroxide, hydrazine, carbohydrazide, potassium molybdate, diesel fuel oil, lubricating oils, and transformer oils.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential of pollutants reaching storm water in this path is low. The majority of all activity and storage is indoors. Chemical offload evolutions are fully procedural zed, briefed and monitored continuously during offload evolutions to rapidly respond to any spills or leakage.

Flow Path 009: Yard Storm Drains

Storm water from the north and northeast side of the Unit 1 Auxiliary, Containment, Fuel Handling, and Turbine buildings drains to the north side of the yard to discharge 009.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Power Production), Materials Storage

Significant Materials:

Hazardous materials that are stored in buildings and may be used or transported within the plant yard area drained by discharge 009 could include boric acid, hydrazine, potassium molybdate, diesel fuel oil, and transformer oil. A 17,000 gallon sump with a passive oil separation system is provided for containment of an oil spill involving Unit 1 transformer yard. Management of oil spills is described in the SPCC plan.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for pollutants reaching storm water for this path is low. A 17,000 gallon capacity passive OWS for the U1 transformer yard is designed to capture oils in the event of a transformer leakage or failure.

Flow Path 010: Yard Storm Drain

Runoff from the hillside between DCPP and the Raw Water Reservoirs drains into a concrete culvert and is routed to the north along the hillside for discharge.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (make-up water treatment)

Significant Materials:

Water treatment chemicals

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in path 010 is very low. All chemicals are stored indoors or otherwise covered at the water treatment facility.

In the event of a reservoir leak or piping system failure, potable water could be released out path 010. Discharge path 010 flows to a chaparral hillside.

Flow Path 011: Yard Storm Drain

Runoff from Diablo Creek Road, the north side of the 230kV and 500 kV switch yards.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Electrical Transmission)

Significant Materials:

The only significant material stored in this flow path are oil containing transformers.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in path 011 is very low. Each of the 230 kV and 500 kV switchyards are equipped with retention basins to capture any failure of oil containing equipment.

Flow Path 012: Yard Storm Drain

Runoff from the area between the 230 KV Switchyard and the 500 KV Switchyard drains to a vertical shaft leading to the underground culvert containing Diablo Creek water as it passes under the switchyards.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Electrical Transmission)

Significant Materials:

The only significant material stored in this flow path are oil containing transformers.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in path 011 is very low. Each of the 230 kV and 500 kV switchyards are equipped with retention basins to capture any failure of oil containing equipment.

A sediment retention basin has been recently constructed (August 2006) in Tri-Bar flats. The basin has been designed to capture sediment laden storm water from adjacent hillsides and de-silt the water prior to discharge at 012.

Flow Path 013: Yard Storm Drains

Storm water drains to discharge 013 from the following areas:

- Raw Water Reservoirs,
- Makeup Water Treatment area,
- 230 KV Switchyard, and
- The watershed on the hillside under the 500 KV power lines leading east from the plant.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Electrical Transmission, Makeup Water Treatment)

Significant Materials:

Significant materials is this flow path include oil containing electrical transformers and makeup water treatment chemicals.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in path 013 is very low. Each of the 230 kV and 500 kV switchyards are equipped with retention basin to capture any failure of oil containing equipment.

Water treatment chemicals are indoors or covered with the exception of a sodium hypochlorite tank for makeup water treatment. The hypochlorite tank has secondary containment.

Flow Path 014: Storm Water Runoff

Storm water runoff from lay-down areas and the hillside south and east of the 500 KV Switchyard is collected in a drainage ditch and routed to discharge 014.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Electrical Transmission), Watershed, OSGF Storage (Concrete Storage Building)

Significant Materials:

Significant materials in this flow path include oil containing electrical transformers.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in path 014 is very low. The 500 kV switchyard is equipped with retention basin to capture any failure of oil containing equipment.

The majority of storm water in this flow path is from watersheds with no industrial activity.

Flow Path 015: Yard Storm Drains

Storm water runoff from the area around the temporary auto facilities and adjacent roadway is collected in a drainage ditch and routed to discharge 015.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Fleet vehicle maintenance), Materials Storage

Significant Materials:

Significant materials that are stored in buildings or structures and may be used or transported within the plant yard area that drains to Discharge 015 could include ethylene glycol, acetylene, lubricating oils, diesel fuel, and solvents. All storage is protected from storm water. The majority of maintenance is performed inside the garage (covered).

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in this flow path is high if proper maintenance and management practices are not performed.

Flow Path 018: Yard Storm Drains

Storm water runoff from the east side of the Intake Structure building.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Machine Shop), Materials Storage

Significant Materials:

Storm water runoff from the area east of and immediately adjacent to the Intake Structure and the Intake Structure platform drain into a sump with a valve controlled drain. When the valve is manually opened the sump drains to discharge. The following three bulk chemical storage tanks are located in the platform drainage area.

Two sodium hypochlorite tanks are located next to the Intake Structure Security Building. Both tanks are provided with secondary containment and tertiary containment berms.

A sodium bromide tank is located next to the sodium hypochlorite tanks. The tank is provided with secondary containment and a tertiary containment berm.

Chemical delivery piping for the tanks listed above is double walled to contain and minimize the potential of releases from primary piping failure. The area around the tanks is paved and graded to contain the volume of the tanks in the event of a major rupture of a pipe or tank, or from a spill during filling operations.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in this path is low. The valve controlling flow to point 018 is normally shut. The valve is opened after verifying contamination is not present in pathway.

Flow Path 020: Intake Deck Storm Drains

Storm water collected directly in front of screen housing drains to circulating water pump fore-bays through open grating.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Oil Containing Equipment)

Significant Materials:

Oil containing motors from fourteen separate screen wash system motors. Oil containing motors and hydraulics from the Intake gantry crane.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in this path is low. All oil filled motors and machinery is frequently inspected and serviced to prevent leakage and/or failure of operating equipment.

Flow Path 021: Yard Storm Drain

Screen wash system over spray drains and storm water from the east of the traveling screen deck discharge to 021.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Oil Containing Equipment)

Significant Materials:

Oil containing motors from fourteen separate screen wash system motors. Oil containing motors and hydraulics from the Intake gantry crane.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in this path is low. All oil filled motors and machinery is frequently inspected and serviced to prevent leakage and/or failure of operating equipment.

Flow Path 023: Yard Storm Drain

Storm water generated on the North and East sides of the Intake Structure building drain to the Intake cove at discharge point 023.

Activity in Path:

Industrial (Storage and Lay-down)

Significant Materials:

This area may contain lay down materials and screen housings after the housings have been removed from the Intake cover.

Assessment for Polluting Storm Water:

The potential for polluting storm water in this path is very low.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Section 4

Materials Potentially In Storm Water

4.0 List of significant materials and storage locations, frequencies, and quantities

Volume 2 of the DCPP Hazardous Material Business Plan contains pertinent information for all significant materials stored at DCPP, including specific storage locations and quantities.

The vast majority of material on site are stored indoors and *does not* pose a threat to storm water.

Project-significant materials may be used onsite at various times. All special projects materials are reviewed prior to arriving on site and must comply with site maintenance and storage procedures.

Table 1 on the following pages summarizes potential storm water pollutants and indicates which materials are exposed to storm water.

- Note: Materials exposed to storm water are bolded.

Table 2 contains typical chemical offload volumes and frequencies of delivery.

TABLE 1
EXPOSED SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL HANDLING AREAS
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND
CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
SUMMARY

Location	Activity	Potential Pollutant Source(s)	Potential Pollutant(s)	Best Management Practices	
				Structural	Non Structural
Turbine Building	Power Production	Spills	Oil Process Chemicals	Floor drains and sumps Active OWS Sump diversion to holding facility (WHAT) system	Building is continuously manned and inspected. All processes are procedurally controlled.
Turbine Buttress	Water Demineralization	Spills Spills during delivery	Hydrazine Sulfuric Acid Sodium Hydroxide Hydrazine Ethanolamine **Sodium Bisulfite*** Resin (Cationic and Anionic forms) *** Outside (exposed)**	Floor drains and sumps All sumps pump to turbine building sump system Secondary Containment	Building is continuously manned and inspected. All processes are procedurally controlled.
U1 &U2 Transformer Yards	Electrical equipment operation	Spills and leaks	**Hydrocarbons** * *** Outside (exposed)**	Engineered, graded to flow to a passive OWS system with 17,000 gal capacity.	SPCC plan implemented and maintained to comply with 40CFR112

Location	Activity	Potential Pollutant Source(s)	Potential Pollutant(s)	Best Management Practices	
				Structural	Non Structural
Intake	Anti-Fouling	Spills Leaks	**Bleach *** **Acti-Brom *** *** Outside (exposed)**	Secondary containment. Tertiary containment berm.	Daily inspection. Water test prior release.
Hazardous waste facility	TSDF facility	Spills Leaks	Site generated waste streams.	Exterior retention basin for materials stored temporarily outside facility. Facility designed to drain to indoor sumps.	Daily and Weekly inspections.
Area 10	Fabrication	Residue from sheet metal fabrication. Residue from sandblast or paint activities. Spills and leaks.	Metal grindings. Sand Paint Oils from stored equipment.	All activities occur indoors (no exposure). Rotor Storage Facility drains to passive OWS.	Housekeeping
Sewage Treatment Facility	Waste water treatment	Overflow	Sewage	Engineered system High level alarm system	Spill response procedure CP M-9D Weekly inspection.
SWRO (Sea Water Reverse Osmosis) facility	Water de-salinization	Spills Leaks	SWRO treatment chemicals	Indoor storage Engineered building floor drains to sump.	Continuously manned when facility in operation.
Make Up Water Treatment facility	Water distribution	Spills Leaks	Makeup water treatment chemicals	Chemicals stored indoors Drains directed to turbine building sump system.	Continuously manned when facility in operation.

Location	Activity	Potential Pollutant Source(s)	Potential Pollutant(s)	Best Management Practices	
				Structural	Non Structural
Waste Water Holding and Treatment Facility (WHAT)	Industrial waste water storage	Spills Leaks	Industrial waste water	Graded drain to sump recycles water back to waste tank.	Inspected daily Water tested prior to release.
Vehicle maintenance yard	Vehicle maintenance Steam cleaning	Spills Overflow of steam cleaning tank	Oils Solvent Cleaners	Majority of maintenance in covered garage. Steam cleaning area covered Curbed perimeter area pumps to 1000 gal above ground storage tank	Housekeeping Weekly tank inspection.
Fleet Vehicle fueling facility	Fueling	Spills Leaks	**Fuel (Gasoline and Diesel)*** *** Outside Exposed**	Above ground double wall tanks. Secondary containment Graded paved area directed to retention basin 38,667 gal capacity.	Trained personnel present during bulk fuel transfers. Continuously attended while fueling. SPCC plan complying with 40CFR112
Marine Fueling Facility	Boat refueling	Spills Leaks	**Fuel (Gasoline and Diesel)*** *** Outside Exposed**	bove ground double wall tanks. Secondary containment	Two personnel on hand for all refueling Booms and spill kit available for rapid deployment SPCC plan complying with 40CFR112 Limited quantity of fuel transfer per year (<300 gal)

Location	Activity	Potential Pollutant Source(s)	Potential Pollutant(s)	Best Management Practices	
				Structural	Non Structural
Shooting Range	Weapons firing	Material migration	Lead Copper Brass	Graded slopes Bullet Traps Sediment box	Routine cleaning of sediment box Check dams and weirs.
500 kV switchyard	Electrical transmission	Spills Leaks	Oils	Paved and graded collection system Passive OWS with 13,000 gal capacity	Facility Inspection SPCC plan complying with 40CFR112.
230 kV switchyard	Electrical transmission	Spills Leaks	Oils	Paved and graded collection system Passive OWS with 17,000 gal capacity	Facility Inspection SPCC plan complying with 40CFR112.
Remote 12 kV electrical transformers	Electrical transmission	Spills Leaks	Oils		Spills and leaks quickly detected by site staff (Operations and Security) SPCC plan complying with 40CFR112.

Location	Activity	Potential Pollutant Source(s)	Potential Pollutant(s)	Best Management Practices	
				Structural	Non Structural
Main Warehouse	Storage	Spills Leaks	Received chemicals	Graded and paved area with collection basin Indoor storage	Covering of material during transport in inclement weather.
Hazardous materials warehouse	Storage	Spills Leaks	Received chemicals	Graded and paved area with collection basin Indoor storage	Covering of material during transport in inclement weather.
Warehouse B	Limited Storage	Spills Leaks	Received material	Covered storage	Covering of material during transport in inclement weather. Facility is in the process of phasing out for receiving and storage activities
Area 10 rotor storage facility	Storage	Spills Leaks	Oil containing equipment	Engineered floor graded to floor drains Passive OWS system	
Outdoor abrasive blast facility	Abrasive blasting	Migration of materials	**Sand*** **Paint chips*** *** Outside Exposed**	Graded and paved area Perimeter curbing	Routine cleanup of particulates. Limited use of facility.

Table 2 Summary of Tank Volumes, Delivery Frequencies, Storm Pathways

Tank	Capacity (gallons)	Deliver Qty (Est. gallons)	Delivery Frequency	Storm Pathway
U1 Caustic	3674	2200	Every 2 weeks	009
U1 Acid	3674	2200	Every 3 weeks	009
U1 Hydrazine	300	300	Monthly	009
U1 Sodium Bi-Sulfite	3000	As Required	As Required	009
U2 Caustic	3402	2200	Every 2 weeks	005
U2 Acid	3402	2200	Every 3 weeks	005
U2 Hydrazine	300	300	Monthly	005
U2 Sodium Bi-Sulfite	3000	As Required	As Required	005
U0 ETA	5558	4000	Every 5 weeks	005
Main Diesel Tanks	xxxx	7500	Every 6 weeks	005,009
Intake Hypochlorite	9500	4500	Weekly	018
Intake Acti-Brom	6500	3000	Every 3 weeks	018
Fleet Gasoline	2000	As Required	As Required	006
Fleet Diesel	3000	As Required	As Required	006
Marine Gasoline	250	As Required	As Required	Boat
Marine Diesel	250	As Required	As Required	Boat

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Section 5

Composition of Discharge

5.0 Significant Spills and Leaks

The following describes the spill history for Diablo Canyon for materials entering storm water pathways since April 17, 1994 which have exceeded reportable quantities as described in 40 CFR 110, 117, and 302.

10/21/95 – Transformer Explosion

A transformer failure and explosion released up to 3400 gallons of Diala AX Transformer Oil. Oil flowed to the passive OWS. An unknown amount of oil reached Diablo Creek and the Pacific Ocean. The spilled oil was cleaned up and/or dissipated.

8-17-08 – U2 Charlie Phase Transformer Failure

A transformer failure and resulting fire released Diala AX Transformer Oil. Most of the oil was consumed in the fire based on visual inspection of the Intake Cove and the OWS passive sump. Some biodegradable fire fighting foam reached Waters of the State. Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Staff was notified. Documentation of event is contained in A0738071, A0738155, A0738257, A0738494, A0739125.

5.1 Non Storm Water Discharges

The following non-storm water discharges are permitted with the General Industrial Permit provided the discharges meet the following criteria:

1. The discharges are in compliance with Regional Board requirements.

2. BMPs are specifically included in the SWPPP to reduce or prevent contact with significant materials.

3. Volume of non-storm water discharge is kept to a minimum.

4. Non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants.

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

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

<u>The following non-storm water discharges are authorized, as described in 97-03 DWQ, provided they meet discharge meets the requirements listed above</u>:

Fire hydrant flushing

Potable water sources

Drinking fountain water

Atmospheric condensates

Irrigation Drainage

Landscape watering

Springs

Ground water

Building footing and drainage

Sea water infiltration where the sea waters are discharged back to the sea.

Fire Fighting activities

5.2 Identified and Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges

The following non-storm sources have been identified which have the potential to reach the plant storm water drain system:

Periodic deluge system and Fire Hydrant Flushing

Landscape watering at administration and training buildings

SWRO facility (Area 10) seawater leak off

Plant air compressor condensates

Potable water system leakage

5.3 Soil Erosion

Soil erosion on site is primarily due to the natural erosion processes. Engineered swales, debris traps, silt basins are used throughout the site to aid in mitigating the transport of silt and debris due to storm water runoff.

Diablo Canyon has an Erosion Control Plan (DCM CA-72) describing controls and practices to minimize the affect of soil erosion on storm water quality.

There are no known erosion sites as the result of authorized non-storm water discharge. All authorized storm water discharges flow to engineered swales and drainages.

When areas of soil erosion or storm water conveyance system damage are identified, the problem is documented in the facility corrective action program for correction.

A copy of the Diablo Canyon Erosion Control Plan is in Attachment 5 of this document.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Section 6

Storm Water Management Practices

6.0 Storm Water Management Practices

The Diablo Canyon industrial site has a comprehensive set of controls in place to minimize storm water contact with significant materials and minimize pollutants in storm water. Practices are described by category:

6.1 Structural BMP

Engineered Roads, Swales, Culverts

All storm water flows through a series of engineered ditches, swales, and culverts to discharge.

Passive Oil Water Separation

Oily water separators are used in the following locations:

- U1 Transformer Yard (17,000 gal capacity)
- U2 Transformer Yard (17,000 gal capacity)
- Area 10 Rotor Storage Building

Switchyard Retention Basins

Both the 500 kV and 230 KV yards are equipped with retention basins as part of the SPCC plan to prevent the release of transformer oils to discharge pathways.

Secondary Containment

All outdoor chemical storage tanks are equipped with secondary containment structures.

Tertiary containment exists for the following:

- Vehicle Fueling Station
- Marine Fueling Station
- Bio-Fouling control chemical tanks (Intake Area)

Debris Trap

The Diablo Canyon Shooting range is equipped with an engineered sediment trap.

Vehicle Maintenance Shop

The majority of vehicle maintenance occurs in a covered garage bay system.

A non-hazardous receiving water tank is in place for equipment steam cleaning.

Covered Materials Receiving Area

The materials receiving dock for the main warehouse is covered and protected from rain fall.

Settling Basins

A retention basin is in place for discharge path 004. Water is allowed to calm and settle before flowing through a riser pipe to the Diablo Intake Cove.

A retention basin is installed in the Tri-Bar flats area. Water is allowed to accumulate and calm before flowing through a riser pipe to the 012 discharge pathway and Diablo Creek.

A weir has been installed in the 005 flow path to aid in dropping out sediment prior to 005 discharge. The weir is monitored and sediment removed.

Cantilevered Discharge

Cantilevered and overhanging storm water drainages have been eliminated.

6.2 Non-Structural BMP

Site Wide BMP

- An SPCC plan is implemented to comply with 40CFR112.
- The facility is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by Operations, Security and Emergency response personnel.
- All plant evolutions are controlled through written procedures.
- Personnel are trained on SWPPP requirements and restrictions.
- All refueling operations are continuously staffed by qualified personnel.
- All chemical offload are preceded by a pre-job brief which includes spill response.
- Observation and Inspection occurs on a continuous basis, site wide.
- Street Sweeping is employed on paved areas.

Outdoor Abrasive Blast Facility

The outdoor abrasive blast facility is kept clean and swept to prevent migration of sand and particulates.

Storm Water Systems

Site storm water conveyance systems are frequently inspected and maintained. As a minimum storm water systems are inspected on a quarterly basis during summer months. Storm water systems are inspected monthly during the wet season (Oct 1-May 30).

Erosion and Sediment Control

Areas of erosion are quickly identified and documented in the site corrective action program. Eroding areas are corrected with rip-rap fields, straw rolls, and hydro-seeding as appropriate.

Check dams have been found particularly effective at reducing the sediment transported out path 013 to Diablo Creek.

Straw rolls are being effectively used at the following locations to reduce sediment load form natural erosion and gopher activity:

- Reservoir Road
- Discharge 008 leading to Diablo Creek
- Parking Lot #5 (Western edge)

6.3 Housekeeping Program

Good housekeeping programs are directed and implemented with plant procedure AD4.DC2. Good housekeeping standards are maintained with frequent walk down and inspection.

6.4 Spill Response

Site spill response is directed with plant procedure CP M-9D. The site is staffed 24 hours a day with Operations, Security, and Fire personnel to respond to any spill which could threaten storm water.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Section 7

Monitoring Plan

7.1 General

DCPP's Storm Water Monitoring Program (SWMP) has four objectives:

1. Ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with discharge prohibitions, effluent limitations, and receiving water limitations specified in the General Permit.

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

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

4. Measure the effectiveness of BMPs in preventing and/or reducing pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

7.2 Monitoring Requirements

Storm water monitoring consists of both visual observation and analytical testing of storm water runoff as described below.

7.3 Visual Monitoring

Visual observations of storm water and non-storm water have the following components:

1. Quarterly non-storm water observations.

2. Monthly storm water observations during the wet season (Oct 1 through May 30)

Storm Water Observations

1. During the wet season (Oct 1 through May 30), monthly storm water observations are required for every discharge path.

2. Visual observations are only required during daylight hours that are proceeded by 3 days of without storm water discharge.

3. Visual observations are designed to look for the following characteristics of storm water:

- Odor
- Color
- Turbidity
- Floatables
- Sheen

4. The results of all storm water visual observations are recorded on Form 4 of the Annual Storm Water Report.

Non-Storm Water Observations

1. Quarterly non-storm water observations are required for every discharge path.

2. No more than 16 weeks are allowed between each observation.

3. Observations must be proceeded by 3 days of no discharge.

4. Observations shall focus on detecting both authorized and non-authorized storm water discharge for each drainage area.

5. Section 5.1 of the SWPPP describes authorized non-storm water discharges.

6. Other non-storm water discharges are allowed under the facilities NPDES permit 90-09. Refer to permit 90-09 for specific authorizations by flow path.

7. Quarterly non-storm water visual observations are documented on Forms 2 and 3 of the Annual Storm Water Report.

7.4 Storm Water Sampling

1. Samples must be collected from representative sample locations during the first hour of discharge for the first significant storm event of the season which causes storm water discharge and one additional storm event during the wet season.

2. Samples must be proceeded by 3 days of no discharge.

3. Samples shall be analyzed for the following parameters:

- pH
- Specific Conductance
- Total Suspended Solids
- Oil and Grease (Total Organic Carbon is an alternate analysis)
- Iron (Fe) – As required for Steam Electric Generating Facilities (SIC 4911)
- Any other parameter that may be a potential pollutant to storm water.

4. Each sample set shall have chain of custody established.

6. Sampling is documented on Form 1 of the Annual Storm Water Report.

7.5 Sampling Strategy

Section B.7.d allows facility operators to collect samples from a reduced number of sample locations if, the industrial activity and BMP within two or more drainage areas are substantially identical.

The following text describes which points are sampled and provides justification for substantially identical drainages:

Boat – Marine Refueling Facility Runoff
Description: Storm water generated near and around the marine refueling facility.
Sample Point: Sample valve leading from concrete bermed area to final discharge approximately 10-ft away.

003 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Storm water runoff from areas surrounding the seawater intake structure building.
Sample Point: Sampled at 003 culvert inlet as close to point of discharge as practicable. Storm water travels through the 003 culvert before combining with seawater discharge.

004 – Yard Storm Drain to Retention Basin
Description: Storm water drains to discharge 004 from the following areas on site:
Southeast side of the Unit 2 Turbine Building,
Administration Building,
Security Building,
Training and Maintenance Shop Buildings,
Parking lots 4 and 5,
Meteorological tower area,
A small area to the west side of the west plant access road,
Hazardous Waste Storage Unit,
Firewater storage tank,
Truck bay, and
Firewater pump building.
Sample Point: Sampled at the inlet to the 004 retention basin. When full, the retained water in the de-silting basin overflows a vertical riser then flows through approximately 100-ft of underground conduit to discharge.

005 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Storm Water drains to discharge 005 from the following areas on site:
Plant Yard on the Unit 2 side of Radioactive Waste Building
West side of the Turbine Building
Hazardous Materials Warehouse
Construction Offices
Parking lots 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8
Cold Machine Shop
Seawater Reverse Osmosis Facility
Biological Laboratory (not in service)
Fabrication Shop
Sample Point: Located in large concrete drainage canal downstream of a de-silting weir. Water flowing past the sample point travels another 600-ft of concrete surface before entering a 4-ft diameter conduit leading to a final discharge location with limited access.

006 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Storm water drains to discharge 006 from the following areas on site:
Pacific Ocean side of the ridge Southeast of the power plant.
Warehouse B
Shooting Range
Outdoor Abrasive Blast Facility
Fleet Vehicle Fueling Facility
Parking Lot #1
Sample Point 006 at Discharge: Sampled from the culvert outlet as it enters a v-ditch. Storm water travels another 75 feet to discharge.
Sample Point 006 Range Immediate Outlet: Sampled from culvert outlet immediately downstream of Diablo Canyon Shooting Range. Past the sampling point, storm water traverses 25-ft of concrete v-ditch, combining with upstream flows, before entering another underground culvert for 600-ft, then combination with other 006 pathway flows listed above. Combined storm water then travels approximately 75-ft to outfall. This pathway undergoes significant dilution as all 006 flows combine prior to discharge from the plant site.

007 – Storm Water Runoff
Description: Storm water from watershed South and East of the facility. There are no industrial activities present in this path. Water discharges to an inaccessible rip-rap field west of the facility.
Sampling: This point is not sampled. The point is not downstream of industrial activity and the underground conduit discharge location is not safely accessible.

008 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Storm water yard drains from the following areas:
Northwest side of the Turbine Building
Technical Maintenance Building
Watershed on the North Side of Diablo Creek to the Northwest of the power plant.
Sample Point: Sample is taken from culvert inlet directly above discharge point. Note, this area has additional security requirements for access that may result in delayed sample times.

009 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Storm water from the north and northeast side of the Unit 1 Auxiliary, Containment, Fuel Handling, and Turbine buildings drains to the north side of the yard to discharge.
Sample Point: Sample is taken from an accessible sump nearest the point of discharge. From the sump, storm water then flows through an underground culvert 300-ft to a discharge location that is not safely accessible during storm events.

010 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Runoff from the hillside between DCPP and the Raw Water Reservoirs drains into a concrete culvert that is routed to the north along steep inaccessible terrain prior to discharge.
Sample Point: This point is not sampled. Storm water collected from discharge 013 is substantially identical to this discharge point.

011 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Runoff from Diablo Creek Road and the North sides of the 230 kV and 500 kV switch yards.
Sample Point: Sample is taken at the inlet of an accessible drop in culvert nearest the point of discharge. Storm water then travels another 500-ft across a concrete surface to a steep metal conduit leading to the discharge point. The final discharge point is not safely accessible during a storm event and is in an area subject to restricted security access.

012 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Runoff from the area between the 230 KV Switchyard and the 500 KV Switchyard drains to a vertical shaft leading to an underground culvert and discharge.
Sample Point: This point is not sampled. Storm water sampled from discharge 011 and 013 are substantially identical to this discharge point.

013 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Storm water drains to 013 from the following areas:
Raw Water Reservoirs
Makeup Water Treatment Facility
230 kV Switchyard
Sample Point: Sample taken from a sample well in the 013 concrete V-ditch. Water flows an additional 200-ft before entering an inaccessible metal conduit to discharge.

014 – Storm Water Runoff
Description: Storm water runoff from lay down areas and the hillside south and east of the 500 KV Switchyard is collected in a drainage ditch and routed to discharge.
Sample Point: This point is not sampled. Storm water sampled from discharge points 013 and 015 are substantially identical to this discharge point.

015 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Storm water runoff from the area around the temporary auto facilities and adjacent roadway is collected in a drainage ditch and discharged.
Sample Point: Sample taken from drop in culvert downstream of automotive facility. After the sampling point, water flows 100-ft through an inaccessible culvert to rip-rap and discharge.

018 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Storm water runoff from the east side of the Intake Structure building.
Sample Point: This point is not sampled. Storm water sampled from discharge points 003 and 023 are substantially identical to this discharge point.

020 – Intake Deck Storm Drain
Description: Storm water collected directly in front of seawater traveling screen housings drains that lead to the circulating water pump fore bays through open gratings.
Sample Point: This point is not sampled. Storm water sampled from discharge points 003 and 023 are substantially identical to this discharge point.

021 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Screen wash over spray drains and storm water from the east side of the traveling screen deck.
Sample Point: This point is not sampled. Storm water sampled from discharge points 003 and 023 are substantially identical to this discharge point.

023 – Yard Storm Drain
Description: Storm water generated on the North and East sides of Intake Structure Building and Intake roadways is drained through discharge point 023.
Sample Point: Sampled at the drop in box culvert inlet approximately 10-ft prior to discharge.

7.2 Annual Site Inspection

A detailed site inspection and comprehensive evaluation for compliance with the SWPPP will be performed once during each annual storm water reporting period (July 1 to June 30). These inspections and evaluations will be conducted within 8 to 16 months of each other. The SWPPP will be revised, if appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation.

Evaluations will include the following:

- A review of storm water visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.

- A visual inspection of potential pollutant sources at the site, with focus on identifying evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants to enter the drainage system.

- A review and evaluation of BMPs included in the SWPPP and implemented at the site to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented, and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are appropriate. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP will be included.

- Preparation of an evaluation report that identifies: (1) the person performing the evaluation; (2) the date(s) of the evaluation; (3) necessary SWPPP revisions, if any, and a schedule for implementing such revisions in accordance with the General Permit; (4) identification of incidents of noncompliance and the corrective actions taken; and (5) certification that the facility is in compliance with the General Permit, or an explanation of why the facility is not in compliance with the General Permit.

7.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The SWPPP includes designated responsible persons and forms to ensure the following objectives are met:

- Each element of the SWPPP is conducted properly.
- Required monitoring is conducted by trained personnel.
- All monitoring activities are properly documented.

7.4 Annual Monitoring Report

An annual monitoring report will be submitted to the RWQCB by July 1 of each year. The annual report will be submitted on forms provided by the RWQCB (Attachment 1), or in another format that provides equivalent information, in accordance with the General Permit. The annual report will include the results of the annual compliance evaluation described in Section 7.2, and will be signed and Certified in accordance with Standard Provisions of the General Permit (section C.9

7.5 Recordkeeping

Copies of all inspection report forms, laboratory analytical reports, annual evaluation reports, and annual monitoring reports shall be maintained for a period of 5 years with the SWPPP.

Collectively, these documents will include the following as required by the General Permit:

- Inspections: date, place, time, inspector, observations
- Estimates, calculations
- Copies of analytical results
- QA/QC results
- Observation records
- Calibration/maintenance records for any onsite instrumentation
- Annual report.