STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

City of Wasco

October 2020

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CHAPTER 1 - STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

The City of Wasco is located in the northern section of the County of Kern at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, about 25 miles northwest of Bakersfield. Precipitation averages 6 inches annually. Typically, the rainy season runs from November through April. The City of Wasco currently has only one source of water available to it, groundwater. The groundwater body from which the City extracts water is an underground aquifer labeled by the California Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118-Update 2003 as the Kern County Subbasin (5-22.14) of the San Joaquin Valley Basin, Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region.

Wasco’s service area boundary is the city limit which encompasses an area of about 6,131 acres, of which about 63% is undeveloped open space and agriculture. Vacant lands surround the existing built-up area providing opportunities to foster contiguous expansion of the City. The City of Wasco currently serves approximately 28,884 residents as of January 1, 2020. This population includes the Wasco State prison population of approximately 4,838. The average annual growth rate for projecting population through 2035 is 2%, as shown in the City of Wasco General Plan 2040.

The City must comply with Federal and State regulations related to environmental protection, such as the Clean Water Act (CWA) and associated implementing regulations. The purpose of the CWA is to protect and restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of our nation’s waterways by controlling and limiting discharges of pollutants to these waterways.

In California, the State Water Resources Control Board has determined that urban runoff is a leading cause of pollution throughout the State and that it contributes pollutants of concern to waterways. In addition, the impervious nature (i.e. pavement and hardscape) of most urban communities has resulted in storm water discharges that have greater volumes, velocity, and pollutant loads than pre-development runoff.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) identified the City of Wasco as a Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) requiring permit coverage under the Phase II Small MS4 General Permit, Water Quality Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ (Order).

A requirement of this general permit is development of a Storm Water Management Program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality. This document it is being submitted as part of the City’s Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the terms of the General Permit for storm water discharges from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). NPDES General Permit CAS000004 WDRs for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (General Permit) to comply with Clean Water Act section 402(p)(6).
1.2 **Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) Minimum Control Measures**

The General Permit requires the development and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs), which include:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
2. Public Involvement/Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

These program components would be implemented through NPDES permits.

The phase II rules will address all construction site activities involving clearing, grading, and excavating land equal to or greater than 1 acre and less than 5 acres, unless requirements are otherwise waived by the NPDES permitting authority. The phase II rule also provides relief from the NPDES storm water permitting requirements for industrial and other sources that provide a written certification of “no exposure of industrial materials and activities to storm water.

Control measures are the actions associated with each Program Element that are necessary to meet permit provisions. Stormwater control measures refer to what is defined by EPA (1999) as "a technique, measure, or structural control that is used for a given set of conditions to manage the quantity and improve the quality of stormwater runoff in the most cost-effective manner." SCMs are designed to mitigate the changes to both the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff that are caused by urbanization.

1.3 **Regulatory Background**

In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgated rules establishing Phase I of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water program. The Phase I program for MS4s requires operators of “medium” and “large” MS4s, that is, those that generally serve populations of 100,000 or greater, to implement a storm water management program as a means to control polluted discharges from these MS4s.

A MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances that is: 1) owned by a state, city, town, village, or other public entity that discharges to Waters of the United States (WOTUS); 2) designed or used to collect or convey storm water (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) designed or used for collecting or
conveying stormwater; 3) not a combined sewer; and 4) not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works or sewage treatment plant.

On December 8, 1999, U.S. EPA promulgated Phase II storm water regulations under authority of the Clean Water Act section 402(p)(6). The Phase II Storm Water requires State Water Board to issue NPDES storm water permits to operators of Small MS4s. Small construction sites (1-5 acres).

On April 30, 2003, the State Water Board adopted Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, NPDES General Permit CAS000004 WDRs for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (General Permit) to comply with Clean Water Act section 402(p)(6).

Under 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.32(a)(1) all Small MS4s located within an “urbanized area” as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census (Urbanized Area) are automatically designated as Regulated Small MS4s.

The City of Wasco is a Small MS4 that serves a population under 100,000 and must obtain an NPDES municipal storm water permit for water discharges associated with the urbanized area.

Under guidance provided in 40 Code of Federal Regulations section123.35(b)(1)(ii), for determining other significant water quality impacts, U.S. EPA recommends a balanced consideration of the following designation criteria on a watershed or other local basis: discharge to sensitive waters, high growth or growth potential, high population density, contiguity to an urbanized area, significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S., and ineffective protection of water quality by other programs.

On October 22, 2015, see 80 FR 64064), NPDES permitting authorities and permittees must replace the paper-based system of reporting permit information and data with an electronic system. The rule also lists specific data elements that must be reported in the EPA’s national NPDES data system, the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)–NPDES. See 40 CFR part 127, appendix A.

Permitting authorities and permittees are currently required to begin reporting electronically for permitted MS4s on December 21, 2020. (Note, however, that in a separate action, the EPA published a proposed rule on February 28, 2020 to change to this deadline from December 21, 2020 to December 21, 2023.

Following the issuance of the NPDES eRule, the EPA promulgated changes to certain Phase II stormwater permitting requirements related to small MS4s. This rulemaking, referred to as the MS4 General Permit Remand Rule (MS4 Remand Rule), was published on December 9, 2016 (see 81 FR 89320), and became effective as of January 9, 2017.
1.3a Permitted Area

Wasco’s permitted area boundary is the City limits which encompasses an area of about 6,131 acres, of which about 63% is undeveloped open space and agriculture. The City of Wasco currently serves approximately 28,884 residents (California Department of Finance estimates as of January 2020) and growing. The City has more than 1,000 residents per square mile, thus is considered a high population density area.

Figure 1.1 City of Wasco Permitted Area
The City’s natural drainage runs to the west-northwest, the majority of the City of Wasco is flat, the east city limits elevation is 344 feet, the west city limits elevation is 279 feet, the elevation difference is 65 feet in 5.5 miles. Vacant lands surround the existing developed area providing opportunities to promote contiguous expansion of the City. Some of the contiguous vacant lands include accessible areas along SR 46 and SR 43.

*Figure 1.2 City of Wasco Contours Map*
Figure 1.3 Alluvial Groundwater Basins and Subbasins with the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region
Figure 1.4 Tulare Basin Watershed. Wasco is in the Poso Creek Drainage Area

Source: California Groundwater Bulletin 118, Update 200
The Tulare Lake Watershed comprises the drainage area of the San Joaquin Valley south of the San Joaquin River. The Tulare Lake Watershed is essentially a closed basin since surface water drains north into the San Joaquin River only in years of extreme rainfall. The Watershed includes six groundwater basins: Kern County, Tulare Lake, Tule, Kaweah, Kings and Westside basins.

The Watershed is divided into six watershed management areas. Each area is defined as the designated groundwater basin including the surface waters that are tributary to each groundwater basin. Thus, the Kern County Basin Management Area includes the Kern River and the Poso Creek drainage areas, as well as the drainage areas of westside streams in Kern County. The Tulare Lake Basin Management Area consists of the historical lakebed. The Tule Basin Management Area includes the Tule River, Deer Creek, and White River drainage areas. The Kaweah Basin Management Area includes the Kaweah River and Yokohl Creek drainage areas. The Kings Basin Management Area includes the Kings River drainage area as well as the drainage area for the tributaries and distribution systems of the Kings River. The Westside Basin includes the drainage areas of westside streams in the Kings and Fresno counties.

**1.4 General Permit Applicability to the City of Wasco**

The State Water Board recognizes the necessity of a storm water program guidance document specific to each Permittee to provide planning and guidance for each program area and to identify responsible implementing parties. Permittees must develop and implement a storm water program guidance document and must submit the document during the application process. Does not include agricultural stormwater and irrigation return flows.

The objective of the Clean Water Act is “To restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters”.

The Clean Water Act section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii), effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges into the storm sewers. This order requires controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), including management practices, control techniques and system design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator of the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants. For the purpose of this report pollutants are: dredge spoil, solid waste, incinerator waste, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, industrial, municipal, agricultural waste, and any other substance that pollutes especially water.

The MEP standard requires Permittees to apply Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are effective in reducing or eliminating the discharge of pollutants to the Waters of the United States. MEP emphasizes pollutant reduction and source control BMPs to prevent pollutants from entering storm water runoff. MEP may require treatment of the storm water runoff if it contains pollutants. The MEP standard is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. BMP
development is a dynamic process and may require changes over time as the Permittees gain experience and/or the state of the science and art progresses. To do this, the Permittees must conduct and document evaluation and assessment of each relevant element of its program, and their program as a whole, and revise activities, control measures/BMPs, and measurable goals, as necessary to meet MEP. MEP is the cumulative result of implementing, evaluating, and creating corresponding changes to a variety of technically appropriate and economically feasible BMPs, ensuring that the most appropriate BMPs are implemented in the most effective manner.

The City of Wasco will submit Annual Reports electronically using the State Water Board’s Storm Water Multi-Application Reporting and Tracking System (SMARTS). The purpose of the Annual Report is to evaluate (1) the implementation of Permittees’ storm water program; (2) the effectiveness of BMPs and Measurable Goals, (3) the Permittee’s improvement opportunities to achieve MEP, and (4) any supplemental information required by a Regional Water Board in accordance with the Regional Water Board’s specific requirements.

MS4s are designed to convey stormwater from streets, roofs, parking lots and other surfaces directly to surface water bodies. Because stormwater discharges usually do not receive any treatment, it is especially important that other pollutant sources do not discharge into the MS4. The Phase II Small MS4 General Permit authorizes stormwater discharges from small MS4s owned or operated by Municipalities, municipal maintenance yards and other ancillary operations and specific non-stormwater discharges.

Non-stormwater discharges include:

- Potable water line flushing
- Uncontaminated ground water (e.g., infiltration, crawl space or basement sump pumps, foundation or footing drains, rising ground waters).
- Air conditioning condensate (excluding contact and non-contact cooling water and industrial refrigerant condensate).
- Irrigation water (including landscape and lawn watering runoff).
- Flows from springs, riparian habitats, wetlands, water reservoir discharges and diverted stream flows
- Residential car washing water and dechlorinated swimming pool discharges from single family residential homes.
- Sidewalk, driveway, and street wash water.
- Flows from firefighting activities including the washing of fire fighting vehicles.
- Flows from clean water rinsing of equipment and vehicles used in the application of salt and de-icing materials. Prior to rinsing, all equipment shall be cleaned using dry methods such as shoveling and sweeping. Recovered materials are to be returned to storage or properly discarded; and

- Rinsing of equipment above is limited to exterior, undercarriage and exposed parts and does not apply to engines or other enclosed machinery.

All discharges that do not fall under one of the categories described above are considered illicit discharges. Examples of illicit discharges include sanitary sewer connections to the MS4, or improper disposal of waste, such as discharges of non-contact cooling water. Illicit discharges to MS4s can result in the discharge of significant pollutant loads to surface water bodies.

Pollutants of concern are: Sediments, non-sediments solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash (plastics), pesticides, and herbicides.

Therefore, the City of Wasco is required to develop, update, implement and enforce an ongoing Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program. As part of this, the City of Wasco is required to develop, update, and maintain an outfall pipe map showing the location of the end of all MS4 outfall pipes owned or operated by the City of Wasco. In addition, the City of Wasco must develop, update, and implement a program to detect, investigate and control any illicit discharge to outfall pipes owned or operated by the City of Wasco in order to contribute to the preservation of water quality.

### 1.5 Legal Authority

The City shall have adequate legal authority to:

(a) Effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges through the MS4.

(b) Detect and eliminate illicit discharges and illegal connections to the MS4.

(c) Respond to the discharge of spills and prohibit dumping or disposal of materials other than storm water to the MS4.

(d) Require parties responsible for runoff in excess of incidental runoff to implement Discharge Prohibition.

(e) Require operators of construction sites, new or redeveloped land; and industrial and commercial facilities to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 through the installation, implementation, or maintenance of BMPs consistent with the California Storm Water Quality Association (CASQA) Best Management Practice Handbooks, Department of Transportation (Caltrans) construction site best management practices BMP manual current edition, or equivalent.

(f) Require information deemed necessary to assess compliance with this Order. The Permittee shall only require information in compliance with the Homeland Security Act or any other federal law that concerns security in the United States. The Permittee shall also have the authority to review designs and proposals for new development and redevelopment to determine whether adequate BMPs will be installed, implemented, and maintained during construction and after final stabilization (post-construction).

(g) Enter private property for the purpose of inspecting, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment, practices, or operations for active or potential storm water discharges, or non-compliance with local ordinances/standards or requirements in this Order, as consistent with any applicable state and federal laws.
(h) Require that dischargers promptly cease and desist discharging and/or cleanup and abate a discharge, including the ability to:
1) Effectively require the discharger to abate and clean up their discharge, spill, or pollutant release within 72 hours of notification; high risk spill should be cleaned up as soon as possible.
2) Require abatement within 30 days of notification, for uncontrolled sources of pollutants that could pose an environmental threat.
3) Perform the clean-up and abatement work and bill the responsible party, if necessary.
4) Provide the option to order the cessation of activities until such problems are adequately addressed if a situation persists where pollutant-causing sources or activities are not abated.
5) Require a new timeframe and notify the appropriate Regional Water Board when all parties agree that clean-up activities cannot be completed within the original timeframe and notify the appropriate Regional Water Board in writing within five business days of the determination that the timeframe requires revision.

(i) When warranted, have the ability to:

1) Levy citations or administrative fines against responsible parties either immediately at the site, or within a few days.
2) Require recovery and remediation costs from responsible parties.

(j) Impose more substantial civil or criminal sanctions (including referral to a city or district attorney) and escalate corrective response, consistent with its Enforcement Response Plan developed for persistent non-compliance, repeat or escalating violations, or incidents of major environmental harm.

The City is committed to enforcing the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) and the Municipal Code, up to and including prosecution, administrative remedies, penalties, costs, or other legal actions. Sources of the City’s legal authority to enforce this SWMP include the General Plan, the Municipal Code, the building and development plan review, grading permit process, Public Works Department Standards, and solid waste regulations. The City will adopt resolutions or ordinances as needed to implement and enforce the SWMP to reduce the discharge of pollutants and to protect water quality.

1.6 Certification

The City of Wasco as describe in 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.22(b) has and will maintain legal authority to implement and enforce each of the requirements contained in this order.

The following departments that conduct storm water-related activities and their roles and responsibilities under this order are:

City Manager

The City Manager is the principal executive officer of the City and the legally responsible person (LRP) having responsibility for the overall operations of the agency, responsible to implement the State and Federal requirements regarding water protection and enforce to the maximum extent practicable at
management level the Storm Water Management Report guidelines and recommendations, and ensure adequate allocation of funds to apply these actions.

Public Works Department

Responsible to provide and maintain public infrastructure to convey storm water and to follow federal requirements to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges, to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, illicit discharge detection and elimination, storm water education residential stewardship, earthwork minimization, erosion and sediment control, runoff volume reduction vegetated, runoff volume reduction subsurface, runoff treatment and to include such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.

Planning Department

This department is responsible to the orderly watershed and land use planning, conservation of natural areas, impervious cover minimization of the city, support the water quality conservation of existing developed areas and to ensure future development complies with environmental and social equality and to establish the permit provisions and city ordinances.

Building Department

This department is responsible to process building permits, analyze construction sites for possible run-off and to aid public works for the enforcement of the best management practices applicable to project sites, and to maintain an update all logs and records of discharge permits, documents, violations and inspection schedules.

Municipal Code Ordinances

Stormwater related ordinances are review and implemented as follows:

City of Wasco Stormwater Ordinance

Chapter 15.40 Urban Storm Water Quality Management and Discharge Control

The City of Wasco will implement enforcement actions consistent with its Enforcement Response Plan developed pursuant to Order Section E.6.c.+
1.6a Enforcement Response Plan (ERP)

Introduction

The Enforcement Response Plan gives standard enforcement for illicit or potential illicit discharges into the storm drain system to ensure compliance with all state and local stormwater related pollution prevention laws. This ERP applies to private businesses, property owners or tenants, construction sites, and contracted mobile companies providing services to public and privately-owned businesses and land.

The City of Wasco Municipal Code for stormwater regulation. If stormwater regulatory laws are more stringent regarding enforcement action against illicit discharges or potential illicit discharges, the more stringent enforcement law will be abided by the City. Any discharge that would contribute to a violation of the City’s NPDES permit or municipal code is prohibited. Liability for any such discharge shall be the responsibility of the person causing or responsible for the discharge, and such person shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City in any administrative or judicial enforcement action relating to such discharge.

Where best management practice (BMP) guidelines or requirements have been adopted by the Federal Government, State of California, NPDES permits, or the City, every person undertaking activity or owning/operating a facility which may contribute to unlawful discharges, shall comply with such guidelines or requirements. Such guidelines include the California State General Industrial permit and the California State General Construction permit.

The Public Works Department is responsible for overseeing the stormwater inspections for the City. The City has legal authority to prohibit and control illicit discharges and to inspect and eliminate illicit discharges to the storm drain system including:

- Illegal connections to waters of the state
- Privately owned septic systems
- Spills
- Illegal dumping and disposal of materials other than stormwater
- Discharges of wash water from exterior surfaces and pavement, equipment, and facilities
- Discharges of runoff from material storage areas, including containing chemicals, fuels, vehicle related fluids, and other potentially polluting or hazardous materials
- Discharges of pool, spa, or fountain water (including backwash water) containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals
- Ongoing, large-volume landscape irrigation runoff to the storm drain system
- Discharges of sediment, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes
- Discharges of food-related wastes (e.g., grease, fish processing, and restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin wash water, etc.).
Response and Enforcement Procedures

This section provides guidelines on use of regulatory responses from verbal warnings, written notices, citations, clean-up, and cost recovery, to administrative or criminal penalties.

Levels of Enforcement

**Level 1: Verbal Warning/Written Notice**
First time observance of a potential non-stormwater discharge (ex. pollutant exposure, evidence of a historical pollutant discharge, or a stated business practice that has a potential to pollute the storm drain system) will result in issuance of a verbal warning or written notice with education in the form of verbal and material outreach. A verbal warning or written notice is a proactive enforcement action design to prevent a potential non-stormwater discharge from occurring and does not constitute a violation. The inspector will document in the site inspection report all verbal warnings or written notices and communicate the issue to the representative of the facility/site. The inspector and the facility/site representative will discuss the nature of the violation and required corrective action. The inspector will conduct a follow-up inspection to confirm correction of the potential discharge within 30 days for verbal warnings. Written notices will state the nature of the violation, required corrective action and deadlines for taking corrective action.

**Level 2: Notice of Violation**
Sites that fail to comply with Level I enforcement procedures will also receive a Notice of Violation (NOV) with corrective action and follow-up inspection. An active non-stormwater pollutant discharge that violates the local stormwater ordinance, and is identified during an inspection is considered a violation and will result in a Notice of Violation being issued. The inspector and site representative will discuss the violation and potential solutions to correct the violation. A written NOV will be issued, and a remediation schedule will be approved by the inspector who will follow-up to ensure that the discharge has been eliminated. The inspector may also recommend implementation of appropriate BMPs.

At this stage, the City may also issue Cease and Desist Orders and Stop Work Orders.

All violations will be corrected before the next rain event but no longer than ten business days after the violations are discovered. If more than ten (10) business days are required for compliance, a rationale shall be recorded. Immediate correction can be temporary if a permanent correction will involve significant resources and time.

**Level 3: Formal Enforcement**
A gross violation will trigger a formal enforcement action. Formal enforcement actions will result in penalties being assessed in the form of citations, agency cost-recovery, and/or formal negotiated settlement. Such actions will be coordinated by the City’s Stormwater Representative.
Gross violations include a pattern of non-compliance after issuance of a NOV, repeat violations, failure to adequately address previous violations, and/or directly discharging hazardous materials into the storm drain system. The City’s Stormwater Representative may determine that any serious violation warrants Level 3 enforcement if there is documentation to support this action.

**Level 4: Legal Action or Referral to State and Federal Agencies**

Inadequate measures taken by site representative to satisfy Level 3 enforcement violations will result in the Stormwater Representative referring the case to the City Attorney. If a stormwater violation posing an imminent threat to human health or the environment is identified during an inspection, the City may refer the violation to qualified emergency response personnel, the City Attorney, Kern County Environmental Health, Regional Water Quality Control Board, the California Department of Fish and Game, and/or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as appropriate for the situation.

**Penalties**

The violation of the City Stormwater Program *Ordinance* or failure to comply with any of its mandatory requirements may constitute a misdemeanor or infraction. The violator may be charged and prosecuted for an infraction or a misdemeanor or be issued an Administrative Citation per Municipal Code Section 1.20

**Recordkeeping**

The City will maintain a record of all verbal warnings, written notices, notices of violation, follow-up actions and sites inspected for illicit discharges.

**NPDES Permit Referrals**

For construction projects or industrial sites subject to the State Construction General Permit or Industrial General Permit, the City will refer non-filers to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of making the determination or file a complaint on the State Water Board’s website. The documentation to the Regional Water Board will include:

a. Construction or industrial site location  
b. Name of owner or operator  
c. Estimated construction project size of type of industrial activity  
d. Records of communication with the owner regarding filing requirements

The City will refer ongoing violations to the Regional Water Board if the City has made progressive enforcement to achieve compliance. Prior to referral to the Regional Water Board, the City must have documented at least:

a. Two follow-up inspections; and  
b. Two written letters or notices of violation

The referral to the Regional Water Board must include the following documentation:

a. Construction or industrial facility location
b. Name of owner or operator  
c. Estimated construction project size of type of industrial activity  
d. Records of communication with the owner regarding violations, including the two written notices or notices of violation  
e. Documentation of the enforcement tracking, violations, corrective action, deadlines, escalated responses, referral to difference departments or agencies  
f. Recidivism reduction employed such as incentives, deterrents, or increased inspection frequency at the site to prevent chronic violations.  

**Reporting**  
The City of Wasco shall use State Water Board SMARTS to submit a summary of the past year activities and certify compliance with all requirements of this program element. The summary shall also address the relationship between the program element activities and the City’s Program Effectiveness Assessment and Improvement Plan that tracks annual and long-term effectiveness of the storm water program.
CHAPTER 2 – PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

The application requirements for small MS4s are addressed in § 122.33. The State of California Department of Water Resources have issued general permits for small MS4s. City of Wasco will implement a program under § 122.34 (i.e., a program that follows EPA’s six minimum control measures) as follows:

(1) Public Education and Outreach on storm water impacts

(2) Public Involvement and Participation

(3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

(4) Construction Site storm water runoff control

(6) Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

(7) Other Requirements

CHAPTER 3 – PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Regulatory requirements:

(a) Develop and implement a public education strategy that establishes education tasks based on water quality problems, target audiences, and anticipated task effectiveness. The strategy must include identification of who is responsible for implementing specific tasks and a schedule for task implementation. The strategy must demonstrate how specific high priority storm water quality issues in the community or local pollutants of concern are addressed.

(b) Implement surveys at least twice during the permit term to gauge the level of awareness in target audiences and effectiveness of education tasks.

3.1 Outreach Strategy

a) Develop a public education strategy that establishes education tasks based on water quality problems, target audiences, and anticipated task effectiveness. Identify who is responsible for implementing specific tasks and a schedule for task implementation. Show how specific high priority storm water issues in the community or local pollutants of concern are addressed.

b) Conduct two surveys to gauge the level of awareness in target audiences and effectiveness of education tasks.

c) Develop a specific storm water bilingual messages that focuses on the following:

d) Local pollutants of concern

e) Target audience

f) Regional water quality issues
g) Develop educational materials to target audiences and translate into Spanish language when appropriate such as printed materials, billboards, mass transit advertisements, signage at select locations, stenciling at storm drain inlets, radio, or television advertisements.
h) Utilize public input in the development of the program
i) Distribute the educational materials
j) Convey messages to explain the benefits of water-efficient and storm water friendly landscaping
k) Convey messages specific to reducing illicit discharges. The information must promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges or water quality impacts through a central contact, including phone numbers for complaints and spill reporting, and publicize to City staff and the public. The City must create, maintain, and publicize a staffed, nonemergency phone number with voicemail, which is checked daily.
l) Develop and convey messages about proper application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.
m) Provide schools with materials to educate children about storm water runoff and how they can help protect the local water quality. The City should use experiential learning materials but if not available, California’s Education and Environment Initiative Curriculum (www.californiaeei.org) or equivalent can be used.
n) Convey messages to reduce discharges from organized car washes, mobile cleaning and pressure washing operations, and landscape irrigation.
o) Conduct storm water-friendly education for organized car wash participants and provide information pertaining to car wash discharge reduction. (Example www.beriverfriendly.net/riverfriendlycarwashing.com)
p) Convey message to mobile cleaning and pressure washing businesses.

3.2 Illegal Dumping

In the City of Wasco it is illegal the dumping of household and commercial waste to the storm drainage system. This waste has a variety of impacts on water quality. Hazardous chemicals generated from household, commercial, and industrial sources can contaminate ground and surface water supplies, affecting drinking water and public health. Increased runoff due to blockage of streams, culverts and drainage basins can result in flooding and channel erosion. Open burning associated with some illegal sites can cause fires that threaten property, create severe erosion and cause sediment loading in streams. Economically, property values decrease as a result of illegal dumping and affects the local tax base and the ability to maintain pollution prevention programs.

The illegal dumping of litter occurs primarily to avoid disposal fees, or the time and effort required for proper disposal at landfills or recycling facilities. This dumping happens at abandoned industrial, commercial, or residential buildings, vacant lots, and poorly lit areas such as rural roads and railway lines. Illegal dumping control as a management practice involves using public education to familiarize residents and businesses with the effects of illegal dumping on storm water quality. By
locating and correcting illegal dumping practices through education and enforcement measures, the risks to public safety and water quality associated with illegal disposal actions can be prevented.

3.2.1 As part of its public awareness campaign, the City will educate residents of the importance of proper trash disposal.

3.2.2 Signage will be placed in areas easily accessible by the public that are frequently used as illegal dumpsites.

3.2.3 Storm water quality information will be incorporated into presentations, community events, outreach efforts and promotional giveaways.

3.3 Commercial Activities/Business Outreach

Industries and businesses can be a very influential component of the watershed. Many commercial activities have the potential to contribute significantly to stormwater pollution; therefore, it is important to address commercial activities. In most cases, incentives need to be provided to encourage businesses to change their behavior. The City will establish a business outreach program that will help businesses reduce the amount of pollutants entering the drainage system. A prioritized list of businesses will be prepared, which may include auto body shops, restaurants, strip malls with fast food, and pool supply and maintenance companies. Business-specific materials will be prepared and distributed accordingly.

3.3.1 To further reduce grease discharge into the sanitary sewer system, informational material will be provided to restaurant operators to better explain the importance of proper grease trap maintenance.

3.3.2 Pamphlets, brochures, and flyers will be distributed to outline how to properly dispose of used motor oil and other automotive fluids.

3.3.3 To target home mechanics specifically, materials will be placed in automotive supply outlets or other easily accessible location.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>BMP Description</th>
<th>Date to be Implemented</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Action Items/Assessment</th>
<th>Responsible Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Form partnerships with Caltrans and local agencies</td>
<td>December 2020</td>
<td>Adopt Caltrans stormwater educational information materials</td>
<td>Distribute Stormwater Pollution Prevention materials</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Implement and coordinate with Real Estate agencies, Developers and Chamber of Commerce to insert Household Hazardous Waste flyers into new home packets.</td>
<td>March 2021</td>
<td>Involve the Real Estate industry with public education of their new home buyers. (1) flyer for each new home sold.</td>
<td>Coordinate with developers of new Tracts and Parcels Maps.</td>
<td>Public Works /Building Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Working with local retailers for counter displays for general stormwater flyers.</td>
<td>March 2021</td>
<td>Keep track of flyers distributed to hardware stores.</td>
<td>Reduction of automotive type pollutants in storm drains inspections.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Distribute material on proper trash disposal</td>
<td>December 2020</td>
<td>500 door hangers per year</td>
<td>Reduce illegal trash dumping</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Illegal dumping areas signs placement</td>
<td>July 2021</td>
<td>Minimum 5 areas within City Limits</td>
<td>Reduce trash disposal in targeted areas</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Citizen Outreach: Presentations and community events</td>
<td>July 2021</td>
<td>2 presentation per year</td>
<td>Record public participation. Limited per COVID</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Prepare Restaurants Inventory</td>
<td>March 2021</td>
<td>Count all restaurants in Wasco</td>
<td>Reduce site inspections due to grease and illegal connections</td>
<td>Building Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Business outreach: Prepare list of auto repair facility, gas stations and auto parts stores</td>
<td>August 2021</td>
<td>Update current business list to coordinate site inspections</td>
<td>Distribute flyers and posters</td>
<td>Planning Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>Training City Staff on Illicit Discharges and pollution prevention</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Seek Certifications key employees in stormwater pollution control inspections and NPDES guidelines</td>
<td>Annual NPDES educational courses</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3.1 Stormwater Runoff Flyer
Figure 3.2 Stormwater Activity Flyer
Figure 3.3 Waterway Maze for Local Schools
Figure 3.4 Prevent Stormwater Pollution

1. ORGANIC PESTICIDES
   - Look for less or non-toxic pesticide and fertilizer alternatives to make your yard beautiful. Non-organic chemicals can pollute stormwater. Be sure not to apply them if wind or rain is forecast.

2. ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION
   - Walk, ride a bicycle, take public transit, or join a carpool. Fewer vehicles on California’s roads reduces pollution that can flow into storm drains.

3. TARP AND TIE
   - Tarp and tie trash, vegetation, and other loads to keep items secure, and avoid polluting.

4. TRASH
   - Properly dispose of trash and recyclables into the appropriate bin. When stopped, do not become litter. That way items won’t accidentally fly out of a window or truck bed onto the road and into a waterbody.

5. CHECK CAR LEAKS
   - Even a small leak of oil, antifreeze, or other toxic auto fluid can find its way into a storm drain. Fix your leaks as soon as possible. In the event of a spill, soak up fluids with kitty litter and properly dispose of it at a household hazardous waste facility.

6. SCOOP PET POOP
   - Pick up and dispose of your pet waste properly. It helps keep bacteria from pet waste out of our waterways.
In response to California’s severe ongoing drought, the Governor released Executive Order (EO) B-29-15 on April 1, 2015, which included actions that will promote water conservation and make California more drought-resistant. About half of the urban water in California is used for landscape irrigation. Substantial water savings can be gained by proper landscape design, installation, and maintenance. Outdoor irrigations represent the largest component of urban water use (44%). Reducing unnecessary water use is a key component of supporting California long-term sustainability.

**STAGE 3: WATER CONSERVATION**

Those with EVEN addresses (based on last digit) will water on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. Those with ODD addresses (based on last digit) will water on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Residents are allowed to water between the hours of 12:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. Draining and refilling of pools with permit only.

**Water Conservation Resources**

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
  - [www.epa.gov/watertool](http://www.epa.gov/watertool)
- City of Wasco
  - [www.ci.wasco.ca.us](http://www.ci.wasco.ca.us)
- PG&E
  - [www.pge.com](http://www.pge.com)
- Water Use It Wisely Campaign
  - [http://wateruseitwisely.com](http://wateruseitwisely.com)

**Water Conservation Strategies**

Conserve Water, Conserve Life. Make every drop count!

HERO offers low-interest financing options that are repaid through your property taxes, which may provide tax benefits, to assist with water efficient product acquisition. Below are some of the products offered by HERO:

- Drip irrigation
- Rainwater catchment system
- Gray water system
- Drought tolerant landscaping

**Figure 3.5 Conserve Water**
Ways to Save

- Know how much water your landscape actually needs before you set your sprinklers.
- WaterSense labeled irrigation controllers use local weather data to water only when needed.
- Choose plants that need less water.
- Group plants according to their water needs.
- Maintain healthy soils.
- Use mulch around shrubs and garden plants to help reduce evaporation, keep soil cool, inhibit weed growth, moderate soil temperature, and prevent erosion.
- Adjust your lawn mower to the height of 1.5 to 2 inches. Taller grass shades roots and holds soil moisture better than short grass.
- Leave lawn clippings on your grass, this cool the turf and holds in moisture.
- Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so that only the lawn is watered, not the pavement, house or street. (Save 12-15 gallons each time you water)
- Use a broom to clean driveways, sidewalks and patios. (Save 8-18 gallons/minutes)
- Wash cars with a bucket, sponge and hose with self closing nozzle. (Save 8-18 gallons/minute).

Drought Tolerant Landscape Examples

Water Smart Landscaping:
- Low water-using turf
- Low water-using shrubs
- Low water-using groundcover
- Low water-using trees
- Mulched beds
- Permeable pavers

Good choices make good landscapes!

The City of Long Beach provides six free drought tolerant landscape designs created by a landscape designer:
http://www.ibilawntogroup.com/node/153

Water Usage Statistics
- Overwatering is one of the most common mistakes people make.
- The average American uses 181 gallons of water per day.
- California uses more water than any other state.
- Residential outdoors accounts for 33% of total urban water use in California.

WUCOLS (Water Use Characteristics of Landscape Species) offers plant lists of “low” and “very low” water use plants that are best suited for this area. The plant list is available online at:
http://ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS/Plant_Search/

Figure 3.6 Ways to Save Water
Be Watershed Wise

Help Protect your Watershed

The City of Wasco is currently developing an environmental awareness initiative designed to provide general watershed education to the residents of the, and to inform citizens about ways they can help protect water quality. This awareness initiative will encourage residents to “Be Watershed Wise” through a series of messages addressing issues such as general watershed education, prevention of illegal dumping, encouraging recycling and reducing the use of plastic bags, picking up your pet waste, proper lawn care and vehicle maintenance techniques and others.

The “Be Watershed Wise” initiative takes a multi-faceted approach to public outreach. City of Wasco to provide helpful hints and tips (also known as Best Management Practices) for everyday use that are suggested as ways individuals can aid in improving watersheds. There is a “Be Watershed Wise” poster available for children to learn simple lessons designed to protect watersheds. The City of Wasco will provide information for the public that will encourage individuals to “Be Watershed Wise.”

Keeping our yards and streets clean keeps our creeks and rivers clean. BE WATERSHED WISE.

Take your groceries home in reusable bags. Disposable plastic bags are wasteful and sometimes end up in our creeks and rivers.

Don’t…
Don’t use disposable paper or plastic bags for grocery shopping.

Do…
Do take your own reusable shopping bags with you to the grocery store.

Why?
Though some disposable paper bags are recyclable, many trees are still cut down to meet the high demand for these bags. Disposable plastic bags are inexpensive to produce, but require non-renewable resources such as petroleum and natural gas. Plastic bags are a serious problem because they can be found just about everywhere: in ditches, along highways, stuck in tree branches and in landfills. They also tend to make their way into our creeks and rivers. Once there, they can negatively affect habitat and wildlife.

If you have disposable plastic or paper bags, first attempt to reuse them. If that is not possible, ensure that they are recycled. Many grocery stores will take disposable plastic bags to recycle. Most grocery stores also offer reusable shopping bags for purchase. SARA also gives away free reusable shopping bags.
bags at the events in which we participate. If you make it a habit to use reusable bags at the grocery store, you can help reduce the impact paper and plastic bags have on our environment.

**If your parents work on the car at home, make sure there are containers under the car to catch any drips.**

**Don’t…**
Hose down or dump any household solvent or automotive product into streets or creeks.

**Do…**
Dispose of these wastes by placing them in clean, leak-proof containers and taking them to your local hazardous waste collection site. Use water-based paints whenever possible. Wash water-based paint from brushes in the sink. For oil- or latex-based paint, wash paintbrushes in a container with thinner, then take the thinner to a hazardous waste facility. Most auto parts stores will accept used motor oil for recycling.

**Why?**
If not disposed of properly, automotive and household waste can contaminate creeks and groundwater.

**When walking your pets, pick up after them and throw the waste in the garbage. Rain can wash pet waste into our storm drain system, where it doesn’t belong.**

**Don’t…**
Leave animal or pet waste in your yard or on the ground where you walk your pet.

**Do…**
Make sure you clean up after your pet. Carry waste bags on walks. Ideally, biodegradable bags are the best choice.

**Why?**
Animal/pet feces that are not picked up can end up in storm drains and creeks. Feces can carry bacteria that cause disease.

**Ask your parents to wash the car at a car wash or in the grass, not on the driveway. Dirt and chemicals from cars can run off the driveway into storm drain.**

**Don’t…**
Wash your vehicle in your driveway.

**Do…**
Storm Water Management Program
Wash your vehicle on a flat, grassy area or take it to a commercial car wash where special drains are installed to properly dispose of runoff.

**Why?**
The runoff from your driveway carries pollutants into storm drains and creeks.

Recycle everything you can and be sure to put other trash in a garbage can with a lid. This will keep loose trash out of our storm drains.

**Don’t…**
Put any trash in creeks or outside a recycling or garbage bin where wind or rain can carry it to storm drains or creek channels.

**Do…**
Place items that can be recycled into a recycling bin, and then make sure all other items go into a garbage bin with a lid.

**Why?**
Trash that is not disposed of properly can end up in creeks, obstructing flow, and harming wildlife.

When you mow the lawn, leave the grass clippings on the lawn, or throw them away in trash bags. Don’t sweep or blow them into the street, or they could end up in our storm drains.

**Don’t…**
Dump or blow grass clippings and leaves into creeks, storm drains or streets, and don’t put them in the garbage.

**Do…**
Add them to a compost pile, leave them on your yard so they can fertilize your lawn or use a curbside yard waste collection service if it is available.

**Why?**
Grass clippings and leaves provide nutrients to your lawn. Clippings that are carried or dumped into creeks can lead to less dissolved oxygen.
Figure 3.7 Trash Control
CHAPTER 4 – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

Regulatory requirements:

Implement a public involvement and participation program that complies with state, tribal, and local public notice requirements.

Develop a public involvement and participation strategy and make sure the City is involved with the local integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) group.

In addition to informing and motivating the public, and enlisting their volunteer participation in community work projects, the municipal storm water program should encourage public involvement in the development, implementation, and assessment of the storm water management program.

Public involvement is an integral part of the municipal storm water program, and should be designed to comply with applicable state and local public notice requirements. The public may become involved through attending public hearings, serving on storm water management panels, participating in voluntary inspection or monitoring efforts. Public participation should involve all economic and ethnic groups.

Proposed Stormwater Public Hearings Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second Council Meeting in April of each year</td>
<td>Receive Public input and recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Council Meeting in October of each year</td>
<td>Receive Public input and recommendations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 Storm Drain Stenciling

Storm drain stenciling involves labeling storm drain inlets with placards or painted messages warning citizens not to dump pollutants into the drains. The stenciled messages are generally a simple phrase to remind citizens that the storm drains connect to local water bodies and that dump pollutes those waters. Commonly stenciled messages include: “No Dumping. Drains to Water Source,” “Drains to River,” and “You Dump It, You Drink It. No Waste Here.” Wasco’s storm drains are not stenciled.
4.1.1 Public Groups
The City will work with public groups to stencil a subset of storm drains that will reach the maximum number of citizens, and that will target drains leading to water bodies where illegal dumping is identified as a source of pollution.

The City will coordinate and evaluate the plan by which the stenciling will occur, i.e. City staff or volunteer groups in cooperation with staff.

4.1.2 New Developments,
For all new development, the developer will stencil drain inlets as part of the project, which would serve as an education tool for the developers and their staff. The stenciling will be made a requirement in the Permit Approval process.

4.3 Parks and Pet Waste
The City of Wasco has parks equipped with dog waste baggies for pick up pet waste. This type of environment encourages positive peer pressure and will provide a great venue allowing the City to target dog owners. Park areas are also good public outreach locations, housing signage thanking participations for using the facility and explaining its effect on Storm water. Also cycling, the posting of pamphlets on other storm water issue, household waste and over watering maximizes the effectiveness of these locations.
The City will provide pamphlets at the parks regarding pet waste and storm water quality. Visual inspections of the parks will continue as a means to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

4.4 The Wasco Festival Booth and Dia del los Muertos

The booth at the annual festival will be coordinated with City staff. The purpose of the booth will be to educate the public regarding the local storm drain systems and the impacts of pollutants. The community’s knowledge of storm water issues and the effectiveness of public education programs will be evaluated using a questionnaire. Provide annually, a participation booth at the festival with questionnaires used to evaluate and record the public’s knowledge of storm water issues. Festival attendance is expected to grow each year.
4.5 Element Evaluation, Public Involvement and Participation

There are many methods of evaluating the effectiveness of the Public Involvement and Participation element. Participation in community events such as the storm drain stenciling program, household hazardous waste collection program, and the green waste drop off could all be used to measure the effectiveness of the program.

The table on the following page summarizes the BMPs the City of Wasco will use to conduct the Public Involvement and Participation element of the program. Also included are the goals, milestone dates and assessment methods for each BMP as well as the person (or position) responsible for implementation. Assessment information will be used to plan and schedule the resources necessary to conduct the Program and to gauge the program’s effectiveness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>BMP Description</th>
<th>Date to be Implemented</th>
<th>Responsible Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Marking Existing Storm drains</td>
<td>April 2021. Goal 50 SD per year.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Marking new Storm drains as part of the conditions of approval</td>
<td>December 2020</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>City Parks pet waste signage</td>
<td>July 2021. Install additional signs specific to stormwater pollution.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Wasco Festival</td>
<td>October 2021</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Dia de los Muertos</td>
<td>November 2021</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 5 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

Permit includes requirements to conduct dry weather screening of any flowing outfalls and compare to Action Level Concentrations.

E.9.c. Field Sampling to Detect Illicit Discharges

(i) Task Description – Within the second year of the effective date of the permit (e.g. while conducting the outfall inventory), the Permittee shall sample any outfalls that are flowing or ponding more than 72 hours after the last rain event. The Permittee shall also conduct dry weather sampling (more than 72 hours since the last rain event) of outfalls annually identified as priority areas in the outfalls map (Appendix B).

(b) Verify that indicator parameters, as specified in Table 5.1 Action Level Concentrations for Indicator Parameters are not exceeded. Alternatively, the Permittee may tailor Table 5.1 to align with parameters based on local knowledge of pollutants of concern. Modifications and associated justifications shall be identified within SMARTS prior to conducting field sampling as specified in Section E.9.c.(i).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Parameter</th>
<th>Action Level Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>&gt;= 50mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>&gt;= 500 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductivity</td>
<td>&gt;= 2,000 µS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>&lt;= 10 mg/L as CaCO3 or &gt;= 2,000 mg/L as CaCO3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>&lt;= 5 or &gt;= 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>&gt;= 20 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>&gt;= 1,000 NTU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.9.c. Permit includes requirements to investigate illicit discharges within a certain timeframe

(ii) Implementation Level - At a minimum, the Permittee shall investigate(s) to identify and locate the source of any suspected illicit discharge within 72 hours of becoming aware of the suspected illicit discharge. For investigations that require more than 72 hours, the Permittee shall identify the actions being taken to identify and locate the source of the suspected illicit discharge.

(a) Non-storm water discharges suspected of being sanitary sewage and/or significantly contaminated shall be investigated within 24 hours

Because MS4s are specifically designed to carry stormwater, the outfall pipes generally should not be discharging during substantial dry periods. Flow that occurs 72 hours or more after a rain event is referred to as dry weather flow. Dry weather flow can originate from various non-stormwater sources, including those eligible non-stormwater discharges discussed above. However, dry weather flow can also be an indication of an illicit discharge. Therefore, the first step in inspecting an outfall pipe for an illicit discharge is to look for dry weather flow.
Some illicit discharges, such as those from a connected sanitary sewer, can cause continuous dry weather flow. Others, such as discharges of cooling water from industrial sites, can be intermittent. Therefore, it is important that the City regularly inspect the outfalls for dry weather flow. Other potential indicators of dry weather flow include staining of the outfall pipes, odors, or deterioration of the outfall structure. If these or other indicators of illicit discharges are found, follow up investigations are required to identify whether or not they are being caused by an illicit discharge. If the City finds dry weather flows, they should collect information that will allow them to identify the source of the flow. The City must collect when there is evidence of dry weather flows or illicit discharges. The information to be collected includes an estimate of the discharge flow rate, for which there are various methods of estimation, including timing.

The most commonly known potential sources in the City of Wasco are as follows:

1. Laundry Wash water: Wash water flows that result in the discharge of wash water to the stormwater systems. This situation may involve a residence or a commercial laundry operation, and corrective actions would result in an eliminated annual load. A default value for concentration may be used, along with measured or estimated values of flow volume for the illicit discharge. Example information used for crediting this type of illicit discharge includes assumption of the total amount of wash water used based on number of machines, capacity of machines, and the number of washes per year. Interviews with building managers, homeowners, or business owners may be needed to collect site-specific information. Either equation for frequent, localized events may work best for the available data.

2. Mobile Vehicle Washing: Washing of vehicles that results in the discharge of wash water to surface waters or stormwater systems. Corrective actions for this source would represent an eliminated annual load. Examples of the information used for crediting this type of illicit discharge include nutrient concentrations and volume of car wash water, the number of cars washed per day, and hours or days of year in operation by the business undergoing corrective action. The equation for frequent, localized events may work best for the available data.

Other Illicit Discharges: There are additional types of illicit discharges that may not fall under one of the types listed above (e.g., mobile pet washing, dumpster leachate, petroleum leaks or dumping, paint, grease, cooking oil, food, concrete washout, outdoor wash areas).

3. Sanitary Direct Connection: A sanitary sewer pipe that is connected to the stormwater system, either through a cross-connection or from a straight pipe. This discharge category produces a near-continuous discharge of raw sewage into the storm sewer system or directly to a stream.

4. Sewer Pipe Exfiltration: Untreated sewage may leak through pipe joints and cracks and migrate into adjacent storm drainpipes or into shallow groundwater. While it is expected for sewer pipes to have some small losses of sewage as a result of small cracks, joints, etc. due to standard or accepted design practices, older or damaged pipes may have exfiltration at rates higher than expected due to age and deterioration.
5. Dry Weather Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs): A sanitary sewer overflow that occurs during dry weather periods as a function of either a blockage (e.g., from fats, oil, and grease (FOG)) or failure of the sanitary sewer system.

6. Wet Weather SSOs: A sanitary sewer overflow due to the entry of stormwater or groundwater into the sanitary sewer system that overwhelms the system (i.e., overflows at manholes or other points in the system).
5.1 Drainage Areas - See Appendix A
### 5.2 Drainage Areas Outfall Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRAINAGE AREA NO.</th>
<th>AREA NAME</th>
<th>AREA (ACRES)</th>
<th>OUTFALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central Wasco</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>WWTP Percolation Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Wasco High School</td>
<td>19.26</td>
<td>High School Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Palm Ave. School</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>Palm Ave School Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Parkview Mobile Estates</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>Parkview Mobile Estates Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Poco Pl Senior Aps and Flesta Supermarket</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Poco Pl Senior Aps and Flesta Market Sumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>South Wasco</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>Sump at Filburn Ave and Central Ave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tract 6590</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Sump at TR6590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tract 6449</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>Sumps at TR6449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Westside Park</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>Westside Park Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tract 6282</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sump at TR6282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Central Senior Aps</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sump at Central Senior Aps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Best Western Area</td>
<td>8.82</td>
<td>Site Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Commercial &amp; Undeveloped land</td>
<td>45.57</td>
<td>Site Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NE Industrial Zone</td>
<td>97.29</td>
<td>Soccer Park Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Wasco Mini Storage</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>Site Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tract 5890</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>Sump at Tr5890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tracts 3837, 3649, and 2825</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>Sump at Tr3837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Griffith Ave Elementary School</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Sump at School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tract 7373</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>Sump at Tr7373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tract 6600</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>Sump at Tr6600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tract 6473</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sump at Tr6473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tract 6334</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Sump at Tr6334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Walmart and Tr7127</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sump at Walmart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>John L Prueitt Elementary School</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>Sump at School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tract 6451 Valley Rose States</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>Sump at Tract 6451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Monitoring Locations – See Appendix B
5.3 Outfalls Map – See Appendix C
5.3.1 Zoning Map – See Appendix D
5.4 Inventory of Industrial/Commercial Sources

The City of Wasco is required to develop, update, and implement a program to detect, investigate and control stormwater outfall pipes owned or operated the City of Wasco. In addition, the City of Wasco must develop, update, and implement an ongoing Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program including illegal dumping, into its system, to the extent allowable under the law. Along with the program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges, the City of Wasco must adopt and enforce an ordinance that prohibits illicit discharges to the City of Wasco’s MS4 system.

The City will maintain an inventory of all industrial/commercial facilities/sources with the City limits that could discharge pollutants in storm water to the MS4.

Table 5.1 Industrial and Commercial Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Permit No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRIAL PERMITS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt Coating Engineering</td>
<td>851 H St</td>
<td>5F151013724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certis USA</td>
<td>400 4th St</td>
<td>5F151024692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMERCIAL BUSINESS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasco Automotive &amp; Smog</td>
<td>1633 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H &amp;H Automotive</td>
<td>2001 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV Automotive</td>
<td>311 F Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern Automotive</td>
<td>1241 Hwy 465</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campas Auto Repair</td>
<td>801 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom’s Auto Body &amp; Glass</td>
<td>434 F Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wegman Brothers Bodyshop</td>
<td>1848 F Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramirez Muffler Shop</td>
<td>937 Poso Dr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowe Bros</td>
<td>1524 G St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M &amp; R Body Shop</td>
<td>1320 J St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Zone</td>
<td>2301 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem Construction</td>
<td>425 J St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Empire Concrete</td>
<td>1316 Wasco Ave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffries Bros Exxon</td>
<td>750 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision Hay Co.</td>
<td>826 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloemhof Ag Enterprise</td>
<td>290 F St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KBC Trading and Processing Co.</td>
<td>650 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B &amp; N Trucking</td>
<td>15200 Scofield Ave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savage Services Corporation</td>
<td>1040 H St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ag Welding</td>
<td>1236 G St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Corporation Yard</td>
<td>801 8th St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Equipment</td>
<td>1400 J St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SunnyGem LLC</td>
<td>500 N F St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broaster Chicken Shell</td>
<td>2098 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd’s</td>
<td>1425 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasco True Value Hardware</td>
<td>770 12th St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Permit No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundromat</td>
<td>600 E St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carters Machine Shop</td>
<td>635 G St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caltrans Wasco Maintenance Station</td>
<td>201 J St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasco Mini Storage</td>
<td>451 N F St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolacki</td>
<td>1588 G St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coiner Nursery</td>
<td>15075 Hwy 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern Mosquito</td>
<td>750 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasco State Prison</td>
<td>450 5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple Hhh Recycling</td>
<td>305 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple Hhh Recycling</td>
<td>651 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Refuse Tire Tec</td>
<td>1316 J St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasco Public Scales</td>
<td>104 F St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big O Tires</td>
<td>2150 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Cross Tire Repair</td>
<td>910 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y &amp; A Truck World</td>
<td>550 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasco Tire Services</td>
<td>708 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paco Tires &amp; Wheels</td>
<td>560 F St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Tire</td>
<td>850 Poso Dr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin’s Towing Service</td>
<td>503 N F St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin Tractor Co</td>
<td>820 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandoval Industries LLC</td>
<td>450 Hwy 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illicit Discharge Identification Flow Chart
5.5  *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Source Investigations*

Comply with E.9.d of the Order.

**Investigation**

Any storm sewer outfall pipe found during the initial inspection, or on any subsequent inspection, to have a non-stormwater discharge, or indications of an intermittent non-stormwater discharge, requires further investigation by the City of Wasco to identify and locate the specific source. Non-stormwater discharges suspected of being sanitary sewage and/or significantly contaminated must be prioritized and investigated first. Dry weather flows believed to be an immediate threat to human health, or the environment must be reported immediately to the Public Works Department. Investigations of non-stormwater discharges suspected of being cooling water, wash water or natural flows may be delayed until after all suspected sanitary sewage and/or significantly contaminated discharges have been investigated, eliminated and/or resolved.

The use of field testing further narrows the potential sources of the non-stormwater discharge. However, it is unlikely that either the physical observations or the field testing alone will pinpoint the exact source of the dry weather discharge. As a result, the City of Wasco will need to perform upstream investigations to identify potential illicit discharges. Common approaches to identifying potential sources of illicit discharges include drainage system surveys (field testing at upstream manholes, visual inspections, video/televised, smoke and dye testing) and industrial and commercial site assessments.

A drainage system survey may require the City of Wasco to inspect storm sewer lines that lead to the outfall pipe where evidence of an illicit discharge was found. Physical observations and additional field testing will help the City of Wasco locate the dry weather flow while tracing the source of the discharge. Depending on the size and complexity of the storm drain system, it may be possible to isolate smaller portions of the system for more intensive investigations including smoke tests, dye testing and televised inspections.

The City of Wasco may be able to work with industrial or commercial facilities to try to locate the source of the illicit discharge. The City of Wasco can perform inspections of industrial or commercial sites or request the owners or operators of the sites to perform inspections of likely sources of illicit discharges, such as floor drains, wash bays and cooling water systems. Public Works Department and Code Enforcement can also aid in performing inspections when the suspected source of an illicit discharge is a site covered under a NPDES permit. To help narrow the list of potential sources, the City of Wasco can distribute questionnaires or use another method to collect information. Facilities may not be aware that these connections are illicit discharges and may be able to find and eliminate the sources on their own. However, it is important to note that illicit discharges may also sometimes originate from residential properties or other interconnected MS4 systems.

**Elimination**

Non-stormwater discharges traced to their source and found to be the City of Wasco’s own illicit discharges must be eliminated. The City of Wasco is required to verify that the illicit discharge was eliminated and ensure that measures taken to cease the discharge are permanent and are not done in such a manner that would allow easy reconnection to the MS4.
If the source of an illicit discharge cannot be located or is found to emanate from an entity other than the City of Wasco, then the City of Wasco must submit to the Department a written explanation detailing the results of the investigation. If the illicit discharge is found to be from another public entity, the City of Wasco must also notify that entity.

Below and on the following page is a guide for use in identifying illicit connections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS4 Outfall Pipe Mapping and Illicit Discharge Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Characteristic</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Odor** | *Sewage:* smell associated with stale/septic sanitary wastewater  
*Sulfur (“rotten eggs”):* industries that discharge sulfide compounds or organics (meat packers, canneries, dairies, etc.)  
*Oil and gas:* petroleum refineries or many facilities associated with vehicle maintenance or petroleum product storage  
*Rancid sour:* food preparation facilities (restaurants, hotels, etc.) |
| **Color** | *Important indicator of inappropriate industrial sources. Industrial dry weather discharges may be of any color, but dark colors, such as brown, gray, or black, are most common.*  
*Yellow:* chemical plants, textile, and tanning plants  
*Brown:* meat packers, printing plants, metal works, stone, and concrete, fertilizers, and petroleum refining facilities  
*Red:* meat packers  
*Gray:* dairies, sewage |
| **Turbidity** | *Often affected by the degree of gross contamination. Dry weather industrial flows with moderate turbidity can be cloudy, while highly turbid flows can be opaque.*  
*High turbidity is often a characteristic of undiluted dry weather industrial discharges.*  
*Cloudy:* sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and automotive dealers.  
*Opaque:* food processors, lumber mills, metal operations, pigment plants |
| **Floatable Matter** | *A contaminated flow may contain floating solids or liquids causally related to industrial or sanitary wastewater pollution.*  
*Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust, foams, packing materials, or fuel.*  
*Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter, toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.* |

MS4 Outfall Pipe Mapping and Illicit Discharge Guide (cont’d.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits and Stains</td>
<td>Deposits and stains on outfall structures may be evidence of intermittent non-stormwater discharges. Deposits and stains include coatings, residues, or fragments of materials. Grayish-black deposits that contain animal flesh or hair may be from leather tanneries. White crystalline powder is usually due to nitrogenous fertilizer wastes. Excessive sediment deposits may be attributed to construction site erosion. Sources of oily residues may include petroleum refineries, storage facilities, and/or vehicle service facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation</td>
<td>Vegetation surrounding an outfall may show the effects of industrial pollutants. Decaying organic materials coming from food processors may cause increased vegetation growth. Other toxic materials from industrial discharges may decrease or kill vegetation. Non-stormwater discharges that contain excessive nutrients from concentrated animal feeding activities may also kill vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage to Outfall Structures</td>
<td>Cracking, deterioration, and scouring of concrete or peeling of paint at an outfall pipe may be caused by severely contaminated industrial discharges that are extremely acid or basic. Primary metal industries may discharge highly acidic batch dumps. Food processors with discharges that become “septic” produce hydrogen sulfide gas, which quickly deteriorates metal surfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>Both sanitary wastewater and cooling water may substantially increase the outfall discharge temperature. Elevated temperature measurements in discharges that test negative for detergents are likely to be cooling water discharges. Sources of cooling water discharges would be industrial facilities in the drainage area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommendations

- The City to keep an accurate map of the entire storm sewer system will aid in the investigation and elimination of illicit discharges and allow for better stormwater facilities management and better planning of new development.

- Indicate on the map storm sewer system the primary uses and development in areas within the system (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial, farm/ agriculture).

- The City of Wasco to use the most accurate methods feasible for locating the end of the outfall pipe, such as GPS technology.

- Support and sponsor walks by environmental groups, watershed associations and civic groups to assist in identifying suspect discharges; and/or

- Conduct routine dye testing of industries and commercial establishments that have a greater probability of illicit connections (automobile-related businesses, restaurants).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>BMP Description</th>
<th>Date to be Implemented</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Action Items/Assessment</th>
<th>Responsible Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Prepare Stormwater Ordinance</td>
<td>December 2020</td>
<td>City Council to Adopt Ordinance</td>
<td>A City Ordinance will gave City the “legal” right to fully implement the SWMP. The City will have the authority to: “right of entry”, “Cease and Desist orders”, and “Criminal and Civil Penalties”.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Update Stormwater Master Plan</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Map 100% of Storm drain inlets and outfalls</td>
<td>Map all outfalls, inspect receiving sumps and ditches.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Inspect all outfalls Dry season inspection</td>
<td>Annually, each fall</td>
<td>Establish standard inspection procedures &amp; inspect discharges annually. Review of data gathered for enforcement and/or improvements.</td>
<td>Keep record of illegal discharges eliminated each year as a result of dry season inspections. Update database and record enforcement actions and maintenance activities.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Household Hazardous Waste drop-off program</td>
<td>Ongoing with Kern County</td>
<td>Serve 50 residents per week</td>
<td>Record quantities and types of hazardous waste to disposal areas.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Water Conservation Ordinance</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Enforce all aspects and keep records of violations. Educate public</td>
<td>Reduce number of violations per year of residential run-off to storm drainage system.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Training of City employees</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Adopt a program per City employee input and inspections</td>
<td>Target two meetings per year to reduce illicit discharges.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Illicit Discharge Assessment &amp; Evaluations Tracking System</td>
<td>Ongoing/Revi ew each quarter</td>
<td>Detect patterns and potential areas. Recommend improvements and awareness</td>
<td>Review public inspection, municipal reports, and Building Department input</td>
<td>Building Department/Public Works</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.6 Storm Drainage System Map – See Appendix E
CHAPTER 6 CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

Part E.10

Permit requires training/certification for all construction staff

(a) Permittee Staff Training

(i) Task Description – Within the second year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall ensure that all staff implementing the construction site storm water runoff control program are adequately trained.

(ii) Implementation Level – The Permittee may conduct in-house training or contract with consultants. Training shall be provided to the following staff positions of the MS4:

(a) Plan Reviewers and Permitting Staff - The Permittee shall ensure plan reviewers and permitting staff are qualified individuals, knowledgeable in the technical review of local erosion and sediment control plans, (including proper control measure selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance, as well as administrative requirements such as inspection reporting/tracking and the use of the Permittee’s enforcement responses), and are certified pursuant to a State Water Board sponsored program as a Qualified Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Developer (QSD), or a designated person on staff possesses the QSD credential.

(b) Erosion Sediment Control/Storm Water Inspectors - The Permittee shall ensure inspectors are qualified individuals, knowledgeable in inspection procedures, and are certified pursuant to a State Water Board sponsored program as either (1) a Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD); (2) a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP); or (3) a designated person on staff possesses each credential (QSD to supervise plan review, QSP to supervise inspection operations)

Part E.10.c.(ii)

Permit requires at least three inspections at priority construction sites

(ii) Implementation Level – The inspection procedures shall be implemented to verify compliance with the Permittee’s construction site storm water control ordinance. At a minimum, inspections must be conducted at priority construction sites (defined below) prior to land disturbance (during the rainy season), during active construction and following active construction. Construction site inspections shall include assessment of compliance with the Permittee's construction site storm water runoff control ordinance, and other applicable ordinances. A Permittee may propose, for Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, an alternative approach for construction site oversight, provided the Permittee demonstrates the approach will be equally effective at reducing the discharge of pollutants from construction sites to the maximum extent practicable. Prior to allowing an operator to commence land disturbance during the rainy season, the Permittee must perform an inspection, to
To ensure all necessary sediment controls are in place. During active construction, the Permittee shall conduct inspections, based on prioritization of construction sites. Active construction inspections shall include at a minimum: inspection of maintenance of BMPs, effectiveness of BMPs installed and verification that pollutants of concern are not discharged into receiving water bodies. Prioritization criteria shall be based on project threat to water quality. Project threat to water quality includes soil erosion potential, site slope, projects size and type, sensitivity of receiving water bodies, proximity to receiving water bodies, non-storm water discharges, projects more than one acre that are not subject to the CGP (sites that have obtained an Erosivity Waiver) and past record of non-compliance by the operator of the construction site. Inspection frequencies shall be conducted based on the prioritization criteria described above. At the conclusion of the project, the Permittee must inspect to ensure that all disturbed areas have been stabilized and that all temporary erosion and sediment control measures that are no longer needed have been removed as required by the local construction site storm water control ordinance.

6.1 Storm Water Ordinance
The City will develop a thorough storm water ordinance to meet the Phase II compliance requirements for construction runoff.

The ordinance will address erosion control, sediment and non-sediment construction wastes, and non-storm water discharges, along with authoritative enforcement information. The City will review the CASQA BMP handbooks and adopt BMP standards from this source or other equivalent. The approved construction standards will be provided to all developers, and approached in the Plan Review process. In projects adjacent to Caltrans roads, current Caltrans BMP’s will be enforced.

The City will adopt a storm water ordinance with a tiered level of enforcement, which will be used as a mechanism to deter violations. This may include requirements to implement improved BMPs, bonding requirements, fines, work stoppages and/or permit denials.

6.2 Construction Outreach and Education for City Staff
These permit requirements apply to construction sites that are required to obtain permit coverage for storm water discharges from their site.

Over a short time, storm water discharges from construction site activity can contribute more pollutants, including sediment, to a receiving stream than had been deposited over several decades. Storm water runoff from construction sites can include pollutants other than sediment, such as phosphorus and nitrogen from fertilizer, pesticides, petroleum derivatives, construction chemicals, and solid wastes that may become mobilized when land surfaces are disturbed.

Generally, properly implemented construction site ordinances are effective in reducing these pollutants. The program would need to include, at a minimum:
- Requirements for construction site owners or operators to implement appropriate BMPs, such as silt fences, temporary detention ponds, and hay bales
- Provisions for preconstruction review of site management plans
- Procedures for receipt and consideration of information provided by the public
- Regular inspections during construction
- Penalties to ensure compliance

6.3 Construction Operator Training
The City of Wasco to distribute to construction operators appropriate outreach materials who will be disturbing land within the MS4 boundary. Include selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance of BMP’s.

6.4 Construction Plan Review and Approval Procedures

To comply with E.10.b of the Order.

The purpose of the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program is to prevent soil and construction material from leaving the site and entering the storm water drainage system. Sediment is usually the main pollutant of concern. The resulting siltation, along with the contribution of other pollutants from construction sites, can cause harm to local waterways. Stormwater contaminated with sediment and other pollutants that enter a private or City maintained drainage basin may adversely affect the underlying groundwater which is considered a water of the State and is protected by state and federal statutes.

No grading shall be done until stormwater an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan have been approved by the City.

An Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan is required prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit, and shall be submitted for review by the Building, Public Works, and City Engineer’s Office. Attached in Appendix A are the Best Management Practices (BMP) Details from the County of Kern, plates BMP-A through BMP-J. These may be used to help reduce or eliminate sediments and other pollutants in stormwater discharges.

Projects that disturb one acre or more of soil or disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan or development or sale are subject to the Construction General Permit in addition to this storm water runoff control ordinance. A SWPPP is required for areas >=1 Acre.

Plan review staff should check site plans to ensure they address common, critical elements. These elements include:

1. Minimize Clearing and Grading
Construction site operators should take all measures possible to avoid clearing/grading stream buffers; forest conservation areas; wetlands, springs, and seeps; highly erodible soils; steep slopes; environmental features; and stormwater infiltration areas. In addition, site fingerprinting should be employed, and limits of disturbance (LOD) should be mapped, clearly delineated on site with flags and conveyed to personnel.

2. Protect Waterways

Construction site operators should identify waterbodies on site and adjacent to the site. If construction activities occur near a waterbody, clearing/grading activities should be minimal and silt fencing and/or earthen dikes should be installed.

3. Phase Construction to Limit Soil Exposure

Prior to construction initiation, activities should be broken into phases. Grading activities should be limited to the phase immediately under construction to decrease the time that soil is exposed, which, in turn, decreases the potential for erosion. Additional phases should begin only when the last phase is near completion and preferably exposed soil has been stabilized. Construction scheduling should facilitate installation of erosion and sediment control measures prior to construction start, detail time limits for soil stabilization after grading occurs, and schedule BMP maintenance.

4. Immediately Stabilize Exposed Soils

Exposed soils should be stabilized within two weeks of the onset of exposure. The long-term goal is to establish permanent vegetation after each phase of construction; however, mulch, hydoseeding, or other means of soil coverage may protect exposed soil while facilitating vegetation growth. The stormwater site plan should detail appropriate plant species to be seeded, as well as weather and climactic conditions necessary for germination and successful vegetation establishment.

5. Protect Steep Slopes and Cuts

Cutting and grading of steep slopes (>15 percent) should be avoided wherever possible. If a steep slope exists, all water flowing onto the slope should be redirected with diversions or a slope drain. Silt fence at top and toe of the slope must be anchored well, although this measure may not provide adequate protection by itself. On steep slopes, jute netting and erosion control blankets (geotextiles) should be used in conjunction with seeding or mulching, as seeding alone may not be effective.

6. Install Perimeter Controls to Filter Sediments
Silt fence should be professionally installed around the perimeter of the construction site. A fiber roll on the inside (site-facing) of the silt fence works to provide additional filtration. In areas of heavy flows or breach concern, a properly sized earthen dike with a stabilized outlet should be created. In addition, catch basin inlets receiving stormwater flows from the construction site must be protected with adequate inlet controls.

7. Employ Advanced Sediment Settling Controls

Sediment Basins should be created where space is available; however, discharge from basins must be non-turbid. The use of skimmers and multiple cell construction of basins assist in sediment drop-out.

8. Certify and Train Contractors on Stormwater Site Plan Implementation

Contractors and/or construction staff should be trained in erosion and sediment control practices and procedures to effectively install and manage erosion and sediment control features. Meetings and site inspections by municipal staff provide opportunities for discussion of effective BMPs with site staff. Inspectors should make a strong commitment to contractor education to develop a constructive and responsive relationship.

9. Control Waste at the Construction Site

The site plan should describe the type of construction site waste found at the site (such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste) and how that waste will be controlled to minimize adverse impacts to water quality. For example, concrete washout and trash storage areas should be clearly labeled on the plan and should be located away from waterbodies and catch basin inlets.

10. Inspect and Maintain BMPs

Each stormwater site plan should clearly describe the construction site operator's BMP inspection and maintenance, including who will inspect the site and how often. Ideally, an example inspection form should be included with the plan. Inspections should occur at a regular interval and should also occur immediately before and after rain events. The plan should also describe how BMPs will be maintained.
6.5 Construction Site Inspection

Comply with E.10.c of the Order

A development project that disturbs less than one acre of soil and is not part of a larger common plan of development shall manage their stormwater drainage during construction. One or more of the following measures shall be implemented to prevent flooding of adjacent property, prevent erosion, and retain soil runoff on site:

1. Retention basins of sufficient size shall be utilized to retain stormwater on site.

2. Where stormwater is conveyed to a public drainage system, collection point, gutter or similar disposal method, storm water shall be filtered by use of BMP method approved by the City.

3. A combination of BMPs and good housekeeping should be considered for implementation as appropriate for each project include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. Erosion and sediment control BMPs:
   1. Scheduling construction activity
   2. Preservation of natural features, vegetation, and soil
   3. Drainage swales or lined ditches to control stormwater flow
   4. Mulching or hydroseeding to stabilize soils
   5. Erosion control covers to protect slopes
   6. Protection of storm drain inlets (gravel bags or catch basin inserts)
   7. Perimeter sediment control (perimeter silt fence, fiber rolls)
   8. Sediment trap or sediment basin to retain sediment on site
   9. Stabilized construction exits
   10. Wind erosion control
   11. Dewatering operations (NS-2 of California Stormwater Quality Association)

B. Good housekeeping and source control BMPs to manage construction equipment, materials, and waste:

1. Material handling and waste management
   a) Objects such as vehicle motor parts containing grease, oil or other hazardous substances, and unsealed receptacles containing hazardous materials, shall not be stored in areas susceptible to runoff.

2. Building materials stockpile management
   a) The uncovered outdoor storage of unsealed containers of building materials containing hazardous substances is prohibited in areas susceptible to runoff.

3. Management of washout areas (concrete, paints, stucco, etc.)
4. Control of vehicle/equipment fueling to contractor’s staging area
   a) Any machine which is to be repaired or maintained in an uncovered outdoor area shall be placed on a pad of absorbent material to contain leaks, spills, or small discharges.
   b) Machinery and equipment, including motor vehicles, which are leaking significant amounts of fluid or oil, must be repaired.

5. Vehicle and equipment cleaning performed off site

6. Spill prevention and control

7. Fuel and chemical residue or other types of potentially harmful material, such as animal waste, garbage, or batteries, which is located in an area susceptible to runoff, shall be removed immediately and disposed of properly.

8. Intentional disposal of landscape debris to a storm drain is prohibited.

9. Use of any pesticide, herbicide or fungicide, the manufacture of which has been either voluntarily discontinued or prohibited by the Environmental Protection Agency, is prohibited.

The contractor should conduct site inspections before, during extended storm events, and after each storm event to identify areas that may contribute to erosion and sediment problems or any other pollutant discharges. Additional control measures may need to be implemented immediately.

The City shall conduct construction site inspections weekly through the duration of the project. Inspections will also be conducted within 24 hours of a rain event.

The City shall maintain an inventory of all construction projects subject to this chapter and continuously update as new projects are permitted and projects are completed. For projects subject to the Construction General Permit, the City may obtain the inventory from the California Environmental Protection Agency State Water Resources Control Board Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) database and supplement as needed.
6.6 Element Evaluation & Controls, Construction Site Runoff Controls

The effectiveness of the Construction Site Runoff element will be based on several factors, including the establishment of an effective program to enforce erosion control, the overall contractor compliance level and by runoff reduction from construction sites. City staff conducting field inspections or other appropriate means will assess this. Assessment information will be used by staff to plan and schedule the resources required to conduct the program and to gauge the program’s effectiveness.

The table on the following page summarizes the BMPs the City of Wasco will use to conduct the Construction Site Runoff Control element of the program. Also included are the goals, milestone dates and assessment methods for each BMP as well as the person (or position) responsible for implementation. Assessment information will be used to plan and schedule the resources necessary to conduct the program and to gauge the program’s effectiveness.
### 6.6 Program Summary, Construction Site Runoff Controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>BMP Description</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1.</td>
<td>Adopt a storm water ordinance and establish source control &amp; pollution prevention standards and enforcement procedures</td>
<td>Nov.-20</td>
<td>Pass City Council Resolution</td>
<td>Ordinance approved</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Establish a tracking system for inspections and violations</td>
<td>March 21</td>
<td>Adopt Program and database</td>
<td>Number of violations per year</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1</td>
<td>Develop Inspection procedures &amp; train staff</td>
<td>Dec-20</td>
<td>Plan in place Develop Inspections procedures Establish checklist for evaluation construction projects. NPDES annual training of key personnel</td>
<td>On-going</td>
<td>Public Works/City Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 and 6.4</td>
<td>The City will provide training for all building inspectors, construction inspectors and plan checkers covering BMP measures, the City SWMP and enforcement.</td>
<td>March 21</td>
<td>Standards adopted (Caltrans BMP’s CASQA and Kern County)</td>
<td>Plan in place</td>
<td>Public Works/City Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>The City will establish/identify priority sites for inspections, Based on storm drain design, topography of area, past non-compliance, proximity to surface waters, etc., and communicate that to the staff.</td>
<td>April 21</td>
<td>-Establish &amp; implement procedures and training guidelines (refresher seminars every other year)</td>
<td>Procedures in place and trained employees</td>
<td>Public Works/City Engineer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stormwater and the Construction Industry

Protect Natural Features
- Minimize clearing.
- Minimize the amount of exposed soil.
- Identify and protect areas where existing vegetation, such as trees, will not be disturbed by construction activity.
- Protect streams, stream buffers, wetlands, marshes, or other sensitive areas from any disturbance or construction activity by fencing or otherwise clearly marking these areas.

Construction Phasing
- Sequence construction activities so that the soil is not exposed for long periods of time.
- Schedule or limit grading to small areas.
- Install key sediment control practices before site grading begins.
- Schedule site stabilization activities, such as landscaping, to be completed immediately after the land has been graded to its final contour.

Vegetative Buffers
- Protect and install vegetative buffers along waterbodies to slow and filter stormwater runoff.
- Maintain buffers by mowing or replanting periodically to ensure their effectiveness.

Silt Fencing
- Inspect and maintain all fences after each rainfall.
- Make sure the bottom of the silt fence is buried in the ground.
- Do not place silt fences in the middle of a waterway or near stream as a check dam.
- Make sure runoff is not flowing around the silt fence.

Site Stabilization
- Vegetate, mulch, or otherwise stabilize all exposed areas as soon as land alterations have been completed.

Maintain your BMPs!
www.epa.gov/npdes/menuofbmtps

Construction Entrances
- Remove mud and dirt from the tires of construction vehicles before they enter a paved roadway.
- Properly size entrance BMPs for all anticipated vehicles.
- Make sure the construction entrance does not become buried in soil.

Slopes
- Rough grade or terrace slopes.
- Break up long slopes with sediment barriers, or under drain, or divert stormwater away from slopes.

Dirt Stockpiles
- Cover or seed all dirt stockpiles.

Storm Drain Inlet Protection
- Use rock or other appropriate material to cover the storm drain inlet to filter out rocks and debris.
- Make sure the rock size is appropriate (usually 1 to 2 inches in diameter).
- If you use inlet filters, maintain them regularly.
CHAPTER 7 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER RUNOFF

Part E.12.e.(ii)(c)

*Permit includes a numeric sizing criterion for retention and treatment practices.*

The Permittees shall require facilities designed to evapotranspiration, infiltrate, harvest/use, and biotreat storm water to meet at least one of the following hydraulic sizing design criteria:

1) **Volumetric Criteria:**
   a) The maximized capture storm water volume for the tributary area, on the basis of historical rainfall records, determined using the formula and volume capture coefficients in Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23/ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87 (1998) pages 175-178 (that is, approximately the 85th percentile 24-hour storm runoff event); or
   
   b) The volume of annual runoff required to achieve 80 percent or more capture, determined in accordance with the methodology in Section 5 of the CASQA’s Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook, New Development and Redevelopment (2003), using local rainfall data.

2) **Flow-based Criteria:**
   a) The flow of runoff produced from a rain event equal to at least 0.2 inches per hour intensity; or
   b) The volume of annual runoff required to achieve 80 percent or more capture, determined in accordance with the methodology in Section 5 of the CASQA’s Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook, New Development and Redevelopment (2003), using local rainfall data.

Part E.12.f

*Permit includes hydromodification management requirements for all regulated projects.*

E.12.f. Hydromodification Management

(i) **Task Description** – Within the third year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall develop and implement Hydromodification Management procedures. Hydromodification management projects are Regulated Projects that create and/or replace one acre or more of impervious surface. A project that does not increase impervious surface area over the pre-project condition is not a hydromodification management project.

(ii) **Implementation Level** - The Permittee shall implement the following Hydromodification Standard:

   (a) Post-project runoff shall not exceed estimated pre-project flow rate for the 2-year, 24-hour storm in the following geomorphic provinces (Figure 1):

   • Coast Ranges  • Klamath Mountains  • Cascade Range  • Modoc Plateau  • Basin and Range
   • Sierra Nevada  • Great Valley
(b) Post-project runoff shall not exceed estimated pre-project flow rate for the 10-year, 24-hour storm in the following geomorphic provinces (Figure 1):

- Transverse Ranges
- Peninsular Ranges
- Mojave Desert
- Colorado Desert

Post-construction storm water management in areas undergoing new development or redevelopment is necessary because runoff from these areas has been shown to significantly affect receiving water bodies. Planning and design for the minimization of pollutants in post-construction storm water discharges is the most cost-effective approach to storm water quality management. The City of Wasco does not have water bodies, the focus will be to protect underground water storage.

There are generally two forms of substantial impacts of post-construction runoff. The first is caused by an increase in the type and quantity of pollutants in storm water runoff. As runoff flows over areas altered by development, it picks up harmful sediment and chemicals such as oil and grease, pesticides, heavy metals, and nutrients. These pollutants often become suspended in runoff and are carried to receiving waters, such as lakes, ponds, and streams.

The second kind of post-construction runoff impact occurs by increasing the quantity of water delivered to the water body during storms. Increased impervious surfaces interrupt the natural cycle of gradual percolation of water through vegetation and soil. Instead, water is collected from surfaces such as asphalt and concrete and routed to drainage systems where large volumes of runoff quickly flow to the nearest receiving water. The effects of this process include stream bank scouring and downstream flooding, which can lead to property damage.

### 7.1 Site Plan Review

If water quality impacts are considered from the beginning stages of a project, new development, and potentially redevelopment, projects provide opportunities for water quality protection. The adoption of a planning process, coupled with the new storm water ordinance will identify the municipality’s program goals, implementation strategies, and enforcement procedures is consistent with this measure’s intent. Public and industry participation in the development of this planning process is highly desirable.

7.1.1 The City will adopt an ordinance including enforcement for post construction runoff and establishing a tiered level of enforcement for violations. This will include implementing required of BMPs, and possible fees, and/or fines.

7.1.2 The City will develop a planning process to incorporate new criteria, standards, and BMPs which will minimize, to the highest extent practical, the water quality impact for post-construction for new development and redevelopment.
7.1.3 Develop and implement a program incorporating the design standards contained in Attachment 4 requirements in the MS4 Permit and the new City ordinance into the site plan review and plan checks. (See Appendix “E” for Attachment 4)

7.1.4 Develop requirements for maintenance of privately-owned controls and establish a database for tracking private and public controls.

7.1.5 The existing site plan review and approval procedures will be incorporating the Attachment 4, CASQA BMP into requirements to ensure long-term water quality protection. These efforts will include “outreach and guidance to the development community” and to City staff “on construction and post-construction control requirements.” The above effects work together to reach the developer and the City in an effort to inform and enhance the overall development of sustaining storm water maintenance and control.

**7.1 Education and Training**

In order to effectively enforce and implement the BMP’s for development and postconstruction runoff requirements, the City will need to educate staff of the new program.

7.1.2 Train staff on the requirements and Caltrans and CASQA BMPs. (Postconstruction requirements and conditions of approval.)

7.1.3 Train staff in maintenance of BMPs, long-term operations, and tracking.

**7.2 Element Evaluation, Post Construction Runoff Controls**

The success of the Post Construction Runoff element will be based on the degree to which water quality considerations have been incorporated into the design process. City staff will assess this during the site plan review process, field inspections or other appropriate means.

7.3.1 Establish procedures for tracking maintenance activities. City’s database will tabulate entries and proper responses implemented. (i.e. responses and follow up actions, etc.) The table on the following page summarizes the BMPs the City of Wasco will use to conduct the Post Construction Runoff element of the program. Also included are the goals, milestone dates and assessment methods for each BMP as well as the person (or position) responsible for implementation. Assessment information will be used to plan and schedule the resources necessary to conduct the Program and to gauge the program’s effectiveness.
### 7.4 Program Summary, Post Construction Runoff Controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task #</th>
<th>BMP Description</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1</td>
<td>Draft and adopt ordinance, include enforcement for runoff &amp; establish a system and procedures for enforcement of violations along with BMP’s requirements.</td>
<td>Dec-20</td>
<td>Adopt Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance adopted</td>
<td>Public Works/City Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2</td>
<td>Develop post-construction plan &amp; technical criteria based on Caltrans and CASQA BMP’s for selected control strategies</td>
<td>Dec-20</td>
<td>Plan in place</td>
<td>Plan in place</td>
<td>City Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.3</td>
<td>Develop and implement program requiring the design standards and incorporate the BMP’s. and SWMP requirements into site plan review and plan checks.</td>
<td>Dec-20</td>
<td>- Field Inspectors</td>
<td>Identify the number of projects each year, grading permits number, critical areas, etc.</td>
<td>Public Works/City Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- City Engineers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.4</td>
<td>Establish regulatory requirements for maintenance of privately-owned controls. Develop a database for tracking private and public structural controls. Use GIS, but other means may be used.</td>
<td>Dec-20</td>
<td>Plan in place with storm water layer in GIS System</td>
<td>Tracking of structural controls and inspections</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.5</td>
<td>Provide outreach and guidance to the development community through site plan review process and include BMP’s requirements in discussion and other requirements.</td>
<td>June –21</td>
<td>100% by June-21</td>
<td>Procedures established and number of attendees and records of sessions</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.1</td>
<td>Train staff on post-construction requirements and conditions of approval.</td>
<td>Dec-20</td>
<td>Procedures established and 2 training sessions/year</td>
<td>Procedures established and number of attendees and records of sessions</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.2</td>
<td>Train staff in maintenance of BMPs, long-term operation and tracking</td>
<td>Dec-21</td>
<td>2- Training sessions per year</td>
<td>Record number of attendees and keep log of sessions</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E.11.e. Inspections, Visual Monitoring and Remedial Action

(i) Task Description – Within the fifth year of the effective date of the Permit, the Permittee shall conduct regular inspections of Permittee-owned and operated facilities.

(ii) Implementation Level – Inspections shall be conducted as follows:

a) Quarterly visual hotspot inspections – Perform quarterly visual inspections, in accordance with the inspection procedures and inspection checklist developed for each Permittee-owned or operated hotspot, to ensure materials and equipment are clean and orderly; to minimize the potential for pollutant discharge; and to ensure effective selection, implementation, and maintenance of BMPs. The Permittee shall look for evidence of spills and immediately clean them up to prevent contact with precipitation or runoff. The quarterly inspections shall be tracked in a log for every facility, and records kept with the SWPPP (records may be kept electronically). The inspection report shall also include any identified deficiencies and the corrective actions taken to correct the deficiencies.

b) Annual Hotspot comprehensive inspections – At least once per year, the Permittee shall conduct a comprehensive inspection of each hotspot facility, including all storm water BMPs, in accordance with the facility-specific inspection procedures and inspection checklist. The Permittee shall pay specific attention, without limiting its attention, to waste storage areas, dumpsters, vehicle and equipment maintenance/fueling areas, material handling areas, and similar potential pollutant-generating areas. The annual inspection results shall be documented, and records kept with the SWPPP. The inspection report shall also include any identified deficiencies and the corrective actions taken to correct deficiencies.

c) Quarterly Hotspot visual observation of storm water and non-storm water discharges – At least once per quarter visually observe discharge locations from hotspot facilities. Where discharges are observed identify any observed problems (e.g., color, foam, sheen, turbidity) associated with pollutant sources or BMPs shall be remedied as soon as practicable or before the next storm event, whichever is sooner. Visual observations shall be documented, and records kept with the SWPPP. This inspection shall be done in accordance with the developed standard operating procedures. The inspection report shall also include any identified deficiencies and the corrective actions taken to correct the deficiencies.

d) Non-Hotspot Inspection – At a minimum, inspect each inventoried municipal facility that is not a hotspot, once per permit term.
8.1 Good Housekeeping Staff Training

The final minimum control measure required for meeting the statutory MEP requirement involves the operations of the City of Wasco itself. These operations should include an effective operation and maintenance program, and adequate training for municipal employees and contractors, to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations. The plan should include at least the following elements:

1. Maintenance activities, maintenance schedules, and long-term inspection procedures for structural and other storm water controls to reduce floatables and other pollutants discharged from the separate storm sewers.

2. Controls for reducing or eliminating the discharge of pollutants from streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots, maintenance and storage yards, and waste transfer stations-including programs that promote recycling. Controls for discharges from maintenance and storage yards should include controls for discharges from salt and sand storage locations and snow disposal areas operated by the municipality.

3. Programs to promote the minimal use of pesticides. All city personnel and commercial entities engaged in the application of pesticides should be licensed according to the applicable pesticide application law.

4. Procedures for the proper disposal of waste removed from the separate storm sewer systems and areas listed above in (2), including dredge spoil, accumulated sediments, floatables, and other debris.

5. Ways to ensure that new flood management projects assess the impacts on water quality and examine existing projects for incorporation of additional water quality protection devices or practices. The network of open channels in the community should receive regularly scheduled, routine maintenance to prevent sediment buildup and overgrowth of vegetation.

The program should include local government employee training addressing these prevention measures in government operations (such as park, golf course, and open-space maintenance; fleet maintenance; planning, building oversight, and storm water system maintenance). These practices or programs address non-storm water problems but also have storm water pollution prevention benefits.

Street cleaning can reduce pollutants in runoff if it is performed regularly. Another benefit of street cleaning is that pipes and outlets in detention structures and ponds are less likely to become clogged. Typical street-sweeping requirements for a municipal storm water management plan might include:

- Sweeping of arterial streets 8 times per year, with emphasis on sweeping after deicing and sanding applications
- Sweeping of residential streets 4 times per year

Disposal of street-sweeping wastes may pose a problem because of possible high levels of lead, copper, zinc, and other wastes from automobile traffic. Testing of street sweepings may be appropriate to determine appropriate disposal or reuse alternatives. Some municipalities and industries have found that street sweepings can be used as cover in sanitary landfills. In areas where salt is used, reduced application or alternative agents, consistent with the need for safety, will reduce pollution of
area water bodies. Sand is an alternative that is less harmful to vegetation and aquatic life. Storage facilities can be constructed or modified to prevent salt exposure to rainfall.

8.1 System Evaluation

Visual inspection is a Best Management Practice (BMP) in which members of a storm water pollution prevention team visually examine material storage and outdoor processing areas, the storm water discharges from such areas, and the environment in the vicinity of the discharges, to identify contaminated runoff and its possible sources. The EPA has recognized visual inspection as a baseline BMP for over 10 years.

In a visual inspection, storm water runoff may be examined for the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, odor, or foam, and storage areas may be inspected for leaks from containers, discolorations on the storage area floor, or other indications of a potential for pollutants to contaminate storm water runoff. Visual inspections may indicate the need to modify a facility to reduce the risk of contaminating runoff.

8.1.1 The City will establish a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team with representatives from throughout the organization. This team will periodically (quarterly) inspect City facilities and monitor activities on a regular basis (annually as a minimum) to determine what water quality improvements can be made. Information will be input to storm water database for compiling, sorting and evaluating.

8.2 Employee Training

The City’s pollution prevention program cannot be successful without the support and involvement of the front-line employees and a strong commitment from senior management personnel.

8.2.1 A training program will be established to educate employees about storm water management, potential sources of contaminants, and Best Management Practices (BMPs).

8.2.2 The Municipal sites will include SWMP review in staff meetings. Review suggestions, improvements, and implementations. Record for annual reporting.

The employee training program will be designed to:

• Instill personnel with an understanding of their role in pollution prevention and the practices and procedures for preventing discharges,

• Ensure strong commitment and periodic input from senior management,

• Communicate timely information to ensure adequate understanding and reinforcement of goals and objectives,
• Utilize the experiences from past spills to prevent future spills,
• Inform employees of BMP monitoring and spill reporting procedures, and
• Develop operating manuals and standard procedures.

8.3 Implement Storm Water Quality Programs
The City currently has a number of programs in place. However, the existing activities will be reevaluated during this permit term and activities will be documented better. In addition, visual inspections will be completed to verify effectiveness of certain efforts.

8.3.1 Continue to complete street sweeping activities. Log the number of miles swept per month.

8.3.2 The Pollution Prevention Plan for the City corporation yard will continue to be implemented.

8.3.3 Continue to monitor and implement maintenance activities on storm water control facilities. Document activities and complete visual inspections on a regular basis. (minimum annually prior to wet season)

8.4 Element Evaluation, Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping
The effectiveness of the Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping element is dependent on adequate training, resources, and staff to ensure that City operations and facilities are reducing storm water pollution and controlling non-storm water discharges. Assessments will include site visits, improved procedures for managing target pollutants, review of feedback from City staff, and public comments. Quantitative measurements of effectiveness include evaluation of sediment removed from sump maintenance and street sweeping, as well as estimated reductions in pollutant loadings.

8.4.1 Implement SWMP/BMPs into regular scheduled staff meetings. Open forum for issues, improvements, maintenance, and training. Table below summarizes the BMPs the City of Wasco will use to conduct the Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping element of the program. Also included are the goals, milestone dates and assessment methods for each BMP as well as the person (or position) responsible for implementation. Assessment information will be used to plan and schedule the resources necessary to conduct the program and to gauge the program’s effectiveness.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task #1</th>
<th>BMP Description</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Establish Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team and inspect City facilities corporation yard and all city-controlled facilities</td>
<td>March 2021</td>
<td>Minimum 50% of facilities pollution prevention control per year</td>
<td>Establish responsible teams</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Storm Water Team will survey city departments and &amp; analyze and record activities to determine areas recommended for improvement</td>
<td>Jun 2021</td>
<td>50% of sites per year</td>
<td>Detect problems areas, recommend solutions, and implement MBP’s</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Employee educational program. Develop and implement a program for municipal maintenance of structural storm water controls</td>
<td>Dec 2021</td>
<td>50% employees per year</td>
<td>Record employees reached and department position</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>The Municipal sites will include SWMP review in staff meetings. Water Treatment Facility</td>
<td>Dec 2021</td>
<td>Implementations of minimum 50% of recommended BMP’s</td>
<td>Record all employees’ suggestions and input</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>Continue street sweeping operations and develop database</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Maintained streets clean and record problem areas</td>
<td>- Number of miles per month -Volume &amp; type of debris collected</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>Prepare and implement of corporation yard SWPPP</td>
<td>April 2021</td>
<td>Keep working and maintenance areas clean</td>
<td>Record number of BMPs and maintenance. Periodic review</td>
<td>Public Works/City Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>Continue storm system maintenance activities and update database to log activities and inspections</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Reduction in maintenance indicates better daily control</td>
<td>Record number of BMPs and maintenance. Periodic review and update database</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>Implement SWMP/BMPs into regularly scheduled staff meetings</td>
<td>April 2021</td>
<td>Reduction in input indicates better daily control and opens for additional training</td>
<td>Record issues and improvements</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested samples form for sump maintenances records are shown below:
# Storm Water Management Program

**CITY OF WASCO**  
**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**BASIN MAINTENANCE RECORD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIN NO.</th>
<th>SUPERVISOR</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PICTURES**  
- [ ] Before  
- [ ] After

**ENVIRONMENTAL**  
- [ ] Kit Fox Dens  
- [ ] Burrowing Owls  
- [ ] Other

**MAINTENANCE PERFORMED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outside Landscaping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence/Gate Repaired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block wall Repaired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slates Replaced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs Replaced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Pad Cleaned/Repaired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erosion Repaired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woody Vegetation Removed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash/Green waste Removed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Pumped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sewer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 1-3 Feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Over 3 Feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Canal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Pumps used and size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CITY EQUIPMENT UTILIZED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand Crew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6 Dozer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D8 Dozer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTRACT EQUIPMENT UTILIZED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand Crew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6 Dozer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D8 Dozer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL REMOVED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount Removed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woody Vegetation Removed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeds Removed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash/Green waste Removed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOIL TEST**

- [ ] Yes  
- [ ] No

**PARKS NOTIFIED FOR SPRAYING**

- [ ] Yes  
- [ ] No
| Priority Project Categories | General Pollutant | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------|-------------|------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|--------|------------------|--------|
|                             | Pathogens        | Heavy Metals | Nutrients | Pesticides | Organic Compounds | Sediments | Trash & Debris | Oxygen Demanding Substances | Oil & Grease |
| Detached Residential Development | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Attached Residential Development | P | X | X | X | X | X | P(1) | P(2) |
| Commercial/Industrial Development > 100,000 square feet | P(3) | P(1) | P(5) | P(2) | P(1) | X | P(5) | X |
| Automotive Repair Shops | X | X(4)(5) | X | X | X |
| Restaurants | X | X | X | X | |
| Parking Lots | X | P(1) | P(2) | P(1) | X | P(5) | X |
| Streets, Highways & Freeways | X | P(1) | X(4) | X | X | P(5) | X |

X = anticipated  
P = potential  
(1) A potential pollutant if landscaping exists on-site  
(2) A potential pollutant if the project includes uncovered parking areas  
(3) A potential pollutant if land use involves food or animal products.  
(4) Including petroleum hydrocarbons.  
(5) Including solvents.

Source: California Stormwater BMP Handbook  
New Development and Redevelopment
CHAPTER 9. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Part E.6.a and b

Permit includes 1.5 page-long list of requirements that MS4 must have adequate legal authority for, as well as a requirement to certify that the MS4 has and will maintain full legal authority to implement the permit. For example:

E.6.a. Legal Authority

(i) Task Description – Within the second year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall review and revise relevant ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms, or adopt any new ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms, to obtain adequate legal authority, to the extent allowable under state or local law, to control pollutant discharges into and from, as applicable, its MS4, and to meet the requirements of this Order.

(ii) Implementation Level – At a minimum, the Permittee shall have adequate legal authority to:

   (a) Effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges through the MS4. Exceptions to this prohibition are NPDES-permitted discharges of non-storm water and non-storm water discharges in B.3 that are considered non-significant contributors of pollutants. Where the non-storm water discharge is to a segment of an MS4 that discharges directly to an ASBS, exceptions to the non-storm water prohibition are specified in Attachment C.

   (b) Detect and eliminate illicit discharges and illegal connections to the MS4. Illicit connections include pipes, drains, open channels, or other conveyances that have the potential to allow an illicit discharge to enter the MS4. Illicit discharges include all non-storm water discharges not otherwise authorized in this Order, including discharges from organized car washes, mobile cleaning, and pressure wash operations.

   (c) Respond to the discharge of spills, and prohibit dumping or disposal of materials other than storm water into the MS4.

   (d) Require parties responsible for runoff in excess of incidental runoff to implement Discharge Prohibition B.4.a-e.

   (e) Require operators of construction sites, new or redeveloped land; and industrial and commercial facilities to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 through the installation, implementation, or maintenance of BMPs consistent with the California Storm Water Quality Association (CASQA) Best Management Practice Handbooks or equivalent.

Part E.6.c.(iii)(d)
Permit requires MS4s to report non-filers within 30 days.

(d) NPDES Permit Referrals—For those construction projects or industrial facilities subject to the State’s Construction General Permit (CGP) or Industrial General Permit (IGP), the Permittee shall:

1. Refer non-filers (i.e., those facilities that cannot demonstrate that they obtained permit coverage) to the appropriate Regional Water Board within 30 days of making that determination, or file complaint on the State Water Board’s website: http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/CalEPA_Complaint/index.cfm. In making such referrals, at a minimum include the following documentation:

   a) Construction project or industrial facility location.
   b) Name of owner or operator.
   c) Estimated construction project size or type of industrial activity (including the Standard Industrial or the North American Industry Classification, if known).
   d) Records of communication with the owner or operator regarding filing requirements.

Part VII.A.4.b

Permit includes specific reporting requirements for each of the six minimum measures (construction example included below).

Required SWMP Reporting

b. Program implementation reporting for continuing covered entities (MS4s covered for 3 or more years on the reporting date). At a minimum, the covered entity shall report on the items below:

   i. number of SWPPPs reviewed.
   ii. number and type of enforcement actions.
   iii. percent of active construction sites inspected once.
   iv. percent of active construction sites inspected more than once.
   v. number of construction sites authorized for disturbances of one acre or more; and
   vi. report on effectiveness of program, BMP, and measurable goal assessment.
9.1 SPILL RESPONSE PLAN

Comply with E.9.e of the Order.

An *illicit* discharge is any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater, with some exceptions. The exceptions include discharges from NPDES-permitted industrial sources and discharges from firefighting activities. The following list identifies some of the common sources of illicit discharges in the City:

- Sanitary wastewater
- Effluent from septic tanks
- Broken sewer laterals
- Spills from roadway accidents
- Parking lot runoff from leaks and washing
- Irrigation runoff and landscape maintenance.

Spill and complaint calls can be a useful source of information that may lead to the detection of an illicit discharge. Calls may come in direct from the public, from City staff and from other agencies. Complaints may be directed to the Building Inspector / Code Enforcement at (661) 758-7213. For a hazardous spill or discharge, Code Enforcement will contact 9-1-1 and Kern County Environmental Health for assistance in containing and abating the spill or discharge.

Once a call is received, the following procedures are implemented:

1. Code Enforcement staff records the location, type of discharge, date, and time of the complaint, contact information for the complainant on the Spill Log.

2. A field investigation is conducted to locate and confirm the discharge, identify the source of the water runoff, and determine if it is polluted.

3. If the discharge is polluted, the enforcement staff contacts the individual responsible, if possible, and requires immediate containment and abatement. Abatement requirements may include stopping the activity, turning off the water source, removing polluted materials, sandbagging an inlet, applying sand to absorb the discharge, or other actions as determined by Staff. If the individual is not known, further research is conducted, and contact is made by telephone or mail.

4. A Notice of Violation is issued to the discharger and/or parcel owner. The Notice of Violation describes the violation in plain language and lists the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will abate the violation. The Notice of Violation includes a deadline to respond to the City regarding the violation, and an abate date. The Notice of Violation contains a warning that fines may be issued if the violation continues or occurs again.
5. City staff will follow-up within the timeline to confirm that the discharge is abated and BMPs implemented. BMPs may be required to assure ongoing compliance.

6. All discharge calls are tracked in a database to confirm abatement and follow-up.

7. Send response cards to complainants that provide the resolution to the complaint, Code Enforcement contact information, and a program evaluation survey.

**SPILL RESPONSE AND REPORTING**

40 CFR 112.7

**Discharge Discovery and Reporting [112.7(a)(3)]**

Several individuals and organizations must be contacted in the event of an oil discharge. The Public Works Director is responsible for ensuring that all required discharge notifications have been made. All discharges should be reported to the Public Works Director. See below list of agencies to be contacted under different circumstances. Discharges would typically be discovered during the inspections conducted at the facility. The Form included herein summarizes the information that must be provided when reporting a discharge, including contact lists and phone numbers.

**Emergency spill contacts**

CUPA – Environmental Health Department  (661) 862-8740 (on call)

National Response Center  (800) 428-8802 (work hrs)

Office of Emergency Services  (800) 852-7550

Environmental Health Dept. Emergency Response  (661) 549-9927

Emergencies  911

**Verbal Notification Requirements (Local, State, and Federal [40 CFR part 110])**

Any unauthorized discharge into air, land or water must be reported immediately to the City Police, Fire Department and CUPA as soon as the discharge is detected.

In the event of a discharge or a threatened discharge that threatens to result in an emergency condition, facility field personnel must verbally notify the Environmental Health Department Emergency Response at (661) 549-9927 ALL notifications should be made immediately to the Kern County Environmental Health Department Emergency Response number and to the Office of Emergency Services.

An emergency condition is any condition that could reasonably be expected to endanger the health and safety of the public; cause significant adverse impact to the land, water, or air environment; or
cause severe damage to property. This notification must be made regardless of the amount of the discharge.

In the event of a discharge that does not present an emergency situation, verbal notification must be made to the Office of Emergency Services 800-852-7550 during office hours within twenty-four (24) hours of the discovery of the discharge.

**Written Notification Requirements (State and Federal (40 CFR part 112))**
A written notification will be made to EPA for two discharges of 1 bbl (42 gallons) of oil to a waterway in any 12-month period. This written notification must be made within 60 days of the qualifying discharge, and a copy will be sent to Kern County Environmental Health Department, which is the agency in charge of oil pollution control activities. This reporting requirement is separate and in addition to reporting under 40 CFR part 110 discussed above.

A written notification to the Kern County Environmental Health Department is required for a discharge of 100 lbs or more beyond the confines of the facility (equivalent to 2 mcf of natural gas, or 13 gallons of oil) within five (5) days of the qualifying discharge.

**Spill Mitigation Procedures [40 CFR part 112.7(a)(5)]**
Spill controls and countermeasures are safety measures to ensure prompt response to spills and mitigation of the consequences. In the event of a spill, the general procedure includes spill containment, isolation, clean-up and disposal, notification of the City Yard Operator Specialist, and the Fire Department; and for large releases, a licensed disposal contractor is used. In addition, appropriate regulatory agencies will be notified, if required.

The City Yard Operator Specialist will implement oil spill controls and countermeasures including the assignment of personnel to stop additional spillage.

The City Yard Operator Specialist will direct response actions for spills that reach the ground or surface water. Spill control and clean-up would take priority over routine activities or operations.

- **Oil Release Emergency Procedures**
The SPCC Coordinator will determine if a reportable spill has occurred and shall make necessary notifications. According to the California Health & Safety Code 25270.8, notification is required after a release of one barrel or 42 gallons or more of petroleum products.

The following steps are to be taken immediately in the event of an oil spill.

**If You Are Not Trained**

1. Evacuate and warn others as necessary of the release size and location.

2. If there are injuries or immediate off-site expertise is needed, call 911.
3. Contact City Yard Operator Specialist, and provide the following information:

   - Location of spill
   - Approximate quantity and identity of product
   - Other hazards, emergency conditions

4. Meet the responders at a safe distance from the release and direct them to it.

If You Are Trained

1. Evacuate and warn others as necessary of the release size and location.

2. If there are injuries or immediate off-site expertise is needed, call 911.

3. Contact, City Yard operator Specialist and provide the following information:

   - Location of spill
   - Approximate quantity and identity of product
   - Other hazards, emergency conditions

4. Take the following actions only if they can be completed safely.

   a. Shut down equipment
   
   b. Close valves to isolate a leak in a line
   
   c. Upright leaking drums or containers
   
   d. Plug a leak utilizing a peg, duct tape, etc.
   
   e. Block floor drains, storm drains, or storm water drainage channels
   
   f. Construct a dike to contain the material utilizing sorbents, booms, or soils
   
   g. Apply sorbent to contain petroleum product

5. Meet and orient the responders at a safe distance from the release and direct them to it.

- Spillage in Diked Areas or Curbed Areas

Spills in diked or curbed areas are considered controlled unless the diking or curbing is inadequate to contain an ongoing spill. City Yard staff should follow the process as identified here.

If the spill is controlled:
1. The individual discovering the spill must notify Management, who in turn will activate the response. The following information is reported:

- Location of spill
- Approximate quantity and identity of product
- Other hazards or emergency conditions

2. The City Yard Operator Specialist or authorized person should assess the size and nature of the spill and the hazards, and attempt to halt any further spillage by use of available control measures without subjecting responders to safety hazards.

4. The oil should be pumped out of any containment into drums under direction of the responsible operator Specialist.

5. Sorbent material should be used to remove residual oil. Oil and oil-containing wastes should then be transferred to a secured place for pick-up for treatment or disposal.

- **Spillage into The Surface Drainage Channel**
  Generally, the normal flow of a spill from a petroleum storage vessel, secondary containment, or transport vehicle would be toward the nearest drainage channel. Oil booms, socks, and other available control measures, prepositioned near the equipment or transfer operation, would be deployed promptly in the immediate vicinity of the spill. The blocked or boomed product should then be quickly skimmed and pumped into drums and transported to a permitted treatment or disposal facility.

Specific steps are outlined below:

1. The individual discovering the spill should notify City Yard operator Specialist to activate site personnel through the rapid page notification system. This would notify Facilities Manager who in turn should contact any other necessary on-site responders.

The following information should be reported:

- Location of spill
- Approximate quantity and identity of product
- Other hazards or emergency conditions

2. The City Yard Operator Specialist should assess the size and nature of the spill and attempt to halt any further spillage by use of available control measures without subjecting responders to safety hazards.
3. City Yard culverts should be adjusted to contain oil on-site under direction of the City Yard operator Specialist. Sorbent materials should be spread in the area of the spill by qualified, trained city personnel or a subcontractor, to remove accumulations on the ground, if feasible.

4. The City Yard Operator Specialist should coordinate any booming and skimming from storm water channels or pathways. Recovered oil should be pumped into tank trucks by a subcontractor and transported for treatment/disposal. The City Yard Operator Specialist oversees the operation.

5. The event should be reported to the appropriate regulatory agency, analyzed, and recorded.
Oil-Spill Report Form

Date/time discovered____________       Notification Date____________

Name of Responder____________       Work Phone____________________

First reported by____________       Responder’s Phone________________

Reported Injuries_________________________

  If so, was ambulance dispatched?  _____Yes  _____No

Fire Hazards_________________________

  If so, was fire department?  _____Yes  _____No

Type of oil or fuel discharged_______________________

Quantity Spilled_________ Gallons

 Exact Location of Spill _______________________________

Source ____________________________________________

Is it flowing?__________       Is it contained?____________

Weather Conditions________________________________

Ground Conditions________________________________

Note cause if known____________________________________

Was of 5 gallons spilled?  _____Yes  _____No

Did any reach a ditch or storm drain  _____Yes  _____No

Did any reach a sanitary sewer  _____Yes  _____No

If yes to any of the above, notify City Yard staff to coordinate the preparation of an Event Analysis.

Ensure City Yard Operator Specialist is notified at (661) 758-7271

Signature:________________________       Date:____________
10. STORM MANAGEMENT PLAN BUDGET
(specific to storm water quality management permit compliance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISCAL YEAR</th>
<th>21/22</th>
<th>22/23</th>
<th>23/24</th>
<th>24/25</th>
<th>25/26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Education and Outreach</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Involvement and Participation</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination</td>
<td>$9,000</td>
<td>$6,700</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$7,250</td>
<td>$7,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Site Runoff Controls</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$6,200</td>
<td>$6,500</td>
<td>$6,700</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Construction Runoff Controls</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
<td>$3,875</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$4,125</td>
<td>$4,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping</td>
<td>$16,000</td>
<td>$12,900</td>
<td>$13,400</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
<td>$14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Operation and Maintenance Program</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimated Cost per Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>$136,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>$117,675</strong></td>
<td><strong>$111,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>$111,075</strong></td>
<td><strong>$112,175</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. TRASH IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM
The Trash Amendments apply to all Phase I and II permittees under the NPDES municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) permits. The State Water Resources Control Board Executive Director sent separate 13383 Orders to traditional and non-traditional Small MS4 (see below) permittees on June 1, 2017. Regional Water Quality Control Boards, as the Permitting Authority, issued to their Phase I permittees either Water Code 13383 or 13267 Orders that contain region specific requirements, which may differ from the State Water Resources Control Board orders.

The General Permits for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial and Construction Activities will contain the prohibition of trash in storm water and non-storm water discharges when those permits are reissued. On June 1, 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board Executive Director issued a 13383 Orders to Caltrans. 13383 Orders were not issued to dischargers of storm water associated with industrial or construction activities.

Why were the Trash Amendments needed?
Rain events wash trash into the gutters and storm drains, ending up in our waterways and in some areas eventually to the Pacific Ocean. Common items of trash include cigarette butts, paper, fast food containers, plastic grocery bags, cans, bottles, construction site debris, industrial preproduction plastic pellets, and much more. Trash adversely affects the beneficial uses of our waterbodies that support aquatic life, wildlife, and the public.

What are the Trash Amendments?
In 2015, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted state-wide Trash Provisions to two of their Water Quality Control Plans:

- Ocean Waters of California Plan
- Inland Surface Waters Plan

Together, they are collectively referred to as 'the Trash Amendments'. Through the adoption of these statewide Trash Amendments and regional National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) permit requirements, SWRCB regulators have mandated that trash discharged from regulated stormwater systems be significantly reduced to protect local waterways. These provisions are directed to Phase I and Phase II MS4 permittees who retain regulatory authority over Priority Land Uses, which include the following developed land uses:

- High Density Residential
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Mixed Urban
- Public Transportation Stations and Stops
The State Water Resources Control Board sent 13383 Orders to traditional and non-traditional Small MS4 permittees in 2017 and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards issued their Phase I permittees either Water Code 13383 or 13267 Orders. In response, permittees are implementing significant new and enhanced management actions that are designed to reduce the generation or transport of trash in stormwater by selecting one of the following compliance tracks.

**Track 1**
- Install, operate, and maintain state-certified full-capture trash devices from Priority Land Uses.
- Demonstrate 10% annual installation rate for ten consecutive years starting from the effective date of the first implementing MS4 permit.

**Track 2**
- Install, operate, and maintain a combination of full-capture trash devices, multi-benefit projects, best management practices (BMPs), or enhancing institutional controls (e.g., street sweeping).
- Demonstrate full-capture equivalency through an implementation plan and annual monitoring and reporting.

In addition, the General Permits for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial and Construction Activities will contain the prohibition of trash in storm water and non-storm water discharges when those permits are reissued.

**Sources:**

The Executive Director Designee of the State Water Resources Control Board certified and added the following devices to the Certified Full Capture System List of Trash Treatment Control Devices on the specified date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description of Trash Devices</th>
<th>Date of Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AquaShield™ – Aqua-Swirl®</td>
<td>06/04/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Inventive Resources Inc. – Water Decontaminator (WD)</td>
<td>03/15/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ADS FlexStorm Inlet Filters™ – Full Capture Inserts</td>
<td>03/15/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bio Clean® – Inlet and Grate Inlet Filters</td>
<td>03/15/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jensen® Stormwater Systems - Jensen Deflective Separator (JDS)</td>
<td>03/15/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bio Clean® – Debris Separating Baffle Box (DSBB)</td>
<td>03/15/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CleanWay® – Curb Inlet Filtration System</td>
<td>03/15/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CleanWay® – Drop Inlet Device</td>
<td>03/15/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>StormTrap® - SiteSaver®</td>
<td>03/15/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hydro International® – Hydro DryScreen®</td>
<td>07/10/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hydro International® – Hydro Up-Flo Filter®</td>
<td>07/10/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Revel Environmental Manufacturing Inc. – Triton™ CPS-FTC</td>
<td>07/10/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Revel Environmental Manufacturing Inc. – Triton™ PERF-FTC Insert Cartridge</td>
<td>07/10/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hydro International® – Downstream Defender®</td>
<td>07/10/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>BioClean® – Modular Wetland System®</td>
<td>07/10/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Filtrox® - StormExx® Clean.</td>
<td>08/10/2018</td>
</tr>
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</table>

E. Joaquin Esquivel, Chair | Eileen Sobek, Executive Director
## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DESIGNEE CERTIFICATION

### OF TRASH FULL CAPTURE SYSTEMS

*Updated June 2020*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description of Trash Devices</th>
<th>Date of Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Suntree Technologies, Inc ® - Nutrient Separating Baffle Box® (NSBB™)</td>
<td>10/12/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>G2 Construction, Inc. – G2 GITS™ Grated Inlet Trash Screen</td>
<td>06/26/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>BioClean® Deflective Screening Device (DSD)</td>
<td>06/26/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>BaySaver Technologies® Barracuda Separator</td>
<td>06/26/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Frog Creek Partners, LLC - Gutter Bin® Channel Filter System and the Mundus Bag Water Filter</td>
<td>06/26/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Frog Creek Partners, LLC - Gutter Bin® Eco Curb Inlet Filter (CIF) and the Mundus Bag Water Filter</td>
<td>02/18/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Frog Creek Partners, LLC - Gutter Bin® Eco Drop Inlet Filter (DIF &amp; DIF-C) and the Mundus Bag Water Filter</td>
<td>02/18/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>AbTech Industries, Inc. - Ultra Urban Filter (UUF)</td>
<td>06/30/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Brightwater™ - Curb Inlet Filter</td>
<td>06/30/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In accordance with the Trash Amendments1, I do hereby certify that the Trash Treatment Control Devices/Systems in the Certified Full Capture Systems lists of Trash Treatment Control Devices meet the Full Capture System definition provided the device or system meets the conditions stated within these lists.

Karen Mogus, Deputy Director of Water Quality  
Executive Director Designee

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1 Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California to Control Trash (Ocean Plan) and Part 1 Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, And Estuaries Of California adopted by the State Water Board.
12. DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Active Areas.** An area where soil disturbing activities have occurred at least once within 14 days.

**Areas of Construction.** All areas subject to land surface disturbance activities related to the project including, but not limited to, project staging areas, immediate access areas and storage areas.

**Active Treatment System (ATS).** A treatment system that employs chemical coagulation, chemical flocculation, or electrocoagulation to aid in the reduction of turbidity caused by fine suspended sediment.

**Air Deposition.** Airborne particulates from construction activities.

**Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT).** As defined by USEPA, BAT is a technology-based standard established by the CWA as the most appropriate means available on a national basis for controlling the direct discharge of toxic and nonconventional pollutants to navigable waters. The BAT effluent limitations guidelines, in general, represent the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category or subcategory.

**Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT).** As defined by USEPA, BCT is a technology-based standard for the discharge from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, total suspended sediment (TSS), fecal coliform, pH, oil, and grease.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs).** BMPs are scheduling of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

**Construction Activity.** Includes clearing, grading, or excavation and Contractor activities that result in soil disturbance.

**Construction Site.** The area involved in a construction project as a whole.

**Construction Site BMPs.** Temporary control practices (BMPs) that are required only temporarily to address a short-term stormwater contamination threat as a result of construction activities. For example, silt fences are located near the base of newly graded slopes that have substantial area of exposed soil. Then, during rainfall, the silt fences allow capture of sediment from erosion of the slopes.

**Contractor.** Party responsible for carrying out the contract per plans and specifications. The Standard Specifications and contract special provisions contain stormwater protection requirements the Contractor must address.

**Contractor-Support Facilities.** Contractor-support facilities include: Staging areas, storage yards for equipment and materials, mobile operations, batch plants for Portland Cement Concrete and Hot Mix Asphalt, crushing plants for rock and aggregate, other facilities installed for Contractor convenience such as haul roads.

**Debris.** Litter, rubble, discarded refuse, and remains of destroyed inorganic anthropogenic waste.
Direct Discharge. When surface runoff directly enters the surface water body without first flowing through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4).

Discharge. Any release, spill, leak, pump, flow, escape, dumping, or disposal of any liquid, semi-solid or solid substance.

Disturbed Soil Areas (DSAs). Areas of exposed, erodible soil, including stockpiles, that are within the construction limits and that result from construction activities.

Drainage Area. The area of land that drains water, sediment, pollutants, and dissolved materials to a common outlet.

Effluent. Any discharge of water by a discharger either to the receiving water or beyond the property boundary controlled by the discharger.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Agency that issued the regulations to control pollutants in stormwater runoff discharges (The Clean Water Act and NPDES permit requirements).

Erosion. The process, by which soil particles are detached and transported by the actions of wind, water, or gravity.

Erosion Control BMPs. Vegetation, such as grasses and wildflowers, and other materials, such as straw, fiber, stabilizing emulsion, protective blankets, etc., placed to stabilize areas of disturbed soils, reduce loss of soil due to the action of water or wind, and prevent water pollution.

Exempt Construction Activities. Activities exempt from the CGP, including routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility; and emergency construction activities required to protect public health and safety. Local permits may not exempt these activities.

Existing vegetation. Any vegetated area that has not already been cleared and grubbed.

Final Stabilization. All soil disturbing activities at each individual parcel within the site have been completed in a manner consistent with the requirements in this General Permit.

Forecasted Storm Event. A storm that produces or is forecasted to produce at least 0.10 inch of precipitation within a 24-hour period.

General Permit. The Construction General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (Order No. 2009-000-DWQ, NPDES Permit CAS000002) and amendments (Order No. 2010-0014-DWQ and Order No. 2012-0006-DWQ) issued by the SWRCB.

Good Housekeeping. A common practice related to the storage, use, or cleanup of materials, performed in a manner that minimizes the discharge of pollutants.

Good Housekeeping BMPs. BMPs designed to reduce or eliminate the addition of pollutants to construction site runoff through analysis of pollutant sources, implementation of proper handling/disposal practices, employee education, and other actions. Grading Phase (part of the Grading and Land Development Phase) includes reconfiguring the topography and slope including alluvium removals; canyon cleanouts; rock undercuts; keyway excavations; landform grading; and stockpiling of select material for capping operations.
**Illegal Connection.** Discarding or disposal within the City’s right-of-way, properties, or facilities, either intentionally or unintentionally, of trash or other wastes in non-designated areas that may contribute to stormwater pollution.

**Illegal Dumping.** An engineered conveyance that is connected to an MS4 without authorization by local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations.

**Illicit Discharge.** Any discharge to an MS4 that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. It includes all non-stormwater discharges except conditionally exempt non-stormwater discharges.

**Inactive Construction Area.** Any area not considered to be an active construction area. Active construction areas become inactive construction areas whenever construction activities are expected to be discontinued for a period of 14 days or longer.

**Indirect Discharge.** When surface runoff enters the surface water body through an MS4 stormwater conveyance system or unlisted tributary before reaching the surface water.

**Minimum Control Measures (MCM).** A requirement of Phase II MS4 programs that implementation of the MEP standard requires the achievement of measurable goals to satisfy each of the six minimum control measures.

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).** A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created to or pursuant to state law) including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges into waters of the United States. (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2. 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8))

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.** A permit issued pursuant to the CWA that requires the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from stormwater be controlled.

**Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Non-Storm Water Discharges are discharges that do not originate from forecasted storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, non-contact cooling water, vehicle wash water, sanitary wastes, concrete washout water, paint wash water, irrigation water, or pipe testing water.
Non-Visible Pollutants. Pollutants associated with a specific site or activity that can have a negative impact on water quality, but cannot be seen through observation (ex: chlorine). Such pollutants being discharged are not authorized.

Notice of Intent (NOI) Notice that an entity intends to be authorized to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States under a general NPDES permit.

pH. Unit universally used to express the intensity of the acid or alkaline condition of a water sample. The pH of natural waters tends to range between 6 and 9, with neutral being 7. Extremes of pH can have deleterious effects on aquatic systems.

Point Source. Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fixture, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

Pollution. The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water. An alteration of the quality of the water of the state by waste to a degree, which unreasonably affects either the waters for beneficial uses or facilities that serve these beneficial uses.

Post-Construction BMPs. Structural and non-structural controls which detain, retain, or filter the release of pollutants to receiving waters after final stabilization is attained.

Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD). Individual who is authorized to develop and revise SWPPPs.

Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP). Individual assigned responsibility for non-storm water and storm water visual observations, sampling and analysis, and responsibility to ensure full compliance with the permit and implementation of all elements of the SWPPP, including the preparation of the annual compliance evaluation and the elimination of all unauthorized discharges.

Receiving Waters. All surface water bodies within the permit area.

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). California agencies that implement and enforce CWA Section 402(p) NPDES permit requirements, and are issuers and administrators of these permits as delegated by USEPA. There are nine regional boards working with the SWRCB.

Resident Engineer (RE). The City or Caltrans representative charged with administration of construction contracts. The RE decides questions regarding acceptability of material furnished and work performed. The RE has "contractual authority" to direct the Contractor and impose sanctions if the Contractor fails to take prompt and appropriate action to correct deficiencies. The following contractual sanctions can be imposed by the RE: (a) withholding payments (or portions of payments), (b) suspending work, (c) bringing in a separate Contractor to complete work items (the Contractor is billed for such costs), (d) assessing liquidated damages including passing along fines for permit violations, (e) initiating cancellation of the construction contract.

Routine Maintenance. Activities intended to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Runoff Control BMPs. Measures used to divert run-on from off-site and runoff within the site.
Runoff Effect. The effect that a particular soil stabilization product has on the production of stormwater runoff. Runoff from an area protected by a particular product may be compared to the amount of runoff measured for bare soil.

Run-on. Discharges that originate off-site and flow onto the property of a separate project site.

Sediment. Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface either above or below sea level.

Sedimentation. Process of deposition of suspended matter carried by water, wastewater, or other liquids, by gravity. It is usually accomplished by reducing the velocity of the liquid below the point at which it can transport the suspended material.

Sediment Control BMPs. Practices that trap soil particles after they have been eroded by rain, flowing water, or wind. They include those practices that intercept and slow or detain the flow of storm water to allow sediment to settle and be trapped (e.g., silt fence, sediment basin, fiber rolls, etc.).

Sheet Flow. Flow of water that occurs overland in areas where there are no defined channels where the water spreads out over a large area at a uniform depth.

Soil Amendment. Any material that is added to the soil to change its chemical properties, engineering properties, or erosion resistance that could become mobilized by storm water.

Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS)

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). California agency that implements and enforces CWA Section 402(p) NPDES permit requirements, is issuer and administrator of these permits as delegated by EPA. Works with the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

Storm Drain System. Streets, gutters, inlets, conduits, natural or artificial drains, channels and watercourses, or other facilities that are owned, operated, maintained, and used for the purpose of collecting, storing, transporting, or disposing of stormwater.

Stormwater. Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. It excludes infiltration and runoff from agricultural land.

Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). A plan prepared by an MS4 designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) using management practices, control technologies and systems, design, and engineering methods.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). A plan required by the CGP or the LTCGP that includes site map(s), an identification of construction/contractor activities that could cause pollutants in the stormwater, and a description of measures or practices to control these pollutants. It must be prepared and authorized before construction begins. A SWPPP prepared in accordance with the Special Provisions and the Handbooks will satisfy Water Pollution Control requirements.
**Temporary Construction Site BMPs.** Construction Site BMPs that are required only temporarily to address a short-term stormwater contamination threat. For example, silt fences are located near the base of newly graded slopes that have a substantial area of exposed soil. Then, during rainfall, the silt fences filter and collect sediment from runoff flowing off the slope.

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).** A calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still safely meet water quality standards.

**Water Pollution Control Manager (WPC Manager).** The person responsible for the implementation of the SWPPP or WPCP, whichever is applicable for the project. The WPC Manager must be a QSP whenever the project requires a WPCP. The WPC Manager must be a QSD whenever the project requires a SWPPP.

**Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP).** A WPCP is a plan to identify water quality management practices to be implemented that must be prepared for all construction projects that do not require preparation of a SWPPP. For City of Wasco projects disturbing more than one acre, a SWPPP satisfies the requirement for a WPCP.

**Waters of the United States.** Generally, refers to surface waters, as defined by the federal Environmental Water quality objectives are defined in the California Water Code as limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics, which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.
13. APPENDICES
STORM DRAIN

VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

- 6" LINE
- 8" LINE
- 12" LINE
- 15" LINE
- 18" LINE
- 21" LINE
- 24" LINE
- 24" ABANDON
- 27" LINE
- 30" LINE
- 33" LINE
- 36" LINE
- 42" LINE
- 45" LINE
- 48" LINE
- 54" LINE
- PRIVATE LINE
- SYPHON LINE
- 7" SD LINE

- SD SUMPS
- SHEET BOUNDARIES
- CITY LIMITS
- CATCH BASIN
- CATCH BASIN (OUT)
- DROP INLET GRATE
- INLET IN/OUT
- SD MANHOLE

Map Tile: J1

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Animal Shelter

5409
STORM DRAIN

LEGEND

6" LINE
8" LINE
12" LINE
15" LINE
18" LINE
21" LINE
24" LINE
24" ABANDON
27" LINE

30" LINE
33" LINE
36" LINE
42" LINE
45" LINE
48" LINE
54" LINE
PRIVATE LINE
SIPHON LINE
7" SD LINE

SD SUMPS
CITY LIMITS
CATCH BASIN
CATCH BASIN (OUT)
DROP INLET GRATE
INLET IN/OUT
SD MANHOLE

Sheet Boundaries

Map Tile:
K4

Vicinity Map

Legend:

Farm Labor Housing

July 2020

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