SKI RUN MARINA VILLAGE
STORM WATER PROTECTION AND PREVENTION PLAN
SWPPP
2003 - 2004 UPDATE

900 Ski Run Boulevard Suite 1
South Lake Tahoe, California

Prepared for: Mr. Mansoor Alyeshmerni
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Project No. 10282004

October 28th, 2004

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared as Required by the California State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), General Permit No. CAS00000I (General Permit), Board Order No. 6-00-(Tent), WDID No. 6A(Tent), NPDES CAG61002.
Waste Discharge Requirements (VVDRS) for Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities excluding Construction Activities.

The SWPPP identifies site specific best Management Practices (BMPs) for reducing pollutants in storm water discharges. Attached is the Storm Water Monitoring Plan (SWMP) that describes procedures for monitoring storm water discharges. In addition, there is a month-by-month description of activities that are to be performed to verity that BMPs are being implemented and- that records are kept of monitoring.

2.0 FACILITY INFORMATION

2.1 FACILITY LOCATION

Ski Run Marina Village
900 Ski Run Blvd.
South Lake Tahoe, Ca.

2.2 LAND OWNER

Mansoor Alyeshmerni
900 Ski Run Blvd., Suite 1
South lake Tahoe, Ca 96150

2.3 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SWPPP

Mansoor Alyeshmerni- Owner
Dan Jack - Manager

2.4 SKI RUN MARINA STORM WATER MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Storm Water Permit implementation and monitoring team is lead by the Facility Manager. A list of Team members and their responsibilities will be on file in the Managers' Office.

CERTIFICATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to-the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations." (Section A.9.a- certification)

(Signature)_____(Date)_____

Mansoor Alyeshmerni, Property Owner, Ski Run Marina

2.6 RESPONSIBLE FOR INITIAL PREPARATION OF STORM WATER PERMIT DOCUMENTS

Geotechnical Support Services LLC.
1041 Zephyr Cove, Nevada. 89448
Phone 775-745-6615 - FAX 530-544-8605
E-mail ajack_gss@msn.com

2.7 PERMITS & LICENSES

Permits and licenses are required to do business. Compliance with these permits and licenses are BMPs that can directly and/or indirectly reduce the potential to pollute snow and rain water. Some of these permits and licenses are listed in this section:

- Industrial Storm Water Permit: 6A0996010059909
- City of South Lake Tahoe Business License No.: 315847
- EPA CAD Hazardous Waste Generator No.: 09-000-01765
- EPA CAL Hazardous Waste Generator No.: 09-000-01765
- Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 27-057-09
- Facility SIC Code: 5554A Public Marina
- Facility WDID Number: 6A099410001

2.8 SERVICE PROVIDERS (VENDORS)

Assistance provided by contractors can be included as BMPs because the contractor provides services which facilitates the efficient management of the company and consequently directly, arid/or indirectly prevent pollution. Some of the contractors, and a description of the service they provide, are listed in this section:

- Solid Waste Disposal:

  South Tahoe Refuse
  2140 Ruth Ave.
  South Lake Tahoe, California
  Ph: 530-541-51065

- Vehicle Maintenance

  Kingsbury Automotive Supply
  180 Shady Ln Stateline Nevada
  Ph: 775-588-2441

- Fuel Deliveries

  Berry Hinkley Industries
  147 S Stanford Wy.
  Sparks, Nevada
  Ph: 775-359-3778

- Fuel System Maintenance

  Perks L.A. Pluming & Heating
  525 Spice Islands Dr
  Sparks
  Ph: 775-358-4403

3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The facility includes employee/visitor parking, offices, two restaurants and loading areas. The facility also has a, charter fishing operation, watercraft rental business and a charter boat business. The activities that are exposed to storm water are parking, refueling of watercraft, parking, trash disposal, foot traffic, loading and unloading of goods, and temporary storage of waste materials, and movement by.

The facility is bounded on the east by Embassy Suites, on the north by Lake Tahoe, south by Al's Chevron, and on the West by Tahoe Beach and Ski.
All parking areas are paved with asphalt and drain directed by curbs and drainage pattern to drain into a pond treatment system built into the facility.

3.1 NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

Ski Run Marina is a store and restaurant facility with a working marina for the rental of watercraft, fishing charters and Tahoe Queen Boat tours. The facility industrial activities involve the refueling of watercraft, facility and minor boat maintenance. Processes involve the use of fuels, motor oils, cleaning, and maintenance equipment, all of which produce potential pollutants.

3.2 FACILITY SIZE

The facility coverage is a follows:

Ponds,	3,000 sq. ft.
Walks,	19,505 sq. ft.
Parking,	50,636 sq. ft.
Courtyard	7,973 sq. ft.
Misc.	4,338 sq. ft.
Service Rd. & Turnaround	5,489 sq. ft.
Access Rd.	3,552 sq. ft.
Buildings	18,283 sq. ft.
Total:	**112,776 sq. ft.**

3.3 PERCENT IMPERVIOUS

Percent impervious: 86,000 square feet of impervious surface. Of which 50,636 sq.ft. is parking, 7,973 sq.ft. Foot traffic and vehicle access and foot traffic and 19,505 for foot traffic. Over all 68% of the site is impervious

PERCENT OF OUTDOORS ACTIVITY

Percent of operations outdoors: 70%

3.5 SIGNIFICANT SPILLS

There have been no significant spills

3.6 ILLICIT CONNECTIONS

Illicit connections have not been observed.

3.7 NATURAL CONDITIONS

Natural conditions that may reduce pollution of storm water:

- Surfaces which are not sealed are nearly level with a sandy soil allowing percolation into the soil.
- Facility is located in a in the Sierras where the majority of the moisture falls as snow in the winter when out door activities including the marina are at a minimum.

3.8 BUILT STRUCTURES (STRUCTURAL CONTROLS)

Structural controls that may reduce pollution of storm water:

- About 65% of the surfaces are paved with asphalt and concrete.
- There is landscaping across all non-sealed areas
- Parking is separated from operational activities and has a water collection pond system to treat runoff.

- Covered space is provided for cleaning solutions/detergents.
- Covered space is provided for parts storage.
- Covered space is provided for dumpsters
- Covered space is provided for hazardous material storage.
- Trash dumpsters have covers.

3.9 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION

To limit erosion:

- Majority of non-sealed areas a fenced off to limit human foot traffic.
- Non-sealed areas are landscaped and either planted in grass and native plants or are sealed with bark dust to limit erosion.
- Swales and natural ponds either have rock drains or silt curtains in place to limit erosion.
- Following BMPs on shore line erosion as stated in the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Shorezone and Lakezone Application Packet.
- The placing of hay and hydro seeding to limit erosion in areas not planted are not required currently no areas are under construction.

The storm water discharges will be visual monitored for sediment, and water quality samples will be tested for suspended solids. If the results from monitoring demonstrate high levels of sediment or suspended solids present, housekeeping efforts will be intensified and BMPs in the SWPPP may need to be revised.

3.10 POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS IN STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Ski Run Marina is a shop/restaurant facility with an active marina. The facility restaurant, parking areas, and marina activities may be potential sources of storm water pollution. These processes, fluids and resulting byproducts include, but are not limited to: fuel, motor oils, absorbents, and detergents from cleaning. Other potential pollutants include automotive fluids from employee/visitor vehicles, and ordinary trash and debris.

3.11 NON-STORM WATER SOURCES AND CONTROLS

According to Permit regulations, there are two types of non-storm water discharges to be considered. Authorized non-storm water discharges and unauthorized non-storm water discharges. Authorized non-storm water originates from specific sources, does not contain pollutants and is not exposed to surface contaminates. Unauthorized non-storm water is water that contains pollutants, or flows across contaminated surfaces.

Unauthorized non-storm water discharges are to be eliminated. If unauthorized non-storm water discharges cannot be eliminated, or it will take a long time to eliminate, short-term plans will to be developed describing practices and structures to protect the water from pollutants. For on-going non-storm water discharges the facility must apply for a site specific non-storm water permit from the Regional Water Board.

If large amounts of faucet water are used on surfaces, there is a potential for non-storm water discharges that are prohibited by the Industrial Storm Water Permit regulations. There is no evidence that non-storm water flows onto the facility from neighboring facilities.

Discharge points are to be visually observed quarterly for both authorized and unauthorized non-storm water discharges and for evidence of pervious discharges. Instructions for visual observations and record keeping are described in Section 9 of the SWPPP and in the Storm Water Monitoring Plan.

POTENTIAL AUTHORIZED NON-STORM WATER SOURCES

- Condensation from air conditioners that does not pool and evaporate flows into the sanitary sewer system.
- Irrigation.

POTENTIAL UNAUTHORIZED NON-STORM WATER SOURCES

- Water from the cleaning operations
- Wash water from indoor cleaning.
- Water from outdoor faucets that flow across potentially polluted surfaces.

POTENTIAL NON-STORM WATER SOURCES

- Outdoor faucets
- Cleaning-water from inside built structure
- Cleaning operations over-spray.
- Irrigation water

EXISTING MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO PREVENT NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES:

- Employees are instructed to prevent non-storm water discharges by limiting the over watering during irrigation of landscaped areas.
- Wash water from inside buildings is not allowed to get outside.
- Faucet water should not be used to wash yard surfaces, or equipment on yard surfaces.
- Air conditioner condensation that does not pool and evaporate, flows into landscaping.

ADDITIONAL BMPS NEEDED TO PREVENT NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES:

- Observe surfaces for non-storm water flow and for evidence of previous non-storm water flows. If flows or evidence of flows is observed, describe the source and condition. Include these observations on the monthly (quarterly) non-storm water records.
- Conduct monthly "event" observations for non-storm water on-site flows and discharges. Look for evidence of previous non-storm water flows and discharges. If flows or evidence of flows is observed, describe the source and condition. Include these observations on the monthly (quarterly) non-storm water records.
- If regulated non-storm water discharges are observed, and cannot be stopped, request assistance from Geotechnical Support Services, or apply for a permit to discharge non-storm water from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

3.12 STORM WATER FLOW AND DISCHARGE POINTS

Storm water flows from south to north across the outside employee/visitor parking and is collected into collection ponds, infiltration galleries and a water treatment vault. The primary storm water discharge point is the southern parking lot area

There are two secondary discharges:

The first secondary discharge is located at the northern access road leading to the western side of the facility and loading area. During very heavy rainstorms, water may flow from the access road, to a silt curtain protected swale. This swale has no outlet and the water percolates into the ground.

A second secondary discharge drains the walkways and courtyard into a storm grate located in the center of the courtyard this storm drain, draining into a collection treatment vault located east of the courtyard.

The Industrial Storm Water Permit allows a facility to discharge storm water into public waters. Permit regulations require that the facility operator develop a written, industry-specific, site-specific and operation-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes existing and additional Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges.

3.13 DISCHARGE POINTS

PRIMARY STORM WATER DISCHARGE POINT

- Primary water treatment is the treatment vault located within the northern end of the parking lot.
  This treatment vault takes drainage from all surface collection drains and is used for the settlement of turbidity and Nutrients prior to reaching the harbor.

SECONDARY STORM WATER DISCHARGE POINT

- Storm drain grate located on the southern corner of the eastern building
- Storm drain located in the center of the facilities courtyard.
- Filtration Gallery within the northern parking lot

Storm water discharged at the primary discharge point will have been exposed to all significant industrial activity. Storm water at the primary discharge point will be representative of the entire facility. Storm water discharged at the secondary discharge points will have had limited exposure to the industrial activity on the facility. Discharge points are designated on Figure 2- *Diagram of Drainage Patterns and Monitoring Locations.*

4.0 NON-STRUCTURAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The purpose of the SWPPP is to formally identify existing and needed structural controls, non-structural controls and BMPs that will be used to reduce pollutants from being discharged from the facility.

Storm water flows directly into rivers, lakes and oceans without the benefit of treatment. The SWPPP is the written, site-specific and operation-specific plan to describe how potential pollutants on the facility are prevented from getting into the environment.

4.1 APPEARAICES

The best way to advertise that a business does not pollute storm water is to look clean and well organized. Unrelated to Storm Water Permit requirements, the general appearance of your facility is the first indication to customers, public and regulators that your operation is clean. The first impression of your operation is the way it looks. A well-kept front, neat and clear signs, clean windows, well organized outdoor storage and a lack of graffiti and trash sends a message that you have a well-run business.

4.2 OPERATIONAL BMPS

Operational Best Management Practices (BMPs) comprise the many ways each business operator manages his business. They may be written or unwritten. A thoughtfully planned and well-run business is one of the most important factors in achieving an effective program of pollution prevention.

The following activities are listed to emphasize what is already being done to prevent pollution of storm water. These so-called general operational BMPs include: physical design, housekeeping, preventive maintenance, employee training, and following health, safety, fire protection guidelines, etc are the overall programs that have been developed to run the facility.

- There is a written business plan. The plan is reviewed and revised often to reflect changing business conditions, short and long term business goals.

- There is a written, site-specific, operation-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Storm Water Monitoring Plan in effect. The plans are updated annually based on implementation records, monitoring data and facility inspections.,

- There are some written housekeeping practices and preventive maintenance measures for employees to follow. The housekeeping and preventive maintenance programs are being updated to establish conditions of satisfactory employee performance.

- There is a written program and record-keeping system for compliance with Occupational Health & Safety Administration (OSHA), an employee "Right to know" program, and for adherence to The Workman's Compensation and Liability Insurance rules.

- There are also written programs for materials storage and handling. These programs have established conditions of satisfactory employee performance.

- Federal and State prescribed conditions for employees are described in company policy as they apply to product handling and preparation (Title 29 CFR - Code of Federal Regulations). Verifications of compliance are kept in product production records.

- There is a written material loading and unloading program and records of compliance are kept.

- There are extensive employee training programs.

- There is a Hazardous Materials Business Plan, which includes a Spill Response and Prevention Plan, required by the Eldorado County department of Health Services. The plan provides instructions on spill response, spill prevention, and how to report spills.

- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are current and updated as needed.

- Licensed hauler removes waste fluids.

4.3 BUSINESS PLAN

Ski Run Marina operates according to a written business plan that management periodically revises for currency and accuracy. Management and staff have consistently used housekeeping practices, preventive maintenance measures and pollution prevention best management practices (BMPs) known to them to protect the air, ground and water.

4.4 HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES

There are site-specific and operation-specific housekeeping practices, employee training programs and employee performance review program. One of the primary purposes of the Industrial Storm Water Permit is to keep potential pollutants out of rainwater that falls on, or runs through the facility. Therefore, all housekeeping practices are designed to prevent pollution of storm water.

The following are housekeeping practices that are either being followed, or are being developed to effectively prevent pollution of storm water:

- Maintain a written up-to-date site-specific, operation-specific housekeeping program.
- Maintain an up-to-date equipment, site maintenance, and fuel storage program which, when implemented, provides for a well-organized operation.
- Maintain an up-to-date training program for both supervisors and employees who are responsible for housekeeping operations.
- Maintain an up-to-date system for inspections and record keeping systems that verify that housekeeping tasks are being effectively performed.
- Open areas will be cleaned of trash on a weekly schedule. Non-oily, non-toxic trash will be placed in covered dumpsters.

- Employee and customer parking will be swept once a month.

- Records to verify that the above activities are being performed are kept.

INSIDE HOUSEKEEPING:

- Verify by daily or weekly inspections, that inside housekeeping practices prevent cleaning waste, supplies and cleaning related pollutants from contaminating areas affected by rainwater. (For example: Be sure that no one is dumping the mop water outside of the buildings.)

- Keep records of inspections, findings and recommended actions.

OUTSIDE HOUSEKEEPING:

- Verify by daily or weekly inspections that outdoor surfaces (with the exception of those leading directly to a sanitary sewer) of any kind are NOT being cleaned by being washed down with a hose.

- Verify by daily or weekly inspections, that outside housekeeping practices prevent cleaning methods, cleaning supplies and cleaning related pollutants from getting onto areas affected by rainwater.

- Keep records of inspections, findings and recommended actions. That these recommendations have been implemented will be verified during next inspection.

- Sweep/vacuum and clean trash and sediment from open areas once a week. Waste materials with oil, grease, vehicle fluids, and other obvious pollutants will be disposed of properly.

- Waste materials with oil, grease, vehicle fluids, dirt and other obvious pollutants will be disposed with the collected hazardous waste.

- Clean trash and equipment from outside storage areas prior to the rainy season.

ASPHALT AND CONCRETE BRICK SURFACES

Asphalt and concrete brick surfaces will be inspected for deterioration and pollutant residues. Surfaces will be repaired and pollutants (oil, grease, fluids, and road dirt) removed according to one or more of the methods described in Section 6.0. Pollutants removed will be disposed according to HAZMAT regulations.

- Clean around the general purpose trash dumpsters daily to prevent trash and dirt from being washed into storm water.

- Eliminate, or at least restrict the use of faucet water to clean asphalt or concrete brick surfaces. Water used to clean operational surfaces are restricted, non-storm water discharge.

4.5 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE MEASURES

Preventive maintenance measures are those activities that are being used to keep buildings, surfaces and equipment in good working condition. Preventive maintenance measures are being followed.

- Weekly review for problems which require servicing and preventive maintenance of operational and production equipment are BMPs for keeping equipment from being a source of pollutants.

- Develop and maintain written preventive maintenance measures manual and provide training to implement these procedures.

- Develop and maintain written, site-specific, operation-specific and equipment specific, preventive maintenance measures.

- Maintain an updated system for inspection of each piece of equipment and/or operation to verify that preventive maintenance measures are being effectively performed.

- Keep records of inspections, findings and recommended actions. These recommendations will be verified during next inspection.

- Maintain an updated training program for both supervisors and employees who are responsible for preventive maintenance.

STRUCTURES

Inspect structures for necessary maintenance twice a year.

- Remove dirt and debris from roof gutters.
- Remove dirt, debris, fluids and residues from around structures (and under structures if off the ground) as outlined in section 6.0.
- Repair leaking roofs.

BERMS AND CONTAINMENTS

Inspect and verify the integrity of berms at least once a year.

- Repair as needed.
- Keep records of the result of the inspections and of repairs made.

BUSINESS SIGNAGE

Review business signs for readability and repair.

- Review signs for adequacy and make changes as needed.
- Repaint weathered signs and signs that are in error.

WATER FAUCETS, SPRINKLERS, HOSES AND CONNECTIONS

Inspect faucets, sprinklers, hoses and connections for leaks once a week. If leaks are observed they will be repaired immediately.

Verify that preventive maintenance measures effectively prevent pollutants from equipment and facility installations from getting onto areas affected by rainwater

4.6 EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAMS

Employee training programs are required by OSHA, Workman's Compensation Insurance, and Liability Insurance and for various other reasons. An employee-training program (even if unwritten) is evidence that an employer doing concerned about the welfare of those working for the company.

A training program also provides employees with standards of performance and the employer with a basis for employee evaluation. It also-provides evidence that the employer has attempted to develop and implement in good faith company policies and operational procedures to protect employees and the public. If an injury to an employee or a customer occurs, the existence of an implemented plan with records can help protect both employees and the management from potential liability.

- Maintain an updated written training program for supervisors and employees. Written programs are better than unwritten ones. It is also better to have a specialized program for each company task. For example, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, housekeeping practices, preventive maintenance measures, hazardous liquids and materials handling, storage, disposal or special projects.

- Employees will be trained to follow the Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent pollution of storm water as stated in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

- Management will review the training program(s) once a year to verify that programs are up to date and that the training programs are being implemented.

- Employees will be kept informed about progress being made on the implementation of existing and additional BMPs described in the SWPPP.

- Employees will be kept informed about the results of visual observations of non-storm water and storm water discharges, and on the results of the laboratory tests of storm-water quality samples.

- When new employees are hired, they will be specifically informed about the need to prevent pollution of storm water.

- Employees will be asked for their suggestions for improving the operation of the facility. Particular attention will be given to seeking antipollution BMPs, as well as additional BMPs that will be added to the SWPPP.

- A record-of SWPPP review by the management, and if there are employees, records of training sessions will be kept. The record will include the date of the review, those attending and a summary of topics covered. All employees attending the sessions will sign the notebook.

- The management will verify that records are kept of all training programs content, date, attendees, etc.

- When new employees are hired, they will be trained separately.

- The management will verify that employees are following company policies and procedures.

- Records will be carefully kept to verify that implementation of employee training programs are being take seriously.

4.7 RECORDS

Consistent and complete record keeping is a key to carrying out the various parts of the Storm Water Permit and will save considerable time each year, as the required Annual Report is prepared. Report forms to record implementation of BMPs and monitoring results are required in the in the Annual Report. The Attachments that follow the Storm Water Prevention Plan and Storm Water Monitoring Plan may be helpful understanding the Permit, monitoring and keeping the records that will be needed to effectively fill out the Annual Report. Annual Report is due each July 1st.

- Record scheduled housekeeping and preventive maintenance, as well as important unscheduled housekeeping or preventive maintenance activities on the "Monthly Facility Evaluation form in the Record Section. In addition, also on the monthly-form, or as identified, record potential changes that may be needed in the SWPPP and SWMP. According to the regulations, the SWPPP and SWMP are to be reviewed at least once a year and revised as necessary.

- Observe the water from at least one rain each month October through May. BET recommends that all rains be observed. The time the rain starts, the time of observation and a description of the water are required in the Annual Report. Although the regulations require that a written record of the observations are to recorded at the time the observation is made, BET recommends that the Owner verify that these records are on file the first of each month. If records have not been kept, create a record of the observations from memory. If observations were not made personally, consult employees for assistance. (See the SWMP for greater detail)

- BET recommends that on the first of each month, at least four times a year, you observe the facility for non-storm water discharges, and evidence of previous discharges. The dates and result of the non-storm water observations are required in the Annual Report. (See the SWMP for details)

- Record accidental spills and clean-ups any level in water or on land (especially if the amount is more than 55 gallons). Records should include date, time, situation, cleaning methods and the results of the cleaning.

- Keep detailed records the name, address, telephone numbers, and if they have one, their EPA, or license numbers. Include the date, type and amount of materials taken. Disposal records are on file in the Environmental, Health and Safety Office.

5.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO PROTECT STORM WATER FROM POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

In Section 3.10 there is a description of potential on-site pollutants that, unless controlled, can get into storm water discharges. In Section 4.0 there are several Best Management Practices designed to help prevent pollution of storm water housekeeping, preventive maintenance, hazardous materials handling, employee training and record keeping. Because these practices are independent of specific buildings or other purpose built structures like buildings, vehicles, etc., they are designated as non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs).

In this section, potential sources of pollution are described, existing BMPs for controlling pollutants from those sources identified, and additional BMPs prescribed. BMPs are the best available ways to control pollutant discharges. Best available ways consider the limits of technologies available and the cost of controls.

Use the monthly inspection form to verify that both existing and additional BMPs are being followed. If they are not being followed, ***explain. If during monthly inspections, additional potential sources of pollution are identified, or additional BMPs are being followed, make a written notation in the monthly record.***

5.1 FUEL TANK AND WATERCRAFT REFUELING ACTIVITIES

The watercraft refueling operation consists of one Convault containing two 1,000-gallon fuel tanks encased in a concrete vault. Fuel lines for both Diesel fuel and Gasoline leave from the tank through solenoid valves to dispensers located near the end of the breakwater for the marina.
Details involving the BMPs for the fueling system and its operation can be found in the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan SPCC.
All of the tanks, fuel lines and fuel pumps are exposed to the weather. Fuel line leaks, over spillage and drips from refueling can all leak to storm water or into adjoining soil.

In October 1999 the gasoline dispenser was determined to be out of compliance. During a soil sampling activity associated with its replacement a leak was identified below the dispenser. This resulted in the remediation of the area below the dispenser and the replacement of the dispenser with a new one and compete with a "Bravo" containment box to contain any potential new leaks.

EXISTING BMPS TO PREVENT LEAKAGE

- The ConVault tank is designed to provide the best assurance that major fuel spills from the tank will not occur.
- Equipment is included on the Company Preventive Maintenance Schedule.
- Fuel lines are daily inspected for leaks and a daily record is maintained. If a leak is identified arrangements for repairs are made immediately by L.A. Perks Plumbing for repair.
- Employees are instructed on proper fueling procedures and disposal of waste materials which maybe created by the fueling activity.

ADDITIONAL BMPS NEEDED TO PREVENT LEAKAGE

- Make greater effort to ensure drips at the dispensers during refueling.
- Inspection and test of the containment "Bravo Box" to assure it is operational.

ADDITIONAL BMPS NEEDED TO PREVENT WATERCRAFT FROM IMPACTING SURFACE WATERS.

- Follow BMPs to reduce the amount of fuel and oil entering storm water or surface waters. "Attachment 3"
- Follow BMPs to reduce the amount of sewage entering surface waters. "Attachment 4"

5.2 FAUCET AND SPRINKLER WATER

There are outdoor water faucets and sprinklers. No water flows directly from areas of potential impact. However, leaking faucets and over watering by sprinklers can cause erosion, leaks from containment areas, spills or overflow. Pollutants can be washed from dirty surfaces. The Industrial Storm Water Permit regulations prohibit the discharge of non-storm water discharges that have been in contact with operational (industrial) pollutants.

- Use of non-storm water is restricted.
- Leaks are repaired when observed.
- Vehicles are not washed on yard surfaces.
- Continue existing BMP.
- Containers will not be washed/ flushed outside
- Inside wash water will not be dumped outside
- Outside faucets will be used by authorized personnel only.
- Inspect sealed surfaces for non-storm water discharges. If non-storm water is standing or flowing, the source will be determined and eliminated.
- Observations of non-storm discharges and evidence of non-storm water discharges will be done once a month and records kept.
- Non-storm water discharge regulations and the method for preventing non-storm water discharges will be explained to employees.
- Use of faucet water will be limited to prevent discharges.

- Containers will not be washed/ flushed outside except over clarifier if allowed by Waste Water Permit.

- Inside wash water will not be dumped outside except over clarifier if allowed by Waste Water Permit.

- Outside faucets will be used by authorized personnel only.

- Inspect sealed surfaces for non-storm water discharges. If non-storm water is standing or flowing, the source will be determined and eliminated.

- Observations of non-storm discharges and evidence of non-storm water discharges will be done once a month and records kept.

- If non-storm water discharges are necessary, or cannot be stopped, contact the Regional Water Board on permitting procedures. (Up to date, getting a non-storm water discharge permit has been almost impossible.)

ADDITIONAL BMPS NEEDED TO PREVENT NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

- Sprinkler operation is limited to landscaped area.

- Over watering will be eliminated.

5.3 CUSTOMER AND EMPLOYEE PARKING AREAS

There is a customer and employee parking on the west and northern corner of the facility. Surfaces are paved with asphalt.

- If dirt, debris or fluids are discovered during the inspection, removal of these items will commence immediately.
- Continue existing BMP.
- When equipment is removed, the area under the items removed is thoroughly cleaned using one or more of the methods described in Section 6.0.

5.4 TRASH AND TRASH DUMPSTERS

Rain falling on trash can carry pollutants into storm water discharges. Dust, dirt and trash tend to collect around and trash containers. Chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, other vehicle fluids, organic materials and other materials placed in dumpsters can also contaminate landfills.

There are so many potential pollutants on trash that it is impossible to effectively separate "clean" from "dirty" trash. If dumpsters are left uncovered, rainwater can get into the dumpsters. It is also impossible to prevent water in dumpsters from getting onto outside surfaces due to holes in dumpsters and spillage when trash is dumped into the trucks. Water can also leak from holes in trash truck's compactor and storage areas.

EXISTING BMPS USED TO KEEP TRASH POLLUTANTS OUT OF STORM WATER:

- Loose trash is removed from yard surfaces when it is observed.
- The management and employees are continually conducting research on the handling and disposal of potentially hazardous materials.
- Non-hazardous trash is placed in the general-purpose dumpsters. Employees are instructed not to place hazardous materials in the general-purpose dumpsters.
- Trash, which is determined to be dangerous in the general-purpose dumpsters are disposed as hazardous waste.
- The general-purpose trash dumpsters have covers and employees are instructed to close when it rains.
- Areas around the trash dumpsters are swept when dumpsters are emptied.
- Trash is removed by a licensed trash hauler who disposes of trash according to solid waste regulations.

5.5 HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE

Hazardous waste storage is located in the Outdoor Production/Storage area on the south side of the Main Production structure. Hazardous wastes (consisting of waste cuffing oil) are stored inside a covered asphalt pad using a spill containment pallet. If the surface areas around the drums and secondary containment are not kept clean there is a potential for tracking and overflow. There is also a potential that waste materials will be spilled when being transferred to the storage area. During severe storms, the storage area may be in the storm water flow.

EXISTING BMPS TO PREVENT POLLUTION OF STORM WATER:

- Waste fluids are stored in drums inside the covered hazardous waste lockers.
- Storage area is on an asphalt pad.
- Waste fluids are removed by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.
- Records are kept of hazardous wastes removed.

ADDITIONAL BMPS TO PREVENT POLLUTION OF STORM WATER:

- Continue following existing BMPs.
- Dispose.of full drums immediately.
- Clean spills immediately.
- Remove residues on surfaces both inside and outside the secondary containment area using guidelines outlined in section 6.0.
- Instruct employees on Storm Water Permit, Hazardous Materials Spill and Response Plans and company handling procedures to prevent spills and leaks when waste fluids are transferred.
- Observe storm water flowing from the waste storage area to verify that the surfaces are free from dirt, debris and residues.

6.0 REMOVING RESIDUES FROM SURFACES

The owner(s) (or designee) will conduct a monthly inspection for evidences of oil, grease, particles (dirt), dust and other operationally related residues on surfaces. When surfaces are dirty and have pollutant residues, the following procedures will be followed:

BMPs to be followed to Prevent surface residues from polluting storm water:

- The source of the residue will be determined.
- Strategies to prevent residue accumulation will be developed.
- Employee training to prevent residues will be intensified.
- Housekeeping practices will be reviewed and housekeeping efforts to prevent residues from accumulating will be intensified.
- Surface pollutant residues will be removed using one of the following methods:
- Fresh oil, grease or vehicle fluids spilled and /or leaked on concrete will be blotted and disposed of in hazardous waste containers. Cover the spot with powdered calcium carbonate, hydrated lime, or talc or Fuller's earth. Let powder stand twenty-four hours and scrape it off. Dispose of powder, pollutants in a general purpose Dumpster.
- To clean oil, grease, and dirt residues that are stuck on, or have penetrated into concrete, scrape off whatever remains-on the-surface. Scrub the surface with soap and water and wipe up. Solvents and absorbents may also be used to loosen and collect fluids. Scrape/sweep yard surfaces and dispose of according to HAZMAT regulations.
- Use Bio-remediation technology to remove pollutants. Bio-remediation is accomplished by adding microbes and a conditioner to the polluted surface. The microbes reproduce, eat and digest the pollutants. The remaining material can be placed in a general purpose dumpster, or added to lawn or garden soil.

- Use a steam cleaner, water and detergents to loosen the residue. Vacuum, sweep or collect the water, detergents and pollutants and use HAZMAT regulations to dispose of.

- When pollutants are observed on soil, scoop both pollutants and soil and dispose in hazardous waste containers.

7.0 VERIFICATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Existing and additional BMP implementation will be verified by monthly and a facility evaluation. Records of implementation and inspections will be kept.

7.1 MONTHLY INSPECTION

The existing and additional BMPs for each of the Potential Sources of Pollution described in Section 5 (and identified on Figure 4) will be inspected once a month. The purpose of the inspection is to verify that existing BMPs are being followed and that the additional BMPs are being implemented. Particular successes are to be described, problems noted and additional BMPs identified that may be needed to deal with problems identified.

7.2 QUARTERLY OBSERVATIONS FOR NON-STORM WATER

Observations will be made for authorized and unauthorized non-storm water on-site flows and discharges sometime during each calendar quarter. A record of the inspection will be kept for the Annual Report. The record will include the date and time of inspection and a description of what are observed flowing water, standing water, and evidence of prior flows. (See monitoring plan for more details)

7.3 MONTHLY (OCTOBER-MAY) OBSERVATIONS OF DISCHARGES FROM ONE RAIN STORM

Observations will be made of on-site flows and discharges of storm water from at least one rainstorm each month. A record of the observations will be kept for the Annual Report. The record will include the date, time the discharge began, time of observation and condition of the water. (See monitoring plan for more details)

7.4 ANNUAL FACILITY EVALUATION

An Annual Facility Evaluation will be conducted. The evaluation will include a facility evaluation, a review of SWPPP implementation and adequacy of the monitoring plan. Use the monthly record keeping system or the Annual Facility Evaluation form in the Attachment. The Annual Facility Evaluation should be done in May or June and used in filling out the Annual Report.

7.5 SWPPP AND SWMP REVISION

After the Annual Facility Evaluation, the SWPPP and SWMP will be revised to reflect changes in the operation and to deal with existing potential sources of pollution.

8.0 MONITORING

8.1 VISUAL OBSERVATIONS AND SAMPLING

An important step in reducing pollutants in storm water is to become aware of how day-to-day operations affect water flows on and from the facility. There are two types of monitoring activities. The first and most important is making visual observations of on-site non-storm water and storm water flows and discharges. This involves observing both flowing and standing water to determine how water picks up pollutants.

Both rainwater and faucet water can carry dirt and pollution into rivers, lakes and oceans. Keep a record of observations each month that include verification of discharge points, on-site flows (which may or may not discharge), description of flow volume and the appearance of water-quality.

The second is taking water samples of discharges to determine the quality of the water. Discharges points to be sampled-and visually observed are marked the Storm Water Diagram.

8.2 NON-STORM WATER VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

The Industrial Storm Water Permit prohibits the discharge of non-storm water, which has been in contact with industrial pollutants. Clean water that is not exposed to dirty surfaces is authorized non-storm water and may be discharged. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges are non-storm water than is contaminated, or becomes contaminated by yard surfaces.

The new permit regulations require that observations of both authorized and unauthorized non-storm water. Observations are to be made two times a year, spring session March April and fall October December when it is not raining.

These observations are to be kept for the legal record. Only four observations are required each year, however, non-storm water discharges are prohibited 12 months a year. To protect-your facility for lawsuits, Breakthrough suggests that observations for non-storm water flow are made, and records kept, at least once a month.

Monitoring regulations require that only non-storm water, discharge points to be observed. However, to effectively determine the source of non-storm water discharges or the source of pollutants in non-storm water discharges, on-site potential sources of pollution also need to be observed.

8.3 NON-STORM WATER POINTS TO BE OBSERVED

PRIMARY NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE POINT

- Drain from parking lot to primary treatment pond, employee/customer parking area.

SECONDARY NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE POINTS

- Loading/ discharge.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF NON-STORM WATER ON-SITE

- Rainspout from roof of facility leads directly into the sanitary sewer immediately south of facility.

Discharge points are designated on Figure 2— Diagram of Drainage Patterns and Monitoring Locations.

8.4 STORM WATER VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Water on the facility flows from south to north across the parking area. Storm water, visual observation points are designated by a blue water drop and the storm water potential sources of pollution observation points are designated by a blue eye ball on *Diagram of Drainage Patterns and Monitoring Locations,* Figure 2.

8.5 STORM WATER DISCHARGE POINTS TO BE OBSERVED

PRIMARY STORM WATER DISCHARGE POINT

- Northwestern corner of parking lot

SECONDARY STORM WATER DISCHARGE POINT

- Loading area
- Storm drain grate in center of the facility.

ON-SITE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION

- All components of outside refueling areas.

8.6 RECORDING VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Industrial Storm Water Permit requires written records of visual observations. The records will be needed to fill out the Annual Compliance Report: for making the last observation. These might include water stains, mud deposits, or other indications that there may be future discharges. Even if the non-storm water discharges have been stopped, describe what was done to demonstrate progress in preventing pollution.

Observation point describes the rainfall. Is it drizzle, a downpour or what? Indicate how much rain fell according to the weather reports. The observer describes whether the water is standing or flowing, and how much water is flowing. Also, indicate what the water looks like. What color is it? Does it have an oily sheen? Does the water smell? Is it cloudy, muddy, or clear? Are floating or suspended materials present? If so, describe what is seen.

The written report should include the date, the time, the name and title of the person making the observation. When making-observations of storm water, it's important to know when the rain began, what time did it start to discharge, and when the observation was made. According to State Regulations, observations and water-quality sampling are to be conducted during the first hour after a discharge begins of a "significant rain event". This is the best time to locate potential problems. However, if observations can not be made during the first hour, make the observation whenever possible and provide a written explanation for the later observation.

9.0 STORM WATER QUALITY SAMPLING

One of the methods for determining whether the facility is clean or dirty is by having a state-certified laboratory test a sample of storm water from the primary storm water discharge point. The on-going record of these tests will provide evidence that the BMPs described in the SWPPP are reducing pollutants in storm water discharges. It is important that sampling instructions be followed and that records are carefully kept.

9.1 STORM WATER QUALITY SAMPLING POINT

- **Southeastern corner of the marina at the outfall from pond 2 to the harbor.**

Storm water at the primary discharge point will be representative of the entire facility. The primary discharge point will have been exposed to the majority of the industrial activity of this facility including: waste oil, restaurant waste, trash, and vehicle fluids and debris.

Storm water discharged at the secondary discharge point will have had limited exposure to the activity on the facility. The secondary discharge points will have been exposed primarily to vehicle fluids and debris.

Discharge points are designated on Figure 2 - *Diagram of Drainage Patterns and Monitoring Locations.*

CONSULT THE STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN FOR DETAILS ON STORM WATER SAMPLING, TESTING AND ANALYSIS.

10.0 STORM WATER QUALITY TESTING

10.1 PURPOSE OF TESTING

The purpose of the Industrial Storm Water Permit is intended to end non-storm water discharges that have been exposed to industrial pollutants. At the least, enforcement of the Permit aims to reduce pollution loading in storm water discharges. Ideally, storm water samples should be tested for all potential pollutants (chemical, compounds and materials) present on the site. It is impossible to know with certainty their complete identity, however, without unacceptably costly comprehensive tests.

Water samples are usually analyzed for their total suspended solids, oil and grease, pH, specific conductivity. They may also be tested for chemicals that are most sensitive or most likely to be present in the relevant industrial activity.

Depending on the potential pollutants identified in Section 10.2, additional tests will be required -_ Chemical Oxygen Demand. (See Section 10.3 *Tests and Measurements.)*

10.2 POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS IN STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Ski Run Marina is a restaurant gift store facility with an active marina. Activities of the site are non-industrial in nature but rental watercraft and the Tahoe Queen excursion boat activities do require fueling and general maintenance. From there activities fuel oil, hydraulic oil fluid, that may be potential sources of storm water pollution. These processes, fluids and resulting byproducts include, but are not limited to: engine oil, hydraulic oil, absorbents, and detergents from cleaning activities. Other potential pollutants include automotive fluids from employee/visitor vehicles, and ordinary trash and debris.

10.3 RATIONALE FOR THE SELECTION OF TESTS AND MEASUREMENT

Potential pollutants on-site are identified in Sections 3.10 and repeated in 10.2 of this document. The tests identified in Section 10.4 will provide an Indication of the quality of storm water discharges on the entire facility. The presence or absences of pollutants in the sample will indicate-the likely presence or absence of other pollutants for which tests were not made.

It test results indicate that a specific pollutant level is high, efforts to reduce the related pollutant load will be intensified and, if needed, additional BMPs will be added to the SWPPP. If subsequent test results indicate a reduction of pollutants in storm water samples, it will be assumed that pollutants for which no tests were made are also being reduced.

The laboratory tests and measurements selected will provide the guidance needed to reduce the pollutant load in storm water discharges.

10.4 TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Listed below are the standard tests required in the Industrial Storm Water Permit regulations, as well as those tests suggested by the conditions of Ski Run Marina Village.

- **STANDARD TESTS**:

Constituents	Units	Maximum Concentration for Discharge to: Land Treatment Systems	Maximum Concentration For Discharge to: Collection Systems And Surface Waters
Total Nitrogen	Mg/L as N	5	0.5
Total Phosphorus	Mg/L as P	1	0.1
Total Iron	Mg/L	4	0.5
Turbidity	NTU	200	20
Grease and Oil	Mg/L	40	2

- **OPERATIONAL-SPECIFIC:**

As part of the Lahontan RWQCB requirements marina waters samples are collected during the peak activity weekends of Labor Day, 4th of July, and Memorial day weekend for the impact of petroleum hydrocarbons.

Test to be collected at these times includes:

Constituents EPA Method 8260	Units	Detection Limits	Maximum Concentration For Discharge to: Collection Systems And Surface Waters
Benzene	Ug/L	0.50	1.0
Ethyl benzene	Ug/L	0.50	29.0
Toluene	Ug/L	0.50	42.0
Xylenes	Ug/L	0.50	17.0
MTBE	Ug/l	0.50	5.0
TAME	Ug/L	0.50	Not Established
TBA	Ug/L	0.50	12.0
ETBE	Ug/L	0.50	Not Established

10.5 STATE CERTIFIED LABORATORIES

Samples must be analyzed by a California State Certified Laboratory. Standard laboratory and water-quality sampling methods require that pH to be measured in the field. (Instructions for measuring pH are in the Storm Water Monitoring Plan (SWMP). If field-testing is not possible current Storm Water Permit rules allow measurements to be done at-the laboratory. However, laboratory pH measurements are usually less accurate.
Instructions for tests are included in Attachment 9, Bottle Types and Preservation Techniques and Attachment 10. Analytical Procedures for Laboratory Use located in the Attachments that follow the SWMP. These attachments provide a list of laboratory tests to be performed, the appropriate test methods, and the containers to be

Used, preservatives (if required) to be used, the maximum holding times for samples, and the amount of water to be collected.

The analytical results of the sampling program are to be retained and are required in the Annual Report. The results of the tests and measurements are to be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the various Best Management Practices (BMPs) described in the SWPPP.

Chain-of Custody documentation and laboratory reports is important to retain as evidence of your compliance with the Storm Water Permit. If monitoring results indicate that storm water discharges are polluted, the sources of pollution are to be identified, and the SWPPP revised to find BMPs that will correct the situation.

Forms to document the sample collection process are in Attachments 4, 5 and 6 are located in the attachments following the SWMP.

11.0 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

11.1 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

The Annual Compliance Report is to be filed with the State/Regional Water Board by July 1st each year. The State Board will mail you a form that asks for a summary of your monitoring data. See the Storm Water Monitoring Plan for details on what is needed for the report. The contract for development of the Storm Water Permit Documents includes helping the client fill out the July 1st Annual Compliance-Report for the first year.

The Annual Compliance Report asks that the person responsible for the implementation of the SWPPP and SWMP certify under penalty of perjury that the facility complies with the documents. If assistance in interpreting the monitoring data, evaluating SWPPP implementation, or filling out the Annual Compliance Report, call Breakthrough.

In order to fill out the Annual Report, records must be kept. The only way that compliance can be documented is to keep records of Best Management Practices implementation of housekeeping, preventive maintenance. Without records, an adequate Annual Report cannot complete. Failure to demonstrate compliance may result in fines.

WRITTEN RECORDS ARE REQUIRED OF:

- Non-storm water and storm water visual observations
- Laboratory reports on the tests and measurements done on storm water quality samples
- Implementation of Housekeeping Practices Preventive Maintenance Measures
- Implementation of suggested Best Management Practices to control pollution from potential pollutant sources

These records will be most valuable if they are kept in a bound "Storm Water Permit Notebook", and/or are verified by a third party.

11.2 REVISING THE SWPPP

The Storm Water Permit regulations require an annual revision of the SWPPP. Revisions are to changes in the operation, to add BMPs to prevent pollution as identified during the Annual Facility Evaluation, visual observations of non-storm and storm water, or from testing of storm water-quality samples.

11.3 APPEARANCES

The best way to advertise that a business does not pollute storm water is to appear well organized. Unrelated to Storm Water Permit requirements, the general appearance of your facility is the first indication to customers, public and regulators that your operation is clean. The first impression of your operation is the way it looks. A well kept front, neat clear signs, washed windows, well organized outdoor storage and the lack of graffiti and trash sends a message that you have a well run business.

11.4 KEEP RECORDS UP-TO-DATE-AT THE WATER BOARD

Regulations require that if the information on the Notice of Intent changes, the State Water Board were to be notified of the changes in writing. This is the responsibility of the person identified in the SWPPP.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
ATTENTION: STORM WATER PERMIT UNIT
P.O. BOX 1977, SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-1 977
Telephone -916-657-0757 - FAX -916-657-1011 (Record Unit)

ATTACHMENT 5

SITE CHECKLIST

(CHECKLIST MODIFIED FROM THE LOS ANGELES REGIONAL WATER BOARD'S "STORM REPORT." Oct. 1996)

QUESTIONS THAT MAY BE ASKED BY INSPECTORS WHEN VISITING YOU

- Has a Notice of Intent been filed?
- Do you have a written, site-specific & operation-Specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) & Storm Water Monitoring Plan (SWMP)?
- Are you keeping records of the implementation of SWPPP & SWMP plans each month?
- Do you have records of how much waste fluids, hazardous waste and trash was removed?
- Do you have records of who removed waste fluids, hazardous waste and trash, etc.?
- Do you have records of housekeeping, preventive maintenance & equipment servicing?
- Are all permits and licenses up to date?
- Does your facility show signs of poor housekeeping — cluttered walkways, unwept floors, uncovered
- Materials, equipment lying around, oil, grease, dirt residues, accumulated, garbage on surfaces, etc.)
- Are there spots, puddles, or traces of oil, grease, or dirt residues on surfaces?

- Is there discoloration, residues, or corrosion on the roof or around vents or pipes that ventilate areas?
- (Ask, "When was the last roof inspection performed?)
- Are there leaking pipes, containers, equipment or lines?
- Is there kitty litter, sawdust or other absorbent material on surfaces which rainwater can wash?
- Are there any signs of smoke, dirt, fumes or other indications of material losses?
- What is the source of stains or Discolorations on surfaces?
- Are odors present? Do they cause eye, nose, and throat irritation in work-area?
- Do storage containers show signs of corrosion or leakage?
- Are there indications of poor storage (open containers, stacked drums, shelves too full?
- Are there areas where 55-gallon drums or other containers are exposed to rainwater?
- Are trash Containers, recycling containers, and scrap metal areas, waste fluids properly labeled?
- Is trash accumulating?
- Are discharge points free of trash?
- Are there signs of non-storm water discharges?
- How are outdoor operations modified when it is raining or snowing?

- Locate potential sources of storm water pollution identified in the SWPP:

- Are BMP's to deal with the potential sources of pollution being implemented?
- Are loading and unloading areas clean?
- Are parking lots surfaces free of oil, grease and dirty residues?
- Are they free of loose trash?
- Are the outdoor areas free of trash? (Access ways, around buildings, portals, receiving docks)
- Where current product, equipment supplies or raw materials are stored?
- Are there covered areas that rain or snow can run into or be blown that can leach or wash pollutants into.
- Storm water discharge?
- Do all Containers have covers?
- Are employees instructed to close the covers when it rains or snows?
- Are employees aware of the Best Management Practices described in the Storm Water Pollution
- Prevention Plan? (Interview employees to verify awareness of BMPs to be followed)
- Are office managers, tenants, etc. aware of the SWPP and the location of the Storm Water
- Permit documents? (Interview to verify knowledge)
- Review SWPPP and SWMP!
- Review implementation and monitoring records!

REMEMBER THAT FIRST IMPRESSIONS ARE VERY IMPORTANT FORPERSONS VISITING YOUR FACILITY. MAKE SURE THAT YOUR FACILITY LOOKS NEAT AND CLEAN.

WORK SHEET 1
LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS HANDLED AND STORED AT THE SITE

Instructions: List all the materials stored and handled onsite. Assess and evaluate these materials for their potential to contribute pollutants to storm water runoff. Also complete Worksheet 3 if the material has been exposed in the last 3 years.

Material	Purpose	Quantity	Stored	Handled	Frequency	Disposal
Gasoline	Fuel	1,000 gallons Summer, 250 gallons Winter	1,000 gallons Summer, 250 gallons Winter	1,000 gallons Summer, 0 gallons Winter	Daily summer, No use in winter	Burned as fuel
Diesel	Fuel	1,000 gallons Summer, 500 gallons Winter	1,000 gallons Summer, 1,000 gallons Winter	1,000 gallons Summer, 500 gallons Winter	Daily	Burned as fuel
Hydraulic Oil	Propulsion Of Paddle Wheeler	100 Gallons	100 Gallons	50 gallons	Monthly	Sent to Recycler

Indicate on the site map where these materials are stored, handled, and disposed. Also indicate if materials are exposed to precipitation or if materials are within the path of storm water runoff.

Worksheet I

Prepared by: Alexander Jack **Date: 10/28/2004**

WORKSHEET 2

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Instructions: Provide a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. Also include the Best Management Practices implemented onsite (i.e., non-structural BMPs-good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, spill response, daily site inspections or structural BMPs-overhead coverage, secondary containment structures, etc.) to prevent pollutants from entering storm water or surface waters.

Activity	Location of Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practice
Boat Refueling	Fuel Pumps	Gasoline and Diesel	A spill	Proper Fueling Activities See Appendix A for Current SPCC Plan
Car Parking	Parking Lot	Automobiles and Trucks	Oil, Antifreeze, Fuel	Monitoring Leaks In parking Lot and cleaning Up Leaks. Pond Treatment Systems Being Maintained
Foot Traffic	Throughout Facility	People and Foot Traffic	Dust and Trash	Picking up Trash and Debris, Sweeping Foot Traffic Areas Pond Treatment Systems Being Maintained
Water Facets and Sprinklers	Throughout Facility	Water Caused Erosion	Clay, Silt, Nutrients, and Debris	Controlled Watering and Personnel only use of water hoses. Silt curtains maintained and rock capture mechanisms in swales. Proper coverage on exposed soil sections.

WORKSHEET 2
(CONTINUED)
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Instructions: Provide a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. Also include the Best Management Practices implemented onsite (i.e., non-structural BMPs-good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, spill response, daily site inspections or structural BMPs-overhead coverage, secondary containment structures, etc.) to prevent pollutants from entering storm water or surface waters.

Activity	Location of Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practice
Trash Disposal Enclosures and Trash cans	North and West Side of Facility	Trash and Debris from Restaurant and Store Operations, Site Maintenance	Trash and Debris	Daily cleanup around the dumpsters And disposing of trash when full. Sweeping up around the dumpster and mopping up spills when identified
Storage of replacement Hydraulic Oil	Northwest corner of Western Building	Hydraulic Oil	Drips and Spills Outside waste oil containment vaults	Watching Daily For Spills and cleaning up if there it's a spill, calling the recycler when containers are full.

Worksheet 2
Prepared by: Alexander Jack **Date: 10/28/2004**

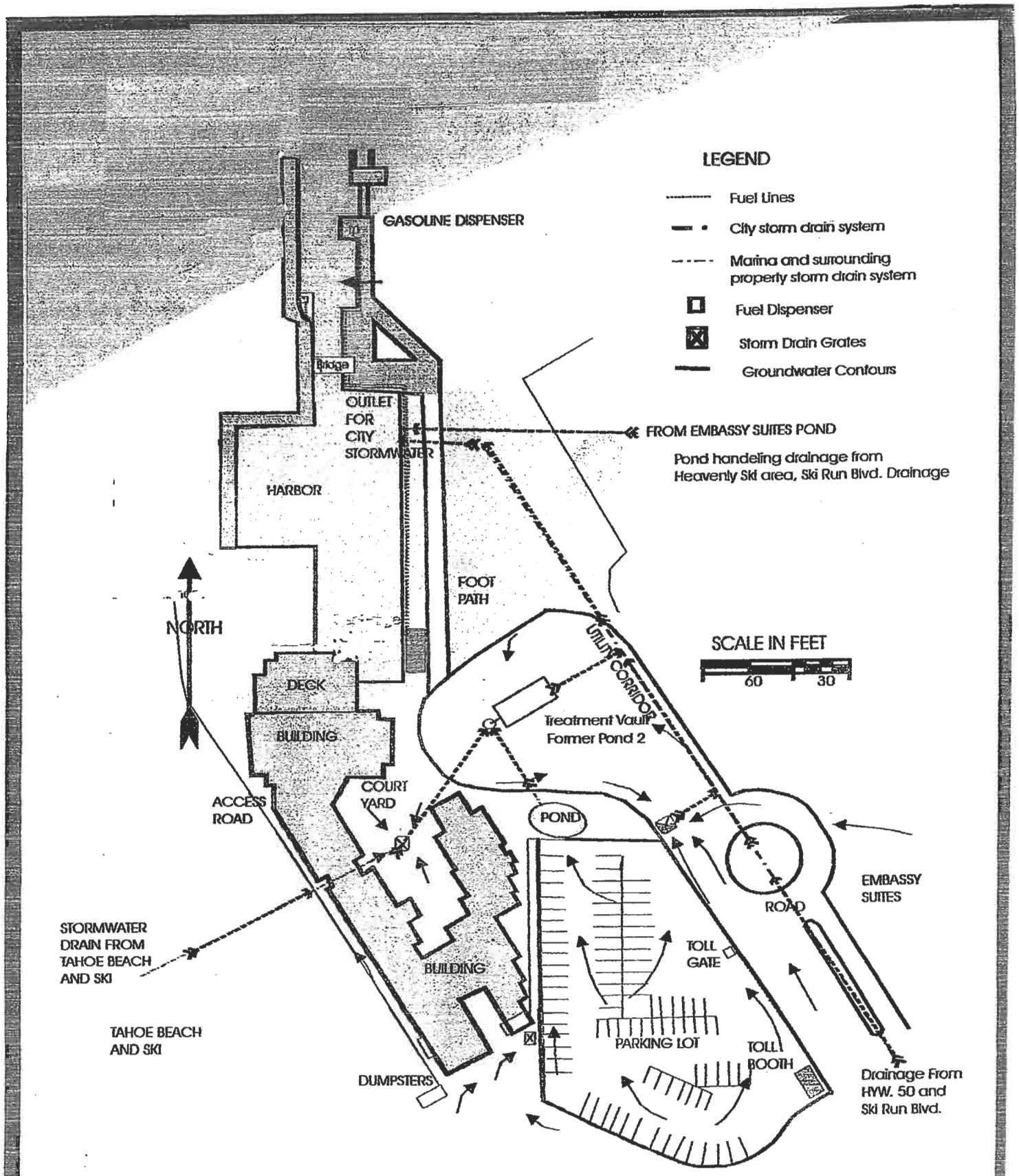
WORKSHEET 3

SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS INVENTORY

Instructions: Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities since 1997. The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred, and the preventative measures take to ensure future spills or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this General Permit.

Date Month/day/year	Spill?	Leak ?	Location	Material	Quantity	Reason	Response Procedure	Preventive Measures Taken
1998		L	Leak from Fuel Line	Diesel	~1 Pint	Line leak	Removing Soil	Repaired Fuel Line
1999	S		Gasoline Fuel Dispenser	Gasoline	Unknown Less than One Gallon	Drips From Fueling Activities	Removing Impacted Soils	Replaced Dispenser and Employee Training

Worksheet 3
Prepared by: Alexander Jack **Date: 10/28/2004**



03/17/2003

STORM WATER DRAINAGE MAP
SKI RUN MARINA

Figure 2