

Appendix C

**Draft Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
and Spill Prevention and Recovery Program**

***Draft Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Spill
Prevention and Recovery Program for the Farad Diversion Dam
Replacement Project***

The attached document is a work in progress. Sierra Pacific Power Company is in the process of working with the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board to revise and amend this document to minimize the potential for construction effects on water quality and to achieve water quality standards.

**Draft Storm Water Pollution Prevention
Plan and Spill Prevention and
Recovery Program for the Farad
Diversion Dam Replacement Project**

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Jones & Stokes. 2002. Storm water pollution prevention and spill prevention and recovery program for the Farad diversion dam replacement project. March 2002. (J&S 00-476.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for Sierra Pacific Power Company, Reno, NV.

Contents

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Spill Prevention and Recovery Program	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Goals and Objectives of the Plan.....	2
2.0 Site Description.....	2
2.1 Location	2
2.2 Hydrology.....	3
2.3 Soils	4
2.4 Water Quality	4
2.5 Summary of Current Erosion in the Project Area	4
3.0 Proposed Project	5
3.1 Project Description.....	5
3.2 Construction Sequence.....	9
4.0 Runoff and Instream Flow Control Measures	11
4.1 Runoff Control Measures	11
4.2 Instream Flow Control.....	11
5.0 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures	11
5.1 Construction Phase.....	12
5.2 Post-Construction Phase	13
6.0 Monitoring and Maintenance.....	14
7.0 Spill Prevention and Control	15
8.0 References.....	18
Attachment A. Form 200 Application	
Attachment B. Truckee River Hydrologic Unit Project Guidelines	
Attachment C. Inspection Report Form	
Attachment D. List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities	

Tables and Figures

Table	Page
1 Mean Monthly Flow Rates, Mean Monthly Runoff, and the Distribution of Annual Runoff at the Farad Gaging Station.....	3

Figures	Follows Page
1 Proposed Project and Location.....	2
2 Runoff, Erosion, and Sediment Control Measures	12

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Spill Prevention and Recovery Program

1.0 Introduction

Sierra Pacific Power Company (SPPC) proposes to construct a weir with boat/debris chute, low and high flow fish passage structure, and box conduit in the Tracker River to divert water to the Farad power plant (figure 1). The Farad Diversion Dam Replacement Project (the project) involves replacing the previous weir that was destroyed during a January 1, 1997 storm of approximately 15,000 cfs at an upstream location that maximizes use of the existing channel gradient and minimizes the amount of channel disturbance. The project will result in approximately 7 acres of disturbance.

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Spill Prevention and Recovery Program (SPRP) is an attachment to an Application of Waste Discharge General Information Form (Form 200) for the project. A copy of the Form 200 is included in attachment A. The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (LRWQCB) is concerned about potential for accelerated erosion and sedimentation to the Truckee River that may result from the project and has formally requested that Sierra Pacific file a Form 200. Further, the LRWQCB is requiring that the project comply with the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit Project Guidelines for Erosion Control. These guidelines have been included in attachment B of this plan.

This document contains the following sections.

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Site Description
- 3.0 Project Description and Construction Sequence
- 4.0 Runoff and Instream Flow Control Measures
- 5.0 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures
- 6.0 Monitoring and Maintenance

- 7.0 Spill Prevention and Recovery Program
- 8.0 References

1.1 Goals and Objectives of the Plan

The primary goals of this plan are to establish procedures to

- minimize accelerated soil erosion,
- minimize accelerated sedimentation to the Truckee River,
- minimize or eliminate contamination from non-stormwater runoff, and
- stabilize site conditions after construction to prevent future erosion and sediment problems.

The following objectives have been identified to accomplish these goals.

- Identify sources of sediment and other pollutants that can affect the quality of stormwater discharges.
- Identify non-stormwater discharges.
- Focus on controlling erosion rather than sedimentation.
- Identify, construct, implement (in accordance with a time schedule), and maintain best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges from the construction site.
- Prevent a net increase of sediment discharge by using and maintaining temporary sediment control measures.
- Provide for long-term stabilization of the site by installing permanent erosion control measures.

2.0 Site Description

2.1 Location

The proposed project site is located on the Truckee River in the town of Floriston, California which is approximately 12 miles from Truckee, California, and 20 miles from Reno, Nevada. This segment of the Truckee River is characterized by a steep, predominantly north-south trending canyon that cuts through intermixed volcanic flows and consolidated stream terrace deposits. I-80 and a railroad line follow the course of the river and are adjacent to the project site.

The project “construction area” is approximately 7 acres and is bordered on the north and west (river left) by historic Old Highway 40 and the Toiyabe National Forest, and on the south and east (river right) by I-80 and a Caltrans right-of-way. The majority of the land surrounding the 2-mile stretch of river below the diversion is within the Toiyabe National Forest.

2.2 Hydrology

The Farad gaging station is located on the Truckee River about 3.5 miles upstream of the California/Nevada state line. The drainage area above the gage is 932 square miles. As described previously, flow is regulated by Lake Tahoe; Donner, Martis Creek, and Independence Lakes; and Prosser Creek, Stampede, and Boca Reservoirs.

River flow has been measured continually from September 1899 to the present. The minimum mean daily flow of 37 cfs occurred on September 15, 1933; the maximum mean daily flow of 13,400 cfs occurred on December 23, 1955. The maximum instantaneous flow of 17,500 occurred on November 21, 1950. The average annual runoff is 561,800 acre feet. Table 1 shows the mean monthly flow rates, mean monthly runoff, and the distribution of annual runoff.

Table 1. Mean Monthly Flow Rates, Mean Monthly Runoff, and the Distribution of Annual Runoff at the Farad Gaging Station

	Mean Monthly Flow (cfs)	Mean Monthly Runoff (af)	Distribution of Annual Runoff (percent)
October	384	24,719	4.4
November	422	25,843	4.6
December	539	31,461	5.6
January	605	33,146	5.9
February	669	35,393	6.3
March	811	49,438	8.8
April	1,286	77,528	13.8
May	1,748	106,742	19.0
June	1,286	76,405	13.6
July	662	41,573	7.4
August	512	32,023	5.7
September	466	<u>28,090</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Total		561,800	100.0

2.3 Soils

Soils in the project area were mapped and described by the USFS as part of the Tahoe National Forest soil survey (U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Soil Conservation Service). The survey indicates that soils of the Kyburz and Aldi series occupy the majority of affected area. The soils of these series are shallow, well drained, and typically consist of a thin layer of loam or gravelly loam topsoil and less than 20 inches of clay loam or cobbly loam subsoil underlain by slightly weathered volcanic bedrock.

Field surveys conducted by Jones & Stokes and Black Eagle revealed that the types of soil parent materials (i.e., geologic formations) present in the affected area differ considerably from those described in the soil survey, and that native soils in the affected area have been substantially altered by erosion, mass movements, and human activities such as road construction, road maintenance, and the placement of uncontrolled fill. Therefore, the soil descriptions provided by Tahoe National Forest soil survey do not accurately describe soil conditions in most of the project area and, at best, approximately describe soil conditions in certain undisturbed localities.

Based on the findings of the field surveys and geologic investigations conducted by Jones & Stokes and Black Eagle, soils in the affected area were determined to consist of a mixture of native soils, fill materials, and rockfall debris of varying size and composition. These soils most likely are members of hydrologic soil group B. Soils in hydrologic soil group B have slow to moderate rates of runoff and low to medium infiltration rates.

2.4 Water Quality

According to the State Water Resource Control Board's (SWRCB's) most recent 303d list, the Truckee River is considered impaired by the processes of accelerated sedimentation and siltation (State Water Resources Control Board 1999). D. B. Simons and Associates (1999) estimated suspended sediment concentrations during low flows to be approximately 100 mg/L.

2.5 Summary of Current Erosion in the Project Area

The existing erosion hazard in the affected area ranges from slight to very severe. The erosion hazard is greatest on the very steep and poorly vegetated slope that adjoins the construction area on river left, and on the short embankment between the construction area and I-80. The erosion hazard is considerably less on the coarse River Outwash deposits that form the banks of the Truckee River, although this material may be subject to dry ravelling. Additional detail on geology and soils can be found in the EIR. Uncontrolled runoff from the

westbound lane of I-80 and the Floriston Bridge at Floriston have created small gullies approximately 6 to 8 inches deep along the bank on river right.

3.0 Proposed Project

3.1 Project Description

The specific project elements are described below and include an adjustable crest diversion structure and boat/debris chute, an intake structure, a diversion conduit, roughened channels, fine-plate fish screen and return, an access road and portage, and slope stabilization.

3.1.1 Adjustable Crest Diversion Structure and Boat/Debris Chute

The proposed diversion structure consists of a concrete trapezoidal channel that is approximately 5 feet high and 35 feet wide with 1.5:1 side slopes. The adjustable crest dam will be constructed of a rubber fabric that will inflate or deflate with either air or water pressure. When the Truckee River flows are 900 cfs or less, the fabric will be elevated to create a pool of water sufficient to divert water into the intake structure. When the fabric is down, or not fully elevated, the boat/debris chute will convey water and provide downstream passage for boats, debris, and sediment through the dam.

The trapezoidal channel is designed with a smooth concrete bottom and will serve as a boat/debris chute. The channel bottom will be excavated approximately 5 feet to install the entire diversion structure, and large grouted core rock will be installed under the diversion structure and boat/debris chute.

3.1.2 Intake Structure

On river left, an intake structure will be constructed to convey water to the diversion conduit. The intake structure will be a box structure that will allow the diversion of water into a box conduit. The intake structure is designed to be approximately 75 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 15 feet tall. The structure will include a screened intake rack that will be oriented parallel to the river flow, with louvers to control water entering the intake and three air vents. The screened intake rack will be oriented at approximately 50 degrees to the river bottom and will be approximately 10 feet tall and 70 feet long with a screen opening that ranges in size between 4 inches by 2 feet to 4 feet; the exact design will be finalized prior to issuance of final permits. The openings to the intake rack will be aligned parallel to the river flow. The intake structure will be operated to ensure the even intake of water and water pressure across the intake screen. Approach velocities in the vicinity of the intake structure will be less than 2-4 feet per second to minimize clogging of debris or entrapment of boats, and the

intake rack will be designed so that it could be removed for maintenance. The louvers will be designed to regulate where water enters, and the air vents will relieve pressure on the structure when the intake is full. The intake structure will be excavated into the bedrock, which will require blasting.

3.1.3 Diversion Conduit

After passing through the intake structure, water will enter a diversion conduit. The proposed diversion conduit will have internal dimensions of 10 feet by 10 feet and will extend approximately 680 feet from the intake structure to the sediment detention channel. The diversion conduit will be constructed at the toe of the existing slope on river left. Like the intake structure, the conduit will be founded on bedrock or on piles drilled to bedrock. The toe of the slope will be reinforced with a rock-bolted wall, and concrete fill will be placed between the reinforced wall and the diversion conduit. Grouted boulders and large boulders removed during excavation will be placed on the right side of the conduit facing the river. Portions of the side of the conduit will be exposed along its entire length, and the top will be used for maintenance access. A control gate will be located inside the conduit to regulate the flow in the diversion conduit. Removable stop-logs will also be integrated into the structure at the upstream end of the conduit near the intake structure to further regulate flows and allow maintenance inside the conduit.

3.1.4 Roughened Channels

On river right and integrated into the diversion structure, roughened channels will be constructed for fish to migrate upstream. A roughened channel is a manmade riverbed channel that mimics the natural channel. A multitude of fish passage pathways exists in roughened channels. No one exact route exists except at minimum flows, and water flow will provide a wide range of passage opportunities for the fish. Water will flow between, over and around the many “roughness elements,” rocks and boulders, planned for placement. The riverbed is stabilized to maintain the desired shape and geometry so that hydraulic conditions meet the fish passage criteria through a range of flows. A flow range for fish passage was established from 50 cfs up to 6,000 cfs measured at the Farad gage. The 50 cfs river flow was analyzed to provide target fish species a passage pathway during historic minimum flows. When the flows are high, fish passage pathways exist along the banks of the river, as they naturally will occur.

The roughened channels will consist of boulders ranging in size from 2 to 6 feet that are placed, secured, cemented, and/or grouted into the channel bottom on river right, upstream of the diversion structure and boat chute. The slope will be held at approximately 5% to ensure fish passage over various river stages. The roughened channels include a low-flow area and a high-flow area. The low-flow area is adjacent to the boat chute, and the high-flow area is upstream on river right. The low-flow area will be operational at flows of 50 cfs. The low-flow area will become inundated at flows greater than 1,500 cfs, and the high-flow passage area will become available. The high-flow area will be operational at

flows greater than 800 cfs. The length of the low-flow roughened channel is approximately 75 feet, and the length of the high-flow roughened channel is approximately 100 feet, a range similar to most fish ladders.

3.1.5 Fine Plate Fish Screen and Return

A fine plate fish screen will be constructed in at the end of the sediment detention channel before the head of the flume. A large fine plate fish screen will prevent any juvenile and adult from entering the flume. A stainless-steel vertical plate wedge wire screen will bisect and run the length of the settling pond. The settling pond will include a 24-inch or larger high-density polyethylene smooth wall pipe to return juveniles back to the river. The fine plate fish screen will be designed to be self-cleaning. The final screen-and-return design is subject to approval by USFWS.

3.1.6 Sediment Detention Channel

The sediment detention channel is an existing dirt channel that provides an opportunity to capture suspended sediment before water is conveyed down the flume. The sediment detention channel will be reconstructed at or slightly below existing grade in several areas. Concrete walls and an overflow and drain system will be added downstream of the terminus of the diversion conduit on the side of the channel adjacent to the river; vehicle access and a catwalk across the channel will also be provided in this area. Concrete walls will also be constructed for approximately 300 feet before the intake to provide foundations on which to anchor the fish screen.

3.1.7 Access Road and Portage

An access road will be constructed on river left from the cul-de-sac near the westbound I-80 Floriston exit to the top of the intake structure. This road will be closed to the public and accessed for maintenance activities associated with the diversion structure.

Caltrans has indicated that it will provide an unfinished path on river right under I-80 at the upstream end of the project. The applicant will finish the path and make it a usable portage trail by placing and compacting small rock on the trail. This road normally will be closed to public vehicles, but, at Caltrans' discretion, will be opened to the public. The road will serve as a portage trail to provide boaters an opportunity to avoid the boat chute or scout the drop before deciding to boat the chute. The portage trail begins at an eddy under I-80. Signs will be posted warning boaters of the diversion and boat/debris chute.

3.1.8 Slope Stabilization

A mechanically stabilized earthwall (MSE) and soil nail wall is planned for river right between the I-80 embankment and the portage trail and for river left above

the new access road and the diversion conduit. MSEs are composed of a mortared rock face and welded wire fabric that is used to stabilize earthen sideslopes and to prevent mass movement. Soil nail walls are composed of 15 to 20 – foot long anchors that extend into the competent substrate to provide structural support to a slope. The MSE and soil nail wall on river right is needed to provide an adequate area for construction dewatering, fish passage and drop structure construction, and to provide maintenance and portage access around the site. The base of the wall will be covered with armored fill after construction of the drop structure is completed. The upper part of the wall, which will be located immediately uphill of the maintenance access and portage trail, will remain exposed.

The MSE and soil nail wall on river left is needed to stabilize the slope for construction and for long-term slope stability. The base of the wall will be flush with the top of the diversion conduit near the intake structure, gradually becoming wider, then flush again with the diversion conduit; it will extend approximately 120 feet downstream toward the sediment detention channel, and at its widest point will be approximately 10-feet above the diversion conduit. Rock netting will also be placed on the nearly vertical rock slope between Old Highway 40 and the intake structure. The soil nail wall was prescribed by a registered geotechnical engineer (Black Eagle 2000).

A rock catchment fence will also be erected along Old Highway 40 to stop any rocks falling from Forest Service land onto the project site. No soil stabilization work is proposed for the left canyon wall uphill from Old Highway 40 that is on Forest Service property. To further ensure slope stability between Old Highway 40 and the Truckee River, the project applicant will improve the existing drainage system from Old Highway 40 by constructing a drainage ditch on the western side of Old Highway 40, and regrading Old Highway 40 with a 1% side slope toward the ditch. An existing corrugated metal pipe culvert will be cleared of debris, ensuring drainage via the pipe rather than over Old Highway 40 onto the slope below.

3.1.9 Construction Equipment, Access, and Staging

Standard construction equipment will be used for this project, including backhoes, excavators, dumptrucks, concrete trucks, watering trucks, Baker™ Tanks, drill rigs, and pile drivers. Specific equipment will be at the discretion of the contractor selected to build the facility.

Construction access and staging will predominately take place on the left bank of the Truckee River at the former diversion location. Construction vehicles carrying supplies and materials for the project will access the construction area via historic Old Highway 40 by exiting at Floriston or Farad. The construction area will also be accessed on river left just above the proposed diversion facility.

Some construction access and staging will also take place on the right bank of the Truckee River; however, access on river right is much more limited because of

its proximity to I-80 and because Caltrans is planning on replacing the I-80 Floriston bridge in 2001 and 2002. During Caltrans' construction, access off the westbound lane of I-80 will be closed and access under the I-80 Floriston bridge will likely be blocked.

Preparatory actions, such as delivery of equipment and supplies, will be implemented during the rainy season. Equipment and supplies will not be staged within the floodplain until the risk of seasonal flooding has passed. Whenever possible, equipment will be staged immediately before commencement of construction.

Because of the potential for simultaneous construction periods and Caltrans' traffic safety concerns regarding construction ingress and egress off the shoulder of I-80, a temporary prefabricated bridge (i.e., Bailey bridge) or equivalent structure will be installed to provide equipment access from the right bank to the left bank. It will span approximately 160 feet and carry construction equipment, personnel, and dewatering lines across the river. If Caltrans is not involved in replacing the Floriston bridge at the time, then a majority of access will be under the I-80 bridge and with some limited access of I-80's westbound lane.

3.2 Construction Sequence

First, the sediment detention channel will be reconstructed. The concrete and foundations for the fish screen will be installed, minus the screens, as will the overflow area and the catwalk structure.

Second, the conduit on river left will be constructed starting on the north end heading south (up river). Construction of the conduit will continue upriver, until the flow needs to be diverted from the left bank, then construction on the remainder of the conduit will be delayed until the temporary bridge and diversion are installed. Concurrently with both this and the first step, the access road near I-80 at the upstream end of the site will be constructed on river left.

Third, the temporary bridge will be installed. The temporary bridge will cross the river at the site of the old diversion structure, and will utilize the conduit as one footing and another footing will be constructed on river right. The bridge will remain in place during construction years and will be located above the 100-year flood elevation.

Fourth, the temporary diversion channel will be installed. The temporary diversion channel will be built on river right between the diversion and I-80, outside of portion of the river containing flowing water, by cutting the right bank and installing the MSE wall. The temporary channel will be constructed of grouted boulders, concrete, and rocks, and will accommodate river flows up to 2,000 cfs. It will also provide the structural foundation for construction of the high flow roughened channel. Construction will occur between May and October

15. During this period, hydrologic data indicate that flows will not exceed 2,000 cfs.

Fifth, the construction contractor will prepare for dewatering activities by placing trench boxes on river right and Baker™ Tanks on river right and left.

Sixth, upon completion of the temporary channel and during the first available low-flow period, a temporary barrier will be placed across the river. The barrier will consist of k-rail, gravel bags, or other suitable materials to divert the river through the temporary channel. The river will be diverted to begin construction of the diversion and resume work on the diversion conduit. A dewatering system will be employed to keep the construction site dry and to detain any water that could contain sediment. As work on the diversion conduit proceeds upriver, the trench boxes will be removed.

Seventh, the construction contractor will stabilize the left bank slope and prepare for construction of the diversion and intake structure. A rock foundation will be grouted into the dry riverbed below the temporary diversion and upstream of the permanent dam site. This foundation will be used to support a cofferdam needed later in the construction process. If constructed over two years, following completion of this foundation, equipment will be removed, the temporary channel blocked, and the site secured for winter flows. Further in-stream construction will wait until the next suitable low-flow season.

Eighth, the construction contractor will complete construction on the diversion, the intake structure, and the diversion conduit. If conducted over two seasons, as soon as appropriate low-flow conditions occur, a cofferdam will be placed on the previously constructed foundation. This diversion structure will consist of rock-filled containers or similar modular blocks that can be lowered into the riverbed with a crane, resulting in minimal disturbance. The temporary channel will be reopened, and the river flow will again be diverted around the site of the permanent diversion. The dewatering system will again be installed to keep the construction site dry. Temporary barriers and reinforced silt fencing will be installed to prevent inadvertent sediment loss downstream from the project site. Baker™ Tanks will be the primary sediment control device for the dewatering operation. As needed, the sediment detention channel canal may be used as a settling basin for treated water before it is discharged back into the river. Construction vehicles will operate within the dewatered reach of the riverbed, and the intake structure will be grouted into bedrock and permanently anchored to the riverbed. The boat/debris chute and roughened channel will be constructed, a portage and maintenance road will be installed to accommodate those recreational boaters desiring to walk around the diversion, and the diversion conduit will be completed. The fish screen and the fish return will also be installed.

Ninth, construction contractors will restore the construction site. The riverbed adjacent to the diversion conduit will be restored and partially covered with suitable rock, gravel, and boulders. The temporary diversion will be lifted from

the river and the temporary channel will be closed, refilled, and restored. The project includes a revegetation and soil stabilization program along the banks of the river. Signs will be posted warning boaters of the diversion.

The existing radial gate intake structure and concrete wall on river left will be removed during the second phase of project construction. The existing dam remnant in the river is of particular interest to boaters because it creates a surfing hydraulic (“play wave”). This structure will not be removed, and existing flow patterns downstream of the diversion will be maintained as much as possible to ensure the surfing hydraulic will continue to operate as it has since the flood.

4.0 Runoff and Instream Flow Control Measures

Diverting runoff and instream flow is a fundamental part of the overall erosion and sediment control strategy for the project. Uncontrolled runoff and high instream flows have the potential to scour disturbed areas and discharge sediment into the Truckee River. The following sections describe the proposed runoff and instream flow control measures for the project site. The runoff and instream flow control measures are shown on figure 2.

4.1 Runoff Control Measures

A majority of the disturbance in upland areas will be located on river left along the Truckee River. In order to ensure future water runoff entering the site from up slopes west of Old Highway 40, a drainage ditch will be constructed on the west side of Old Highway 40 and the road will be graded with a 1% slope toward the ditch. An existing corrugated metal pipe culvert will be cleared of debris, ensuring drainage via the pipe rather than over Old Highway 40 onto the slope below.

4.2 Instream Flow Control

A temporary coffer dam and diversion channel will be constructed on river-right to divert river water quay from the instream work area. The temporary diversion channel will be built on river right between the diversion and I-80.

The temporary channel will be constructed of grouted boulders, concrete, and rocks, and will accommodate river flows up to 2,000 cfs. It will also provide the structural foundation for construction of the high flow roughened channel. The river will also be controlled downstream of the temporary channel by trench boxes for a distance of approximately 450 feet.

5.0 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

To prevent accelerated erosion and sedimentation during and after construction, temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs will be used. Temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs include straw roll sediment barriers, temporary diversions, protection of soil stockpiles, stabilized construction entrance/exits and fugitive dust control. Permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs include MSE walls, topsoil spreading and mulching, and permanent planting and seeding. The following sections describe the measures proposed for the project during and after construction. Because the project does not involve the addition of significant amounts of impervious surfaces to the watershed, drainage control structures are not proposed. Erosion and sediment control measures are shown on figure 2.

5.1 Construction Phase

To prevent accelerated erosion in upland areas and sedimentation during construction, the following BMPs are proposed.

5.1.1 Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit

A stabilized construction entrance/exit will be used to prevent off-site tracking of sediment. The entrance/exit will be made of clean aggregate.

5.1.2 Sediment Barriers

Sediment barriers will be used to intercept and retain small amounts of sediment carried from disturbed areas, preventing the sediment from leaving the construction site. Two types of sediment barriers are proposed for the project; reinforced silt fence and straw rolls. Reinforced silt fence will be used along the banks of the Truckee River as shown on the project plans. The fence will be removed once all upslope areas are stabilized. The straw rolls typically will be installed around the perimeter of the staging areas. The straw rolls and stakes will be left in place to decompose.

5.1.3 Baker Tanks

A total of 6 Baker™ Tanks are proposed to contain water pumped from the temporary diversion channel during construction. The tanks will be sized to detain the expected sediment concentrations (i.e., 100 mg/L) during baseflow conditions. The capacity of the Baker™ Tanks is not expected to be exceeded

for river flows up to 2,000 cfs. Water will be released to the river from the Baker™ Tanks.

5.1.4 Sediment Detention Channel

The sediment detention channel will be designed to accept water from runoff from the disturbed site on river-left and water from the dewatering sump pumps that exceed the capacity of the Baker™ Tanks. The sediment detention channel feeds into the flume and the flume contains sediment traps that will serve to capture sediment that exceeds the capacity of the Baker™ Tanks during floodflow conditions. Post-construction, the sediment traps will be emptied onto the ground using the existing flaps on the flume.

5.1.5 Protection of Temporary Soil Stockpiles

Although the project will have a balance cut and fill, temporary soil stockpiles will need to be protected. Any soil stockpiled next to trenches that would be subject to water erosion will either be located on the upslope side of the trench, protected using straw roll sediment barriers or covered with plastic, as appropriate. If the soil is subject to wind erosion, the stockpiled material should be lightly sprinkled with water at a rate of 1/8 gallon per square yard (gal/yd²) to prevent entrainment by wind.

5.1.6 Fugitive Dust Control

To prevent dust from being entrained into the atmosphere during construction, all soil-moving activities will be ceased if wind gusts exceed 25 mph. All construction equipment will be cleaned regularly and kept properly tuned to minimize the amount of dust emitted into the air. Equipment washing locations will be established on vegetated areas outside of the floodplain of the Truckee River. Measures will be taken to prevent ponding and runoff of washwater. A water truck will be used to control dust generated during construction *as required*. Watering will be performed at active construction areas *as necessary* to prevent fugitive dust emissions. Water will be applied at a rate of 1/8 gal/yd² *as required*. The contractor will be directed to avoid excessive application, thereby minimizing the potential for runoff.

5.1.7 Concrete Management

Every effort will be made to mix concrete off-site. If this is not possible, a concrete washout facility will be constructed outside the 100-year floodplain to minimize discharge of concrete and cement-related mortars from the construction site. The facility will consist of a pit surrounded by an earthen dike. The dike

will be covered by a plastic tarp and staked. When possible, washout from cement mixers will be recycled by pumping it back in the mixers. Any excess water will be allowed to percolate through the bottom of the pit. Settled, hardened concrete will be hauled off-site and disposed of in an approved disposal facility. The construction supervisor will monitor all washout operations.

Concrete dust and concrete drill waste will be minimized by using water or manual techniques (i.e., sweeping or vaccuming) to reduce airborne concrete dust and minimize potential contact of these materials with the Truckee River. The site of the diversion structure and the roughened channels will be made as clean as possible before returning flows to the main channel.

5.2 Post-Construction Phase

After project construction, all disturbed areas will be *restored to near original contours and conditions* except for facilities and restoration design. Project-related activities will not adversely affect flood conveyance. The following sections describe the erosion and sediment control measures that will be used to prevent accelerated erosion and sedimentation after construction is finished.

5.2.1 Structure Design

The diversion structure was sited to take advantage of an existing pool, minimize the change in river gradient for boaters and fish, and allow for the efficient passage of sediment. Physical modeling of the structure verified that sediment does and will pass over the structure (Sierra Pacific Power Company, 2001). Additionally, by siting the structure at this location, the downstream channel provides increased channel conveyance capacity.

5.2.2 MSE Walls

A MSE and soil nail wall is planned for river right between the I-80 embankment and the portage trail and for river left above the new access road and the diversion conduit. MSE is composed of a mortared rock face and welded wire fabric that is used to stabilize earthen sideslopes and prevent mass movement. Soil nail walls are composed of 15 to 20 – foot long anchors that extend into the underlying competent substrate of an area and provide structural support to a slope. The MSE and soil nail wall on river right is needed to provide an adequate area for construction dewatering, fish passage and drop structure construction, and to provide maintenance and portage access around the site. The base of the wall will be covered with armored fill after construction of the drop structure is completed. The upper part of the wall, which will be located immediately uphill of the maintenance access and portage trail, will remain exposed.

The MSE and soil nail wall on river left is needed to stabilize the slope for construction and for long-term slope stability. The base of the wall will be flush with the top of the diversion conduit near the intake structure, gradually becoming taller, then flush again with the diversion conduit; it will extend approximately 120 feet downstream toward the sediment detention channel, and at its tallest point will be approximately 10 feet above the diversion conduit. Rock netting will also be placed on the nearly vertical rock slope between Old Highway 40 and the intake structure. The river left disturbed slope between Old Highway 40 and the project is currently a source of significant concentrations of sediment. These stabilization measures will considerably reduce the amount of sediment entering the Truckee River.

5.2.3 Revegetation

Revegetation measures stabilize exposed soil and prevent erosion from rain and sheet flow. Revegetation plantings are anticipated to greatly exceed vegetation lost due to project construction, and will achieve a minimum of 1:1 replacement for non-wetland vegetation and 1.5:1 for wetland vegetation. Revegetation measures are described in the report entitled "Restoration Design Recommendations for the Farad Diversion Replacement Project on the Truckee River" prepared by Jones & Stokes.

6.0 Monitoring and Maintenance

Monitoring stations will be established upstream and downstream of the proposed disturbance areas. The upstream location will be used to establish baseline suspended sediment concentrations. The downstream sampling site will be between 30 and 300 feet downstream of the downstream-most portion of disturbance depending on the most suitable area to sample and ensure worker safety. Upstream baseline and downstream samples will be taken concurrently during storm events that produce at least 0.5 inches of rainfall. Downstream suspended sediment concentrations will be kept within *10 percent* of baseline concentrations. Baseline concentrations will be established prior to construction and after storm events, but are anticipated to be 100 mg/l (D. B. Simons and Associates, 1999) or greater due to fires in 2001. The turbidity shall not be raised above 3 Neophelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) mean of monthly means.

Inspections of site conditions and the BMPs will be conducted prior to anticipated storm events and once each 24-hour period during extended storm events to identify areas that may contribute to sediment discharge; corrective actions will be made as required. Equipment, materials, and workers must be available for rapid response to BMP failures and emergencies.

Significant amounts of sediment that leave the site will be cleaned up within 24 hours of their deposition and either placed back onto the site and stabilized or properly disposed of.

Inspection reports will be completed after each inspection and included in the project file. The inspection reports will identify any incidents of noncompliance. Copies of the report forms to be completed by the inspector are provided in attachment C and will be photocopied and used as needed for individual inspections. If inspection results indicate a need for revisions to the plan, the plan will be revised and implemented, as appropriate, within 14 calendar days after the inspection.

During inspection, the construction inspector will complete the inspection forms. Ineffective erosion and sediment control measures will be repaired, replaced, or changed as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours after they are identified. Sediment will be removed from the straw roll sediment barriers if it reaches one-third the height of the barrier. The construction inspector will immediately recommend the implementation of additional measures in any area deemed in need of protection. All removed sediments will be properly stabilized on-site or disposed of at a suitable offsite location. LRWQCB requires that all post-construction BMPs be in place before October 15 of a given year.

Following completion of construction and stabilization activities, the *construction inspector* will conduct periodic site reviews to ensure that vegetation is reestablishing. If vegetation cover is inadequate, special steps to correct problems will be implemented, such as seeding or the use of additional mulching and erosion control blankets.

7.0 Spill Prevention and Control

Properly managing hazardous and toxic substances and petroleum products in the project site will greatly reduce the potential for stormwater pollution by these substances. Good housekeeping practices, along with proper use and storage of these substances, form the basis of proper management of potentially harmful substances.

The proper use of materials and equipment, along with general common sense, greatly reduce the potential for contaminating stormwater runoff. Following is a list of good housekeeping practices to be implemented during project construction.

- Storage of hazardous materials, chemicals, fuels, and oils and fueling of construction equipment will not take place within 200 feet of any drainage, wetland, spring, or other water feature.
- An effort will be made to store only enough product necessary to complete the job.

- Materials stored on-site will be stored in their appropriate containers on a previously disturbed or paved level site and covered.
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Whenever possible, the entire product will be used before its container is discarded.
- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal of a product will be followed.
- If surplus product must be disposed of, the manufacturer's or the local and state recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

Because of the chemical composition of certain products, specific handling and storage procedures are required to promote the safety of handlers and prevent releases of the product to soil and receiving waters. Care will be taken to follow all directions and warnings for products used on the site. All pertinent information can be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each product. The MSDSs will be kept for each product container. Several product-specific practices are listed in the following sections.

On-site vehicles will be monitored for fluid leaks and will receive regular maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled. If possible, the containers will be stored in a covered truck or trailer that provides secondary containment for the products.

Bulk storage tanks having a capacity of more than 55 gallons will have secondary containment. Containment can be provided by a prefabricated temporary containment mat, a temporary earthen berm, or other measure. After each rainfall event, the contents of any secondary containment areas will be inspected by the contractor. If no sheen is visible on the collected water, the water can be pumped onto the ground in a manner that does not cause runoff or scouring. If a sheen is present, it will be cleaned up before discharge of the water.

Bulk fuel or lubricating oil dispensers will have a valve that must be held open to allow the flow of fuel. During fueling operations, the contractor will have personnel present to detect and contain spills.

In addition to the material management practices discussed above, the following spill control and cleanup practices will prevent stormwater pollution.

- Spills will be contained and cleaned up immediately upon discovery.
- Manufacturer's methods for spill cleanup of a material will be followed as described on the MSDSs.

- Materials and equipment needed for cleanup will be kept readily available on-site, either at an equipment storage area or on the contractor's trucks. Equipment to be kept on-site will include—but not be limited to—brooms, dust pans, shovels, granular absorbents, sand, sawdust, absorbent pads and booms, plastic and metal trash containers, gloves, and goggles.
- Spill kits, tarps, and at least 100 feet worth of straw rolls will be kept on site.
- Construction personnel will be made aware of cleanup procedures, the location of spill cleanup equipment, and proper disposal procedures.
- Toxic, hazardous, or petroleum product spills will be reported to the appropriate federal, state, and local agencies as regulations require.
- Spills will be documented and a record of the spills will be kept in attachment D.
- If a spill occurs that is reportable to the federal, state, or local agencies, the contractor will be responsible for the reports.

The federal reportable spill quantity for petroleum products, as defined in 40 CFR 110, is any oil spill that 1) violates applicable water quality standards, 2) causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the water surface or adjoining shoreline, or 3) causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines.

The federal reportable spill quantities for hazardous materials are listed in 40 CFR, Part 302.4 in the table entitled List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (attachment D). Ethylene glycol (antifreeze) should be included in this list and has a reportable quantity of 1 pound. A procedure for determining a reportable spill is also included in attachment D.

If a spill is reportable, the contractor's superintendent will notify Sierra Pacific's environmental coordinator at 775/834-3528, as well as the following authorities:

- federal – National Response Center: 800/424-8802
- state – EPA Region 9 Emergency Response Center: 415/744-2923
- local – Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board: 530/542-5400

A written description of reportable releases must be submitted to the LRWQCB. This submittal must include a description of the release, including the type of material and an estimate of the amount spilled, the date of the release, an explanation of why the spill occurred, and a description of the steps taken to prevent and control future releases. The releases will be documented on the form in attachment C.

All waste material will be collected and stored in a secure container and removed from the project site. The waste container will be inspected regularly, and the contents will be discarded properly by the contractor. No waste oil or other

petroleum-based products will be disposed of on-site (e.g., buried, poured), but will be removed off-site for proper disposal. Litter generated by the construction crew will be picked up and properly discarded on a daily basis.

All sanitary wastes will be collected from portable units as required and properly disposed of off-site.

8.0 References

- Black Eagle Consulting, Inc. 2000. *Geotechnical design report: Farad diversion project, Floristan, Nevada County, California*. Reno, NV. Prepared for Sierra Pacific Power Company.
- D. B. Simons & Associates, Inc. 1999. Sediment control for the Truckee River during construction of the temporary and permanent diversions, Farad, California.
- Sierra Pacific Power Company, 2001. Physical modeling report for the Farad diversion restoration. Reno, NV. Prepared by McLaughlin Water Engineers Ltd., Chinook Engineering, John Anderson (Architect).
- State Water Resources Control Board. 1999. 303d listed water bodies for sedimentation, in Waste discharge requirements (WDR) for discharges of storm water runoff associated with construction activity. (Order 99-08-DWQ.)
- U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Soil Conservation Service. 1986. Soil survey of the Tahoe National Forest area, California. Interim Report. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington D.C.

Attachment A
Form 200 Application

INTRODUCTION

This application package constitutes a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260. Section 13260 states that persons discharging or proposing to discharge waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, shall file a ROWD containing information which may be required by the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

This package is to be used to start the application process for all waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits* issued by a RWQCB except:

- a) Those landfill facilities that must use a joint Solid Waste Facility Permit Application Form, California Integrated Waste Management Board Form E-1-77; and
- b) General WDRs or general NPDES permits that use a Notice of Intent to comply or specify the use of an alternative application form designed for that permit.

This application package contains:

1. Application/General Information Form for WDRs and NPDES Permits [Form 200 (10/97)].
2. Application/General Information Instructions.

Instructions

Instructions are provided to assist you with completion of the application. If you are unable to find the answers to your questions or need assistance with the completion of the application package, please contact your RWQCB representative. *The RWQCBs strongly recommend that you make initial telephone or personal contact with RWQCB regulatory staff to discuss a proposed new discharge before submitting your application.* The RWQCB representative will be able to answer procedural and annual fee related questions that you may have. (See map and telephone numbers inside of application cover.)

All dischargers regulated under WDRs and NPDES permits must pay an annual fee, except dairies, which pay a filing fee only. The RWQCB will notify you of your annual fee based on an evaluation of your proposed discharge. Please do NOT submit a check for your first annual fee or filing fee until requested to do so by a RWQCB representative. Dischargers applying for reissuance (renewal) of an existing NPDES permit or update of an existing WDR will be billed through the annual fee billing system and are therefore requested NOT to submit a check with their application. Checks should be made payable to the State Water Resources Control Board.

Additional Information Requirements

A RWQCB representative will notify you within 30 days of receipt of the application form and any supplemental documents whether your application is complete. If your application is incomplete, the RWQCB representative will send you a detailed list of discharge specific information necessary to complete the application process. The completion date of your application is normally the date when all required information, including the correct fee, is received by the RWQCB.

*** NPDES PERMITS:** If you are applying for a permit to discharge to surface water, you will need an NPDES permit which is issued under both State and Federal law and may be required to complete one or more of the following Federal NPDES permit application forms: Short Form A, Standard Form A, Forms 1, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, and 2F. These forms may be obtained at a RWQCB office or can be ordered from the National Center for Environmental Publications and Information at (513) 891-6561.



State of California
Regional Water Quality Control Board
**APPLICATION/REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE
GENERAL INFORMATION FORM FOR
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS OR NPDES PERMIT**



INSTRUCTIONS
**FOR COMPLETING THE APPLICATION/REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE
GENERAL INFORMATION FORM FOR:
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS/NPDES PERMIT**

If you have any questions on the completion of any part of the application, please contact your RWQCB representative. A map of RWQCB locations, addresses, and telephone numbers is located on the reverse side of the application cover.

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

You must provide the factual information listed below for ALL owners, operators, and locations and, where appropriate, for ALL general partners and lease holders.

A. FACILITY:

Legal name, physical address including the county, person to contact, and phone number at the facility.
(**NO P.O. Box numbers!** If no address exists, use street and nearest cross street.)

B. FACILITY OWNER:

Legal owner, address, person to contact, and phone number. Also include the owner's Federal Tax Identification Number.

OWNER TYPE:

Check the appropriate Owner Type. The legal owner will be named in the WDRs/NPDES permit.

C. FACILITY OPERATOR (The agency or business, not the person):

If applicable, the name, address, person to contact, and telephone number for the facility operator. Check the appropriate Operator Type. If identical to B. above, enter "same as owner".

D. OWNER OF THE LAND:

Legal owner of the land(s) where the facility is located, address, person to contact, and phone number. Check the appropriate Owner Type. If identical to B. above, enter "same as owner".

E. ADDRESS WHERE LEGAL NOTICE MAY BE SERVED:

Address where legal notice may be served, person to contact, and phone number. If identical to B. above, enter "same as owner".

F. BILLING ADDRESS

Address where annual fee invoices should be sent, person to contact, and phone number. If identical to B. above, enter "same as owner".



State of California
Regional Water Quality Control Board

**APPLICATION/REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE
GENERAL INFORMATION FORM FOR
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS OR NPDES PERMIT**

**II. TYPE OF DISCHARGE**

Check the appropriate box to describe whether the waste will be discharged to: A. Land, or B. Surface Water.

Check the appropriate box(es) which best describe the activities at your facility.

Hazardous Waste - If you check the Hazardous Waste box, STOP and contact a representative of the RWQCB for further instructions.

Landfills - A separate form, APPLICATION FOR SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT/WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS, California Integrated Waste Management Board Form E-1-77, may be required. Contact a RWQCB representative to help determine the appropriate form for your discharge.

III. LOCATION OF THE FACILITY

1. Enter the Assessor's Parcel Number(s) (APN), which is located on the property tax bill. The number can also be obtained from the County Assessor's Office. Indicate the APN for both the facility and the discharge point.
2. Enter the Latitude of the entrance to the proposed/existing facility and of the discharge point. Latitude and longitude information can be obtained from a U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle topographic map. Other maps may also contain this information.
3. Enter the Longitude of the entrance to the proposed/existing facility and of the discharge point.

IV. REASON FOR FILING**NEW DISCHARGE OR FACILITY:**

A discharge or facility that is proposed but does not now exist, or that does not yet have WDRs or an NPDES permit.

CHANGE IN DESIGN OR OPERATION:

A material change in design or operation from existing discharge requirements. Final determination of whether the reported change is material will be made by the RWQCB.

CHANGE IN QUANTITY/TYPE OF DISCHARGE:

A material change in characteristics of the waste from existing discharge requirements. Final determination of whether the reported change would have a significant effect will be made by the RWQCB.

CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP/OPERATOR:

Change of legal owner of the facility. Complete Parts I, III, and IV only and contact the RWQCB to determine if additional information is required.

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS UPDATE OR NPDES PERMIT REISSUANCE:

WDRs must be updated periodically to reflect changing technology standards and conditions. A new application is required to reissue an NPDES permit which has expired.

OTHER:

If there is a reason other than the ones listed, please describe the reason on the space provided. (If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet.)



**APPLICATION/REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE
GENERAL INFORMATION FORM FOR
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS OR NPDES PERMIT**

**V. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)**

It should be emphasized that communication with the appropriate RWQCB staff is vital before starting the CEQA documentation, and is recommended before completing this application. There are Basin Plan issues which may complicate the CEQA effort, and RWQCB staff may be able to help in providing the needed information to complete the CEQA documentation.

Name the Lead Agency responsible for completion of CEQA requirements for the project, i.e., completion and certification of CEQA documentation.

Check YES or NO. Has a public agency determined that the proposed project is exempt from CEQA? If the answer is YES, state the basis for the exemption and the name of the agency supplying the exemption on the space provided. (Remember that, if extra space is needed, use an extra sheet of paper, but be sure to indicate the attached sheet under Section VII. Other.)

Check YES or NO. Has the "Notice of Determination" been filed under CEQA? If YES, give the date the notice was filed and enclose a copy of the Notice of Determination and the Initial Study, Environmental Impact Report, or Negative Declaration. If NO, check the box of the expected type of CEQA document for this project, and include the expected date of completion using the timelines given under CEQA. The date of completion should be taken as the date that the Notice of Determination will be submitted. (If not known, write "Unknown")

VI. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

To be approved, your application MUST include a COMPLETE characterization of the discharge. If the characterization is found to be incomplete, RWQCB staff will contact you and request that additional specific information be submitted.

This application MUST be accompanied by a site map. A USGS 7.5' Quadrangle map or a street map, if more appropriate, is sufficient for most applications.

VII. OTHER

If any of the answers on your application form need further explanation, attach a separate sheet. Please list any attachments with the titles and dates on the space provided.

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Certification by the owner of the facility or the operator of the facility, if the operator is different from the owner, is required. The appropriate person must sign the application form.

Acceptable signatures are:

1. **for a corporation**, a principal executive officer of at least the level of senior vice-president;
2. **for a partnership or individual (sole proprietorship)**, a general partner or the proprietor;
3. **for a governmental or public agency**, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected/appointed official.

DISCHARGE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

In most cases, a request to supply additional discharge specific information will be sent to you by a representative of the RWQCB. If the RWQCB determines that additional discharge specific information is not needed to process your application, you will be so notified.



State of California
 Regional Water Quality Control Board
APPLICATION/REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE
GENERAL INFORMATION FORM FOR
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS OR NPDES PERMIT



I. FACILITY INFORMATION

A. Facility:

Name:			
Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip Code:
Contact Person:		Telephone Number:	

B. Facility Owner:

Name:		Owner Type (Check One)	
Address:		1. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation
City:	State:	3. <input type="checkbox"/> Governmental Agency	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership Agency
Zip Code:	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
Contact Person:		Telephone Number:	Federal Tax ID:

C. Facility Operator (The agency or business, not the person):

Name:		Operator Type (Check One)	
Address:		1. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation
City:	State:	3. <input type="checkbox"/> Governmental Agency	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership Agency
Zip Code:	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
Contact Person:		Telephone Number:	

D. Owner of the Land:

Name:		Owner Type (Check One)	
Address:		1. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation
City:	State:	3. <input type="checkbox"/> Governmental Agency	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership Agency
Zip Code:	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
Contact Person:		Telephone Number:	

E. Address Where Legal Notice May Be Served:

Address:		
City:	State:	Zip Code:
Contact Person:		Telephone Number:

F. Billing Address:

Address:		
City:	State:	Zip Code:
Contact Person:		Telephone Number:



APPLICATION/REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE GENERAL INFORMATION FORM FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS OR NPDES PERMIT



II. TYPE OF DISCHARGE

Check Type of Discharge(s) Described in this Application (A or B):

A. WASTE DISCHARGE TO LAND

B. WASTE DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATER

Check all that apply:

- Domestic/Municipal Wastewater Treatment and Disposal, Cooling Water, Mining, Waste Pile, Wastewater Reclamation, Other, Animal Waste Solids, Land Treatment Unit, Dredge Material Disposal, Surface Impoundment, Industrial Process Wastewater, Animal or Aquacultural Wastewater, Biosolids/Residual, Hazardous Waste, Landfill, Storm Water

III. LOCATION OF THE FACILITY

Describe the physical location of the facility.

1. Assessor's Parcel Number(s) Facility: Discharge Point:

2. Latitude Facility: Discharge Point:

3. Longitude Facility: Discharge Point:

IV. REASON FOR FILING

- New Discharge or Facility, Change in Design or Operation, Change in Quantity/Type of Discharge, Changes in Ownership/Operator, Waste Discharge Requirements Update or NPDES Permit Reissuance, Other

V. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Name of Lead Agency, Has a public agency determined that the proposed project is exempt from CEQA?, Basis for Exemption/Agency, Has a "Notice of Determination" been filed under CEQA?, Expected CEQA Documents, Expected CEQA Completion Date



APPLICATION/REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE GENERAL INFORMATION FORM FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS OR NPDES PERMIT



VI. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

Please provide a COMPLETE characterization of your discharge. A complete characterization includes, but is not limited to, design and actual flows, a list of constituents and the discharge concentration of each constituent, a list of other appropriate waste discharge characteristics, a description and schematic drawing of all treatment processes, a description of any Best Management Practices (BMPs) used, and a description of disposal methods.

Also include a site map showing the location of the facility and, if you are submitting this application for an NPDES permit, identify the surface water to which you propose to discharge. Please try to limit your maps to a scale of 1:24,000 (7.5' USGS Quadrangle) or a street map, if more appropriate.

VII. OTHER

Attach additional sheets to explain any responses which need clarification. List attachments with titles and dates below:

Three horizontal lines for listing attachments.

You will be notified by a representative of the RWQCB within 30 days of receipt of your application. The notice will state if your application is complete or if there is additional information you must submit to complete your Application/Report of Waste Discharge, pursuant to Division 7, Section 13260 of the California Water Code.

VIII. CERTIFICATION

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

Print Name: _____ Title: _____
Signature: _____ Date: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Table with 4 columns: Date Form 200 Received, Letter to Discharger, Fee Amount Received, Check #.

California Environmental Protection Agency

Bill of Rights for Environmental Permit Applicants

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) recognizes that many complex issues must be addressed when pursuing reforms of environmental permits and that significant challenges remain. We have initiated reforms and intend to continue the effort to make environmental permitting more efficient, less costly, and to ensure that those seeking permits receive timely responses from the boards and departments of the Cal/EPA. To further this goal, Cal/EPA endorses the following precepts that form the basis of a permit applicant's "Bill of Rights."

1. Permit applicants have the right to assistance in understanding regulatory and permit requirements. All Cal/EPA programs maintain an Ombudsman to work directly with applicants. Permit Assistance Centers located throughout California have permit specialists from all the State, regional, and local agencies to identify permit requirements and assist in permit processing.
2. Permit applicants have the right to know the projected fees for review of applications, how any costs will be determined and billed, and procedures for resolving any disputes over fee billings.
3. Permit applicants have the right of access to complete and clearly written guidance documents that explain the regulatory requirements. Agencies must publish a list of all information required in a permit application and of criteria used to determine whether the submitted information is adequate.
4. Permit applicants have the right of timely completeness determinations for their applications. In general, agencies notify the applicant within 30 days of any deficiencies or determine that the application is complete. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and public hearing requests may require additional information.
5. Permit applicants have the right to know exactly how their applications are deficient and what further information is needed to make their applications complete. Pursuant to California Government code Section 65944, after an application is accepted as complete, an agency may not request any new or additional information that was not specified in the original application.
6. Permit applicants have the right of a timely decision on their permit application. The agencies are required to establish time limits for permit reviews.
7. Permit applicants have the right to appeal permit review time limits by statute or administratively that have been violated without good cause. For state environmental agencies, appeals are made directly to the Cal/EPA Secretary or to a specific board. For local environmental agencies, appeals are generally made to the local governing board or, under certain circumstances, to Cal/EPA. Through this appeal, applicants may obtain a set date for a decision on their permit and, in some cases, a refund of all application fees (ask boards and departments for details).
8. Permit applicants have the right to work with a single lead agency where multiple environmental approvals are needed. For multiple permits, all agency actions can be consolidated under a lead agency. For site remediation, all applicable laws can be administered through a single agency.
9. Permit applicants have the right to know who will be reviewing their application and the time required to complete the full review process.

Attachment B

Truckee River Hydrologic Unit Project Guidelines

TRUCKEE RIVER HYDROLOGIC UNIT
PROJECT GUIDELINES FOR EROSION CONTROL

In the interest of protecting surface water quality from unnatural or accelerated erosion caused by land development, the following guidelines shall be followed:

1. Surplus or waste material and/or fill of earthen material shall not be placed in drainage ways or within the 100-year flood plain of any surface water of the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit.
2. All loose piles of soil, silt, clay, sand, debris, or other earthen materials should be protected in a reasonable manner to prevent the discharge of these materials to waters of the State.
3. After completion of a construction project, all surplus or waste earthen materials should be removed from the site and deposited in an approved disposal location or stabilized onsite.
4. Dewatering should be done in a manner so as to eliminate the discharge of earthen materials from the site.
5. Land disturbances associated with project construction is prohibited between October 15th and May 1st. For projects taking one construction season, erosion control measures are to be effective prior to the onset of winter. For projects taking longer than one season, complete winterization is required.
6. Where possible, existing drainage patterns should not be significantly modified.
7. Drainage swales disturbed by construction activities should be stabilized by appropriate soil stabilization measures to prevent erosion.
8. All non-construction areas should be protected by fencing or other means to prevent unnecessary disturbance.
9. During construction, temporary gravel, hay bale, earthen, or sand bag dikes and/or non-woven filter fabric fence should be used as necessary to prevent discharge of earthen materials from the site during periods of precipitation or runoff.
10. Runoff from impervious surfaces shall be treated or contained onsite for up to and the including a 20-year, 1-hour storm. A 20-year, 1-hour storm would drop 0.7 inches of rain in the California portion of the Truckee River Basin. Runoff leaving the project site must meet specific constituent levels prior to discharge to storm drainage systems or natural watercourses.
11. Revegetated areas should be continually maintained in order to assure adequate growth and root development. Erosion control facilities should be installed with a routine maintenance and inspection program to provide continued integrity of erosion control facilities.
12. Waste drainage waters in excess of that which can be adequately retained on the property should be collected before such waters have a chance to degrade, and should be treated, if necessary, before discharge from the property.
13. Where construction activities involve the crossing and/or alteration of stream channel, such activities require a prior written agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game and should be timed to occur during the period in which stream flow is expected to be lowest for the year.

Attachment C
Inspection Report Forms

Inspection Report Form - Farad Diversion Dam Replacement Project

Project Start Date: _____ Location of Problem Area: _____

Inspection Activity		
Date	Location	Findings and Corrective Actions

Contact	Print Name	Sign Name	Date
SPPC Representative			
Construction Inspector			
Other (Specify)			
Other (Specify)			

Attachment D

**List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable
Quantities**