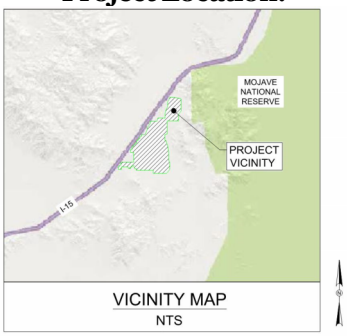
DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	24-OPT-03
Project Title:	Soda Mountain Solar
TN #:	261670
Document Title:	Appendix BB1 - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
Description:	Part 1 of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.
Filer:	Hannah Arkin
Organization:	Resolution Environmental
Submitter Role:	Applicant Consultant
Submission Date:	2/10/2025 10:13:25 AM
Docketed Date:	2/10/2025

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

for

Soda Mountain Solar Project

Project Location:



WDID: Pending
RISK LEVEL: 1

Legally Responsible Person (LRP):
VC Renewables
Kyle Nauman
Project Manager
110 Edison Place, Suite 312, Newark, NJ 07102

Duly Authorized Representative (DAR):
VC Renewables
David Velasco
COO
110 Edison Place, Suite 312, Newark, NJ 07102

Project Address:
Site Coordinates: 35.150692° N, -116.177542° W
Baker, California 92309

Site Operating Hours:
Monday-Friday 6:00 AM – 6:00 PM

Estimated Project Dates:
Start of Construction: 04/01/2027 Completion of Construction: 03/01/2029

SWPPP Prepared by:
Michael Baker International
5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 500, Santa Ana, CA 92707

SWPPP Preparation Date:
01/22/2025

QSD Name and Signature:

Erica Kawata, QSD/P

Contact Information

Role	Name	Phone Number	License or Certification Number, if Applicable
Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD)	Erica Kawata	949-330-4217	QSD/P No. 27937
Alternate Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD)	Arnold Wang	949-855-7079	QSD/P No. 24937
Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP)	TBD	TBD	TBD
QSP Delegate			
QSP Delegate			
QSP Delegate			
QSP Delegate			

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Appendices

Qualified SWPPP Developer

Approval and Certification of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Project Name: *Soda Mountain Solar Project*

Project Number/ID: *193833 / WDID #*

"This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and its appendices were prepared under my direction to meet the requirements of the California Construction Stormwater General Permit (*Order No. 2022-0057-DWQ*). I certify that I am a Qualified SWPPP Developer in good standing as of the date signed below and will maintain up to date credentials for the duration of the project."

	11/25/2024
QSD Signature	*Date*
Erica Kawata	*27937*
QSD Name	*QSD Certificate Number*
Project Manager, *Michael Baker International*	*949-330-4217*
Title and Affiliation	*Telephone Number*
erica.kwata@mbakerintl.com	
Email	

Amendment Log

Project Name: Soda Mountain Solar Project

Project Number/ID: 193833 / WDID #

Amendment No.	Date	Brief Description of Amendment (include section and page number)	Prepared and Approved By
			Name: QSD#
			Name: QSD#
			Name: QSD#

The SWPPP will be revised when:

- There is a 2022 CGP violation (2022 CGP Section VI.Q.1);
- There is a reduction or increase in total disturbed acreage (2022 CGP Section III.F.2. and F.4);
- BMPs are not effective and are not resulting in a reduction or elimination of pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges (2022 CGP Section VI.Q.1 and Attachment E Section III.C.5);
- There is a change in the project duration that changes the project Risk Type (2022 CGP Section III.F.1);
- Dischargers with projects where all construction activities (including passive treatment, active treatment systems, and/or active equipment) will be suspended for 30 days or more (2022 CGP Section III.G);
- There is a change in construction or operations that may affect the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, groundwater(s), or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) (2022 CGP Sections IV.O. and VI.Q.1); or

When deemed necessary by the QSD. The QSD has determined that the changes listed in Table 1-1 can be field determined by the QSP. All other changes will be made by the QSD as formal amendments to the SWPPP. Note that the 2022 CGP requires that the QSD "revise the SWPPP to address potential problems identified by visual inspections, sampling data, comments from a QSP, or their own site observations (2022 CGP Section V.C.2.).

SWPPP Amendment QSD Certifications are located in Appendix C.

Section 1 SWPPP Requirements

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is designed to comply with California's *General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (2022 CGP),* State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) *Order No. 2022-0057-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002)*. This SWPPP has been prepared following the 2022 CGP SWPPP Template for Traditional Projects provided in the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) Stormwater *Best Management Practice (BMP) Handbook: Construction* (CASQA 2023).

This project is considered a traditional construction project.

In accordance with the 2022 CGP, Section IV.O, this SWPPP is designed to address the following:

- Identification of all pollutants, their sources, and control mechanisms, including sources of sediment associated with all construction activities (e.g., sediment, paint, cement, stucco, cleaners, site erosion);
- Pollutant source assessments, including a list of potential pollutant sources and identification of site areas where additional BMPs are necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges, per the minimum requirements when developing the pollutant source assessment;
- Description of site-specific BMPs implemented to reduce or eliminate stormwater pollution;
- Where not otherwise required to be under a Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) permit, all non-stormwater discharges are identified and either eliminated, controlled, or treated;
- Site BMPs are effective and result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges from construction activity to the Best Available Technology/Best Control Technology (BAT/BCT) standard; and;
- Stabilization BMPs are installed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction is completed are effective and maintained; and
- Calculations and design details, as well as BMP controls, are complete and correct.

The Soda Mountain Solar project (Project, or Site) comprises approximately 2,670 acres of land administered by the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California Desert District, within the jurisdiction of the Barstow Field Office in San Bernardino County, of which the Project would disturb approximately 2,081 acres overall. The project is located entirely on federally owned land managed by the BLM. The project site is located approximately 7 miles southwest of the community of Baker in unincorporated San Bernadino County, California, approximately 50 miles northeast of Barstow. The project site is located in portions of Sections 1 and 11–14, Township 12 North, Range 7 East; Sections 25 and 36, Township 13 North, Range 7 East; Sections 6, 7, 8, and 18, Township 13 North, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Meridian, California. The project's location is shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A.

1.2 PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS

Required Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) shall be submitted to the State Water Board via the Stormwater Multi Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) by the LRP or DAR. The project-specific PRDs include (2022 CGP Section III.A):

1. Notice of Intent (NOI);
2. Risk Level Determination (Construction Site Sediment and Receiving Water Risk Determination);
3. Site Drawings and Map;
4. SWPPP;
5. Applicable plans, calculations, and other supporting documentation for compliance with the Phase I or Phase II municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) post construction requirements or the post-construction standards of the 2022 CGP:
    - Attachment or web-source containing the applicable Phase I or Phase II MS4 post construction requirements;
    - The post construction plans and calculations submitted to or approved by the applicable Phase I or Phase II MS4; and/or
    - Post-construction water balance calculation;
6. Dischargers proposing an alternate K-factor or LS-factor must submit documentation to support the site-specific factors, if applicable;
7. Active Treatment System (ATS) Plan, if applicable;
8. Passive Treatment Plan, if applicable;
9. Dewatering Plan, if applicable;
10. Annual Fee per the current 23 California Code of Regulations Chapter 9 fee schedule for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permits; and
11. Signed Certification Statement (LRP Certification is provided electronically with SMARTS PRD submittal).

Site Maps can be found in Appendix A. A copy of the submitted PRDs shall also be kept in Appendix B along with the Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) confirmation.

1.3 SWPPP AVAILABILITY AND IMPLEMENTATION

The SWPPP will be available at the construction site during working hours listed on the title sheet and Section 7.5, while construction is occurring and shall be made available upon request by a federal, state, or municipal inspector. A current copy of the site-specific SWPPP and any site inspection reports required by the 2022 CGP may be kept in electronic format at the site so long as the information requested by a federal, state, or municipal inspector can be made available during an inspection. Legible maps in hard copy must be available at the site (2022 CGP Section IV.O.1.).

The SWPPP must be implemented at the appropriate level to protect water quality at all times throughout the life of the project. The SWPPP must remain on the site during construction activities, commencing with the initial mobilization and ending with the termination of coverage under the 2022 CGP.

1.4 SWPPP AMENDMENTS

SWPPP changes or amendments will be uploaded through SMARTS within 30 calendar days. The SWPPP will be revised when:

- If there is a 2022 CGP violation (2022 CGP Section VI.Q.1);
- There is a reduction or increase in total disturbed acreage (2022 CGP Section III.F.2 and F.4.);
- BMPs are not effective and are not resulting in a reduction or elimination of pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges (2022 CGP Section VI.Q.1 and Attachment D Section III.C.5);
- There is a change in the project duration that changes the project's risk level (2022 CGP Section III.F.1); or
- Dischargers with projects where all construction activities (including passive treatment, active treatment systems, and/or active equipment) will be suspended for 30 days or more (2022 CGP Section III.G.).

Additionally, the SWPPP will be amended when:

- There is a change in construction or operations that may affect the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, groundwater(s), or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) (2022 CGP Sections IV.O. and VI.Q.1); or

When deemed necessary by the QSD. The QSD has determined that the changes listed in Table 1-1 can be field determined by the QSP. All other changes will be made by the QSD as formal amendments to the SWPPP. Note that the 2022 CGP requires that the QSD revise the SWPPP to address potential problems identified by visual inspections, sampling data, comments from a QSP, or their own site observations (2022 CGP Section V.C.2.).

The following items shall be included in each amendment:

- Who requested the amendment;
- The location of proposed change;
- The reason for change;
- The original BMP(s) proposed, if any;
- The new BMP(s) proposed; and
- QSD certification.

SWPPP amendments will be logged at the front of the SWPPP and SWPPP Amendment QSD certifications will be located in Appendix C. The SWPPP text will be revised, replaced and/or hand annotated as necessary to properly convey the amendment. SWPPP amendments must be made by a QSD. The following changes have been designated by the QSD as "to be field determined" and constitute minor changes that the QSP may implement based on field conditions.

Table 1-1 List of Changes to be Field Determined

Candidate changes for field location or determination by QSP (1)	Check changes that can be field located or field determined by QSP
Increase quantity of an Erosion or Sediment Control Measure	✓
Relocate/add stockpiles or stored materials	✓
Relocate or add toilets	✓
Relocate vehicle storage and/or fueling locations	✓
Relocate areas for waste storage	✓
Relocate water storage and/or water transfer location	✓
Changes to access points (entrance/exits)	✓
Change type or location of Erosion or Sediment Control Measure	✓
Minor changes to schedule or phases	✓
Changes in construction materials	✓
(1) Any field changes not identified for field location or field determination by the QSP must be made as an amendment by the QSD.	

1.5 RETENTION OF RECORDS

Paper or electronic records of documents required by this SWPPP will be retained for a minimum of three years from the date generated or date submitted, whichever is later, for the following items:

- SWPPP;
- Visual monitoring reports;
- Sampling equipment calibration records;
- pH and turbidity sampling field sheets;
- Analytical laboratory reports

These records will be available at the Site until construction is complete. Records assisting in the determination of compliance with the 2022 CGP will be made available within a reasonable time to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) upon request. Requests by the Regional Water Board for retention of records for a period longer than three years will be adhered to.

1.6 REPORTING

Completed inspection checklists are not required to be submitted to the Regional Water Board. However, completed inspection checklists will be kept with the SWPPP on-site or electronically. The 2022 CGP requires that permittees prepare, certify, and electronically submit an Annual Report no later than September 1 of each year. Reporting requirements are identified in 2022

CGP Section VI.P. Annual reports will be filed in SMARTS and in accordance with information required by the online forms.

Planned changes in site construction activities that may result in non-compliance with the 2022 CGP are required to be provided in writing to the Regional Water Board and local stormwater agency in advance of the changes.

If a 2022 CGP discharge violation occurs, the QSP will immediately notify the LRP. The LRP will include information on the violation with the Annual Report. Corrective measures will be implemented immediately following identification of the discharge or written notice of non-compliance from the Regional Board. Discharges and corrective actions must be documented and include the following items:

- The date, time, location, nature of operation, and type of unauthorized discharge;
- The cause or nature of the notice or order;
- The BMPs deployed before the discharge event, or prior to receiving notice or order; and
- The date of deployment and type of BMPs deployed after the discharge event, or after receiving the notice or order, including additional measures installed or planned to reduce or prevent re-occurrence.

Results of (pH and turbidity, etc.) monitoring will be electronically submitted through SMARTS for all field sampling results within 30 days of the completion of the precipitation event or within 10 days if the field sampling results demonstrate the exceedance of the pH and/or turbidity NALs. See Section 7.7.2.7 for additional discussion of the reporting requirements.

Reporting requirements for pH and turbidity Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers are discussed in Section 7.7.2.7.

Results of non-visible pollutant monitoring and corrective actions will be electronically submitted within 30 days after obtaining analytical results or within 10 days if the analytical results demonstrate the exceedance of an applicable TMDL-related NAL or NEL or Basin Plan parameter. See Section 7.7.1.7 for additional discussion of the reporting requirements.

A NAL exceedance report will be prepared when requested, in writing, by the Regional Water Board.

In the event of a TMDL NEL exceedance, by the end of each reporting year the project will submit and certify, in SMARTS, documentation of the site assessment, SWPPP evaluation, and implementation of the corrective actions.

Results of monitoring (pH, turbidity, flowrate, volume discharged, and freeboard storage) will be electronically submitted monthly during the project. See the ATS Plan for additional discussion of the reporting requirements.

In the event of an ATS NEL exceedance results will be electronically certified and submitted to SMARTS within 24-hours of obtaining the results.

The Regional Water Board will be notified via email 24 hours prior to the beginning of a planned dewatering discharge.

In the event of an emergency dewatering, the Regional Water Board and applicable MS4 are to be notified within 24 hours of a discharge occurring. An emergency is defined as the need to protect human life and health or prevent severe property damage.

Results of (pH and turbidity, etc.) monitoring will be electronically submitted through SMARTS for all field sampling results within 30 days of the completion of the precipitation event or

within 10 days if the field sampling results demonstrate the exceedance of the pH and/or turbidity NALs.

See Section 7.7.4.5 for additional discussion of the reporting requirements including contacts for Regional Water Board and MS4 notifications.

A Passive Treatment Plan will be submitted electronically 14 days before passive treatment chemicals are used on site. See the Passive Treatment Plan for additional discussion of the reporting requirements.

1.7 CHANGES TO PERMIT COVERAGE

The 2022 CGP allows for the reduction or increase of the total acreage covered under the 2022 CGP when: a portion of the project is complete and/or conditions for termination of coverage have been met; when ownership of a portion of the project is purchased by a different entity; or when new acreage is added to the project.

Modified PRDs will be filed electronically through a Change of Information (COI) within 30 days of a reduction or increase in total disturbed area if a change in permit-covered acreage is to be sought. The SWPPP will be modified appropriately and will be logged at the front of the SWPPP. SWPPP Amendments QSD Certifications will be located in Appendix C. COIs submitted electronically via SMARTS can be found in Appendix D.

1.8 NOTICE OF TERMINATION

A Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted electronically by the LRP or DAR via SMARTS to terminate coverage under the 2022 CGP.

According to the requirements of 2022 CGP Section III.H.4., the following final stabilization method will be used to satisfy final stabilization condition requirements:

70 percent final cover method supported by pre- and post-project photographs demonstrating stabilization.

RUSLE or RUSLE2 method with computation proof supported by pre- and post-project photographs demonstrating stabilization.

Custom method for which Regional Water Board approval has been obtained, supported by documentation required by the Regional Water Board and pre- and pos- project photographs demonstrating stabilization.

The Regional Water Board will consider a construction site complete when the conditions of the 2022 CGP Section III.H., have been met.

The discharger is required to submit the following in SMARTS:

- NOT SMARTS Form;
- QSP-prepared final NOT inspection which includes the QSP name and valid QSP certificate number;
- Final site map with photo orientation references;
- Photos demonstrating final stabilization and the applicable post-construction BMPs and/or low impact development; and
- A long-term maintenance plan for the post-construction stormwater runoff BMPs and/or low impact development features being implemented.

According to the 2022 CGP, the NOT will be automatically approved within 30 calendar days after the date the NOT was submitted, unless, within the 30 calendar days the Regional Water Board notifies the discharger through SMARTS that the Notice of Termination has been denied, returned, or accepted for review (2022 CGP Section III.H.7).

Note: If an Annual Report has not been filed in the current reporting year, an Annual Report will need to be submitted prior to the NOT.

Section 2 Project Information

2.1 PROJECT AND SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1.1 Site Description

The Soda Mountain Solar project site is Risk Level 1 that comprises approximately 2,670 acres of disturbance area located approximately 10 miles southwest of the Town of Baker in unincorporated San Bernadino County, California, approximately 50 miles northeast of Barstow. The project site is located in portions of Sections 1 and 11–14, Township 12 North, Range 7 East; Sections 25 and 36, Township 13 North, Range 7 East; Sections 6, 7, 8, and 18, Township 13 North, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Meridian, California. The project is located at Latitude: 35.150692; Longitude: -116.177542, and is identified on the Site Map in Appendix A.

The Project area has a high desert climate with hot, dry summers and cooler winters. According to the Western Regional Climate Center [https://wrcc.dri.edu/], the nearest NOAA Cooperative Stations reported an average annual rainfall of 4.19 inches with most precipitation occurring between the months of December through March, with a monsoonal August and September.

2.1.2 Existing Conditions

As of the initial date of this SWPPP, the project site occupies the alluvial valley dividing the northern and southern portions of the Soda Mountains in the Mojave Desert. The project site is composed of rural desert land and is almost entirely undeveloped. Rasor Road, an unimproved BLM public access road, runs from the southwest corner of the site and splits into two forks. One section of the road continues from west to east, and the other fork goes northward.

2.1.3 Existing Drainage

The project site is located in the Mojave Desert Air Basin and within a sub-basin of the Soda Lake Valley Groundwater Basin. Based on a review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, unnamed tributaries are located east of the project site and flow from west to east (FEMA 2023). FEMA Zone D floodplains, which represent areas of undetermined flood hazards, are located within the project site. Existing site topography, drainage patterns, and stormwater conveyance systems are shown on Site Maps in Appendix A.

The Project is located in the Soda Lake watershed. Surface drainage generally follows the topography primarily drains to the southeast side of the project site. The runoff discharges indirectly to existing drainages and minor surface waters, which eventually outlets to Soda Lake. The water quality impairments (303 (d) list and TMDLs identified in the 2022 CGP Table H-1 for the receiving waters are identified in the Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Applicable 303(d) List Impairments and TMDLs

Receiving Water	Water Quality Impairment	
	303(d) list	TMDL (2022 CGP Table H-1)
Soda Lake	N/A – None	N/A – None

Additional compliance actions applicable to the project are discussed in more detail in Section 7.7.

2.1.4 Geology and Groundwater

The project would occupy the alluvial valley dividing the northern and southern portions of the Soda Mountains in the Mojave Desert. The project site is composed of rural desert land and is almost entirely undeveloped. The site is within a sub-basin of the Soda Lake Valley Groundwater Basin. The USDA Web Soil Survey has no digital data available in this area.

2.1.5 Project Description

VC Renewables proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electrical generating and storage facility and associated infrastructure to generate and deliver renewable electricity to the statewide electricity transmission grid. The project would generate up to 300 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy and include up to 300 MW of battery storage. The power produced by the project would be conveyed to the regional electrical grid through an interconnection with the existing Marketplace-Adelanto 500-kilovolt (kV) transmission line operated by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). This proposal is known as the Soda Mountain Solar Project (project). The Project will be constructed on approximately 2,670 acres of land administered by the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California Desert District, within the jurisdiction of the Barstow Field Office in San Bernardino County. The project would disturb approximately 2,059 acres overall.

The Project includes, but is not limited to the following construction activities: installing sediment and erosion controls, materials and equipment staging, clearing, grubbing, excavation, backfill, grading, access roads, construction of the solar plant site (i.e., all facilities that create a footprint in and around the field of solar panels, including the solar field consisting of solar power arrays identified as the East Array and South Arrays 1, 2, and 3), operation and maintenance buildings and structures, stormwater infrastructure, and related infrastructure and improvements, a substation and switchyard for interconnection to the existing transmission system, an approximately 300 MW of battery energy storage system (BESS) across 18 acres, and final landscaping and stabilization. Proposed structural BMPs intended to mitigate potential stormwater impacts from construction activities include proposed temporary diversion ditch, temporary diversion berm, permanent diversion berm, fence, fiber rolls, low water crossing, sediment basins, check dams, gravel bag berms, perimeter controls, and stabilized construction entrances/exits.

2.1.6 Developed Condition

Post-construction surface drainage would not involve substantial changes to site topography. The existing and proposed topography primarily drains to the southeast, where existing runoff follows natural drainage paths and minor surface waters, which eventually outlets to Soda Lake. The project watershed does not include tributaries listed with existing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that are identified as applicable to construction stormwater dischargers covered under the CGP.

The existing run-on will be collected and routed through three new drainage channels that are to be constructed between the array fields. Development within the channels would be limited to access road crossings and potential subsurface collector lines. Protection berms would be constructed along the edges of the arrays near these flow corridors to prevent onsite flows from entering these channels. This becomes especially critical during the monsoon rain events. Each channel would be approximately 3 feet below grade and vary in width and length.

Stormwater generated onsite would be directed to ten (10) sediment basins of varying size and depth around the project site with the use of diversion ditches. These basins are proposed to retain and infiltrate onsite rainwater with no discharge from these basins being proposed.

Post-construction drainage patterns and conveyance systems are presented on Site Maps in Appendix A.

Table 2-2 Construction Site Estimates

The following are estimates of the construction site:		
Construction site area	2,670	acres
Total area of disturbance	2,059	acres
Percent impervious before construction	0	%
Runoff coefficient before construction	0.3	
Percent impervious after construction	2	%
Runoff coefficient after construction	0.3	

2.2 PERMITS AND GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

In addition to the 2022 CGP, the following documents have been considered while preparing this SWPPP:

- Regional Water Board requirements
- Basin Plan requirements
- Contract Documents
- Air Quality regulations and permits

2.3 STORMWATER RUN-ON FROM OFFSITE AREAS

The 2022 CGP requires that temporary BMPs be implemented to direct offsite run-on away from disturbed areas using runoff controls. The project proposes to construct temporary and permanent diversion berms/ditches to divert run-on around the site, into sediment basins, and/or into proposed drainage channels to allow the natural drainage to bypass the site. The off-site drainage areas and associated stormwater conveyance facilities or BMPs are shown on Site Maps in Appendix A.

2.4 FINDINGS OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SEDIMENT AND RECEIVING WATER RISK DETERMINATION

A construction site risk assessment has been performed for the project and the resultant risk level is Risk Level 1.

The risk level was determined through the use of the R-value determined from EPA's *Rainfall Erosivity Factor Calculator for Small Construction S*ites at: https://lew.epa.gov/ in accordance with the State Water Board Guidance for multi-year projects at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/smarts/construction/docs/rfactor_guide.pdf, and the soil erodibility factor (K) was obtained using the State Generated K-Factor Map. The length-slope factor (LS) was obtained by using the State Generated LS-Factor Map. The risk level is based on project duration, location, proximity to impaired receiving waters, and soil conditions. A copy of the Risk Level determination submitted on SMARTS with the PRDs is included in Appendix B.

Table 2-3 and Table 2-4 summarize the sediment and receiving water risk factors and document the sources of information used to derive the factors.

Table 2-3 Summary of Sediment Risk

RUSLE Factor	**Value**	**Method for Establishing Value**
R	18.383	EPA Rainfall Erosivity Factor Calculator
K	0.02	State Generated K-Factor Map
LS	6.9	State Generated LS-Factor Map
Total Predicted Sediment Loss (tons/acre)		**2.54**
Overall Sediment Risk Low Sediment Risk < 15 tons/ acre Medium Sediment Risk >= 15 and < 75 tons/acre High Sediment Risk >= 75 tons/acre		☒ **Low** ☐ **Medium** ☐ **High**

Runoff from the project site discharges indirectly to existing drainages and minor surface waters, which eventually outlets to Soda Lake. None of the downstream receiving waterbodies are on the 303(d) list or have a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for sediment or other 2022 CGP TMDLs and therefore the project has a "Low" Receiving Water Risk.

Table 2-4 Summary of Receiving Water Risk

Receiving Water Name	303(d) Listed for Sediment Related Pollutant (1)	TMDL for Sediment Related Pollutant (1)	Beneficial Uses of COLD, SPAWN, and MIGRATORY (1)
Soda Lake	☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Yes ☒ No
Overall Receiving Water Risk			**☒ Low ☐ High**
(1) If yes is selected for any option the Receiving Water Risk is High			

Risk Level 1 sites are subject to the narrative effluent limitations specified in the 2022 CGP, and may be subject to numeric effluent limits for applicable TMDLs, dewatering activities, active treatment systems and passive treatment systems used on site. The narrative effluent limitations require stormwater discharges associated with construction activity to minimize or prevent pollutants in stormwater and authorized non-stormwater through the use of controls, structures, and best management practices (BMPs). This SWPPP has been prepared to address Risk Level 1 requirements (2022 CGP Attachment D).

Projects that discharge to a water body and or watershed listed in Table H-2 are subject to both the narrative and numeric effluent limitations imposed by the TMDL requirements in Attachment H. This project is not subject to TMDL requirements.

2.5 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

The site sediment risk was determined based on construction taking place between 04/01/2027 and 03/31/2029. Modification or extension of the schedule (start and end dates) may affect risk determination and permit requirements. The LRP shall contact the QSD if the schedule changes during construction to address potential impact to the SWPPP. The estimated schedule for planned work can be found in Appendix E.

2.6 POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND POLLUTANT SOURCES

Appendix F includes a list of construction activities and associated materials that are anticipated to be used onsite as well as the pollutant source assessment form that was completed for the project. These activities and associated materials will or could potentially contribute pollutants, other than sediment, to stormwater runoff.

The anticipated activities and associated pollutants were used in Section 3 to select the BMPs for the project. Locations of anticipated pollutants and associated BMPs are shown on the Site Map in Appendix A.

Additionally, proper measures will be taken to ensure that trench spoils or any other soils disturbed during construction activities that are contaminated are not discharged with stormwater or non-stormwater discharges into storm drains or water bodies (except pursuant to a separate NPDES Permit). If contaminated soils are found on site, and the responsible party cannot be identified or fails to take action, soils will be sampled to determine proper handling and protect public safety. The appropriate local, State, and federal agencies along with the appropriate Regional Water Board will be notified when contaminated soils are observed.

For sampling requirements for non-visible pollutants associated with construction activity, please refer to Section 7.7.1. For a full and complete list of onsite pollutants, refer to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS), which are retained onsite at the construction trailer or are available electronically at the site.

2.7 TMDL REQUIREMENTS

Based on the project's receiving water and the pollutant source assessment, there are no applicable TMDLs to consider for the project (See 2022 CGP Attachment H).

2.8 IDENTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

Non-stormwater discharges into storm drainage systems or waterways, which are not authorized under the 2022 CGP and listed in the SWPPP, or authorized under a separate NPDES permit, are prohibited.

Non-stormwater discharges that are authorized from this project site include the following:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used;
- Water used to control dust;
- Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushing;
- Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents;
- Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used;
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;
- Uncontaminated excavation dewatering;
- Landscape irrigation.

Fire Hydrant Flushing

In the event there is a need to flush the fire hydrant the person performing the operation will ascertain from the owner, contractor of the water line, or fire department that there are no chemicals or other pollutants contained in the water. The flushed water will be diverted away from disturbed soils and into the storm drain system via a paved surface or lined channel so that erosion, scour and sediment laden discharges will be avoided. If chlorination is present, water will be dechlorinated prior to discharge. Contractor will place gravel bag check dams in the drainage swale to slow the velocity of the discharge. Contractor will verify that velocity dissipaters are installed, maintained and functioning prior to the discharge. Contractor will monitor discharged water and cease operations in

the event sediment or other pollutants are being discharged as a result of the fire hydrant flushing.

Responsible party: Underground contractor, Water department, fire department

Waters to Control Dust

Dust control will be implemented via a small diameter (3/4" to 1") fire or garden hose or with a water truck depending on the area being serviced when wind exceeds 15 MPH or when there is visible dust generated from the site. Water to be used for dust suppression shall be non-chlorinated. Water will be sprayed to avoid any surface run off. Any discharges from the property will be observed and operations ceased if levels of sediment in the discharge pose a negative impact on the drainage system or receiving waters.

Responsible party: QSP & all trades are responsible to control dust for their operations.

Potable Water Including Uncontaminated Water Line Flushing

Domestic water lines will be flushed prior to completion. The owner or contractor of the water line will confirm that there are no chemicals or other pollutants contained in the water. If water supply is chlorinated, dechlorination steps will be taken prior to discharge, most likely using dechlorination tablets. Most of the discharge will infiltrate into the ground due to the permeability of existing soils. Any run off will be diverted away from disturbed soils and into the storm drain system via a paved surface or lined channel so that erosion, scour and sediment laden discharges will be avoided. Contractor will place gravel bag check dams in the drainage swale to slow the velocity of the discharge. Contractor will verify that velocity dissipaters are installed, maintained and functioning prior to the discharge. Contractor will monitor discharged water and cease operations in the event sediment or other pollutants are being discharged as a result of the uncontaminated water line flushing. Prior to discharge from the site, potable water must be de-chlorinated.

Responsible party: Underground "wet" utility contractor

Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate

The discharges from air conditioning condensate is expected to be seasonal and at a minimum. Waters will be diverted into the landscaped and permeable areas so as not to be discharged into the storm drain system. The discharges will be monitored and if there is a chance of discharge to the storm drain system, BMPs will be installed to divert the water to a permeable area.

Responsible party: QSP

Landscape Irrigation

Irrigation water will be sprayed on permeable surfaces only. Landscape irrigation areas will be monitored to prevent over watering. Watering times and schedules will be adjusted in the event there is surface run off from the irrigated areas.

Responsible party: QSP & Landscape and irrigation contractor.

Any changes in construction that will produce other allowable non-storm water discharges will be identified. The SWPPP will be amended and the appropriate erosion and sediment controls will be implemented.

These authorized non-stormwater discharges will be managed with the stormwater and non-stormwater BMPs described in Section 3 of this SWPPP and will be minimized under the direction of the QSP. Additionally, the non-stormwater discharges not applicable to this project are still allowable granted they do not contact potential pollutant sources.

Activities at this site that may result in unauthorized non-stormwater discharges include:

- None

Steps will be taken, including the implementation of appropriate BMPs, to ensure that unauthorized discharges are eliminated, controlled, disposed, or treated on-site.

Discharges of construction materials and wastes, such as fuel or paint, resulting from dumping, spills, or direct contact with rainwater or stormwater runoff, are also prohibited.

The following discharge(s) have been authorized by (a) regional NPDES permit(s):

- None

2.9 REQUIRED SITE MAP INFORMATION

The construction project's Site Map(s) showing the project location, surface water boundaries, geographic features, construction site perimeter and general topography, locations of storm drain inlets that receive runoff from the project, and other requirements identified in 2022 CGP Sections IV.O.2. k. and l are located in Appendix A. Table 2-9 identifies Maps or Sheet Nos. where required elements are illustrated.

Table 2-9 Required Map Information

Included on Map/Plan Sheet No. [1]	Required Element
Pre-Earthwork Drawings	
✓	Site and project boundaries
N/A	Areas disturbed during geotechnical or other preconstruction investigation work
✓	Existing roads and trails
✓	Drainage areas
✓	Discharge locations
✓	Existing storm drain system if applicable
✓	Proposed locations of storage areas for waste
✓	Proposed locations of construction materials
✓	Proposed locations of project staging areas
✓	Proposed locations of stockpiles
✓	Proposed locations of vehicles, equipment staging and vehicle maintenance
✓	Proposed locations of loading/unloading materials
✓	Proposed locations of site access (entrance/exits)
✓	Proposed locations of fueling, water storage, water transfer for dust control
N/A	Proposed locations of demolition
✓	Proposed locations of other construction support activities
Construction and Earthwork Drawing(s)	
✓	Site layout (grading plans) including roads
✓	Site and project boundaries
✓	Drainage areas
✓	Discharge locations
✓	Sampling locations
✓	Areas of soil disturbance (temporary or permanent)
✓	Proposed active areas of soil disturbance (cut or fill)
✓	Proposed locations of erosion control BMPs
✓	Proposed locations of sediment control BMPs
✓	Proposed locations of run-off BMPs
N/A	Temporary and/or permanent run-on conveyance (if applicable)

Table 2-9 Required Map Information

Included on Map/Plan Sheet No. (1)	Required Element
N/A	Proposed locations of active treatment systems(s) (if applicable)
✓	Proposed locations of storage areas for waste
✓	Proposed locations of construction materials
✓	Proposed locations of project staging areas
✓	Proposed locations of stockpiles
✓	Proposed locations of vehicles, equipment and vehicle maintenance
✓	Proposed locations of loading/unloading materials
✓	Proposed locations of site access (entrance/exits)
✓	Proposed locations of fueling, water storage, water transfer for dust control
N/A	Proposed locations of demolition
✓	Proposed locations of other construction support activities
✓	Site-specific procedures to implement final stabilization BMPs as soon as reasonably practicable

Notes: (1) Indicate maps or drawings that information is included on (e.g., Vicinity Map, Site Map, Drainage Plans, Grading Plans, Progress Maps.)

Section 3 Best Management Practices

3.1 SCHEDULE FOR BMP IMPLEMENTATION

BMPs will be implemented as per the schedule indicated in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 BMP Implementation Schedule

	BMP	Location	Implementation	Duration
Erosion Control BMPs	EC-1 Scheduling	See Site Maps	Prior to Construction	Project Entirety
	EC-2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	EC-3 Hydraulic Mulch	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	EC-4 Hydroseed	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	EC-5 Soil Binders	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	EC-7 Geotextiles & Mats (Plastic Covers)	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	EC-9 Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	EC-10 Velocity Dissipation Device	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	EC-16 Non-Vegetated Stabilization	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
Sediment Control BMPs	SE-2 Sediment Basin	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	SE-4 Check Dams	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	SE-5 Fiber Rolls	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	SE-6 Gravel Bag Berm	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety

Table 3-1 BMP Implementation Schedule

	BMP	Location	Implementation	Duration
	SE-7 Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
Wind Erosion Control BMPs	WE-1 Wind Erosion Control	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
Tracking Control BMPs	TC-1 Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	SE-7 Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
Non-Stormwater Control BMPs	NS-1 Water Conservation Practices	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	NS-4 Temporary Stream Crossing	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	NS-6 Illicit Connection/Discharge	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	NS-9 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	NS-10 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	NS-12 Concrete Curing	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	NS-13 Concrete Finishing	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
Construction Material Control BMPs	WM-1 Material Delivery and Storage	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	WM-2 Material Use	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	WM-3 Stockpile Management	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety

Table 3-1 BMP Implementation Schedule

	BMP	Location	Implementation	Duration
	WM-4 Spill Prevention and Control	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
Waste Management Control BMPs	WM-5 Solid Waste Management	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	WM-6 Hazardous Waste Management	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	WM-7 Contaminated Waste Management	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	WM-8C Concrete Waste Management (Prefab CWO)	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	WM-9 Sanitary/Septic Waste Management	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety
	WM-10 Liquid Waste Management	See Site Maps	Start of Construction	Project Entirety

3.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Erosion and sediment controls are required by the 2022 CGP to provide effective reduction or elimination of sediment related pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges from the Site. Applicable BMPs are identified in this section for erosion control, sediment control, tracking control, and wind erosion control.

3.2.1 Erosion Control

Erosion control, also referred to as soil stabilization, consists of source control measures that are designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in stormwater runoff. Erosion control BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles.

This construction project will implement the following practices to provide effective temporary and final erosion control during construction:

1. Preserve existing vegetation where required and when feasible.
2. The area of soil disturbing operations shall be controlled such that the Contractor is able to implement erosion control BMPs quickly and effectively.
3. Stabilize non-active areas within 14 days of cessation of construction activities or sooner if stipulated by local requirements.
4. Control erosion in concentrated flow paths by applying erosion control blankets, check dams, erosion control seeding, or alternate methods.
5. Prior to the completion of construction, apply permanent erosion control to remaining disturbed soil areas.

Sufficient erosion control materials shall be maintained onsite to allow implementation in conformance with this SWPPP.

The following erosion control BMP selection table, Table 3-2 indicates the BMPs that will be implemented to control erosion on the construction site. Fact Sheets for temporary erosion control BMPs are provided in Appendix G.

These temporary erosion control BMPs shall be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines and as outlined in the BMP Factsheets provided in Appendix G. If there is a conflict between documents, the Site Map will prevail over narrative in the body of the SWPPP or guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets. Site specific details in the Site Map prevail over standard details included in the Site Map. The narrative in the body of the SWPPP prevails over guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets.

Table 3-2 Erosion Control BMPs

CASQA Fact Sheet	BMP Name	Considered for the Project [1]	BMP Used		If not used, state reason and alternate BMP, if applicable
			YES	NO	
EC-1	Scheduling	✓	✓		
EC-2	Preservation of Existing Vegetation	✓	✓		
EC-3	Hydraulic Mulch	✓[2]	✓		
EC-4	Hydroseed	✓[2]	✓		
EC-5	Soil Binders	✓[2]	✓		
EC-6	Straw Mulch	✓[2]		✓	EC-3, 4, 5, and/or 7 may be used.
EC-7	Geotextiles and Mats	✓[2]	✓		
EC-8	Wood Mulching	✓[2]		✓	EC-3, 4, 5, and/or 7 may be used.
EC-9	Earth Dike and Drainage Swales	✓[3]	✓		
EC-10	Velocity Dissipation Devices	✓[3]	✓		
EC-11	Slope Drains	✓[3]		✓	
EC-12	Stream Bank Stabilization			✓	
EC-14	Compost Blankets	✓[2]		✓	
EC-15	Soil Preparation-Roughening	✓		✓	
EC-16	Non-Vegetated Stabilization	✓[2]	✓		
WE-1	Wind Erosion Control	✓	✓		

[1] The 2022 CGP Fact Sheet Section I.R.1.d.through I.R.1.i.describes various BMPs that should be considered for use on the construction site.
[2] The QSD shall ensure implementation of one of the minimum measures listed or a combination thereof to achieve and maintain the Risk Level requirements.
[3] All run-on and runoff from the construction site shall be managed for Risk Level 2 and 3 and Risk Level 1 if the evaluation of quantity and quality of run-on and runoff deems them necessary or visual inspections show that the site requires these controls. Run-on from offsite shall be directed away from all disturbed areas, diversion of offsite flows may require design/analysis by a licensed civil engineer and/or additional environmental permitting.

- **EC-1: Scheduling**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce erosion and the discharge of pollutants from the site by implementing BMPs while taking local climate (rainfall, wind, etc.) into consideration. The purpose of proper scheduling is to reduce the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking.

- **EC-2: Preservation of Existing Vegetation**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce erosion and the discharge of pollutants from the site by conserving as much of the existing vegetation and hardscape areas as possible. The purpose of minimizing the removal or injury of existing trees, vines, shrubs, and grasses is that they naturally protect soil from erosion. No Coastal Live Oak trees are permitted to be removed as part of this project.

- **EC-3: Hydraulic Mulch**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by applying hydraulic mulch (a mixture of various types of fibrous material with water) using a hydraulic mulcher to exposed soil surface areas of the project site. The purpose of hydraulic mulch is to provide exposed soils a layer of protection from wind and water erosion. It is suitable to apply hydraulic mulch in disturbed areas that require temporary protection where grading and/or construction activities will soon resume in inactive disturbance areas.

- **EC-4: Hydroseed**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by applying hydroseed to exposed soil surface areas of the project site. Hydroseeding typically consists of applying a mixture of a hydraulic mulch, seed, fertilizer, and stabilizing emulsion with a hydraulic mulcher, to temporarily protect exposed soils from erosion by water and wind. Hydraulic seeding, or hydroseeding, is simply the method by which temporary or permanent seed is applied to the soil surface. It is suitable to apply hydroseed in disturbed areas that require permanent stabilization where grading and/or construction activities are completed.

- **EC-5: Soil Binders**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by applying and maintaining a soil stabilizer to exposed soil surface areas of the project site when directed by the QSP. The purpose of soil binders is to provide exposed soils a layer of protection from wind and water erosion. It is suitable to apply soil binders in disturbed areas that require temporary protection as an alternative to mulches where grading activities will soon resume. Soil binders will be used to stabilize disturbed soil areas before rain events as directed by the QSP.

- **EC-7: Geotextiles and Mats**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by covering exposed soil surface areas and stockpiles of the project site. The purpose of covering exposed soil surface areas and stockpiles is to reduce erosion from rainfall impact and hold soil in place. This project will use plastic/ mattings/ rolled erosion control products (made of natural or synthetic materials) to cover exposed soil surfaces as well as stockpiles, if needed.

It is suitable to apply plastic on stockpiles that will not be re-disturbed for at least 14 days, have not been disturbed for 14 days, prior to a rain event and as directed by the QSP.

- **EC-9: Earth Dike and Drainage Swales**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall install proposed temporary diversion ditch, temporary diversion berm, and/or permanent diversion berm to intercept, divert or convey surface flows, generally sheet flow, away from construction disturbance areas. Earth dikes and drainage swales are temporary berms or ridges of compacted soil used to diver runoff or channel water to a desired location. A drainage swale is a shaped and sloped depression in the soil surface used to convey runoff or run-on to a desired location. Earth dikes and drainage swales are used to diver off site runoff around the construction site, diver runoff from stabilized areas and disturbed areas, and direct runoff into sediment basins. Temporary diversion dikes should not adversely impact adjacent areas and must conform to local floodplain management regulations and should be used in areas with slopes steeper than 10%. All dikes should be compacted by earth moving equipment, have positive drainage to an outlet, and have 2:1 or flatter side slopes, 18 in. minimum height, and a minimum top width of 24 in., in conformance to the EC-9 fact sheet. Locations where this BMP will be applied are demonstrated in the SWPPP Maps.

- **EC-10: Velocity Dissipation Devices**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall install velocity dissipation devices at each of the three (3) outlets of the channel to prevent scour of the soil caused by concentrated, high velocity flows. These outlet protection structures are a physical device composed of rock, grouted riprap, or concrete rubble, which is placed at the outlet of a pipe or channel whenever discharge velocities and energies at the outlets of culverts, conduits, or channels sufficient to erode the next downstream reach. Compliance to local and state regulations, depth of flow, roughness, gradient, side slopes, discharge rate, and velocity should be considered in the design of these devices. Flows should be the same as the channel design flow but nevertheless than the peak 5-year flow for temporary structures planned for one rainy season, or the 10-year peak flow for temporary structures planned for two or three rainy seasons. Inspect for scour beneath the riprap and around the outlet, and repair damage to slopes or underlying fabric. Locations where this BMP will be applied are demonstrated in the SWPPP Maps.

- **EC-16: Non-Vegetative Stabilization**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by applying non-vegetative stabilization methods to exposed soil surface areas of the project site. The purpose of non-vegetative stabilization methods is to provide exposed soils temporary or permanent stabilization from wind and water erosion.

  It is suitable to apply non-vegetative stabilization methods on disturbed soil in areas where vegetative options are not feasible in the required timeframe, due to soil or climactic conditions, or where vegetation may be a potential fire hazard and as directed by the QSP.

- **WE-1: Wind Erosion Control**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent dust nuisance generated from construction activities on the site by applying water on exposed soil surfaces.

  The purpose of applying water on exposed soil surfaces is to provide temporary stabilization from wind erosion and prevent dust.

  It is suitable to apply wind erosion control at all disturbed areas where soil is exposed, especially on access roads. Wind erosion control will be implemented in accordance with water conservation practices (see NS-1 found in Appendix G) as directed by the QSP.

3.2.2 Sediment Controls

Sediment controls are temporary or permanent structural measures that are intended to complement the selected erosion control measures and reduce sediment discharges from active construction areas. Sediment controls are designed to intercept and settle out soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water.

The following sediment control BMP selection table indicates the BMPs that will be implemented to control sediment on the construction site. Fact Sheets for temporary sediment control BMPs are provided in Appendix G.

These temporary sediment control BMPs will be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines and in accordance with the BMP Fact Sheets provided in Appendix G. If there is a conflict between documents, the Site Map will prevail over narrative in the body of the SWPPP or guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets. Site specific details in the Site Map prevail over standard details included in the Site Map. The narrative in the body of the SWPPP prevails over guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets.

Table 3-3 Temporary Sediment Control BMPs

CASQA Fact Sheet	BMP Name	Considered for the Project [1]	BMP used		If not used, state reason and alternate BMP, if applicable
			YES	NO	
SE-1	Silt Fence	✓[2] [3]		✓	Temporary/Permanent Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales, and/or Fiber Rolls will be used.
SE-2	Sediment Basin		✓		
SE-3	Sediment Trap			✓	
SE-4	Check Dams		✓		
SE-5	Fiber Rolls	✓[2][3]	✓		
SE-6	Gravel Bag Berm	✓[3]	✓		
SE-7	Street Sweeping	✓	✓		
SE-8	Sandbag Barrier			✓	
SE-9	Straw Bale Barrier			✓	
SE-10	Storm Drain Inlet Protection	✓ RL2&3		✓	No storm drain inlets identified within the project limits.
SE-11	ATS			✓	See ATS memorandum.
SE-12	Manufactured Linear Sediment Controls			✓	
SE-13	Compost Sock and Berm	✓[3]		✓	
SE-14	Biofilter Bags	✓[3]		✓	
NA	Passive Treatment System			✓	
TC-1	Stabilized Construction Entrance and Exit	✓	✓		
TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadway			✓	
TC-3	Entrance Outlet Tire Wash			✓	

[1] The 2022 CGPs Fact Sheet Section I.R.1.d through I.R.1.i describes various BMPs that should be considered for use on the construction site.
[2] The QSD shall ensure implementation of one of the minimum measures listed or a combination thereof to achieve and maintain the Risk Level requirements.

Table 3-3 Temporary Sediment Control BMPs

CASQA Fact Sheet	BMP Name	Considered for the Project [1]	BMP used		If not used, state reason and alternate BMP, if applicable
			YES	NO	
[3] All run-on and runoff from the construction site shall be managed. Risk Level 2 and 3 shall provide linear sediment control along toe of slope, face of slope, and at the grade breaks of exposed slope.					

- **SE-2: Sediment Basin**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall implement temporary basins formed by excavation or by constructing an embankment so that sediment-laden runoff is temporarily detained under quiescent conditions, allowing sediment to settle out before the runoff is released. Sediment basins function by intercepting and detaining site runoff, which allows soil particles to settle out prior to discharge. Sediment basins typically serve larger areas than sediment traps and may feature earthen embankments that retain runoff for longer periods of time, releasing runoff via floating, perforated, or slotted risers or floating skimmers that draw clarified water from the surface. Basin design guidance provided in this SWPPP and SE-2 fact sheet is not intended to guarantee basin effluent compliance. Basin design shall be performed by a licensed professional. Optimally designed and maintained sediment basins should be used in conjunction with a comprehensive system of BMPs. Locations where this BMP will be applied are demonstrated in the SWPPP Maps.

- **SE-4: Check Dam**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by constructing a check dam (small barrier constructed of rock/gravel bags or fiber rolls) across a concentrated flow path. The purpose of a check dam is to reduce the velocity in flowing water, cause sediment to settle, and allow runoff to pass through. Gravel bags shall be used to construct check dams (whenever necessary) to reduce scour or settle sediment in a concentrated flow paths along access roads.

- **SE-5: Fiber Rolls**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by installing fiber rolls (straw, coir, or other biodegradable materials bound into a tight tubular roll wrapped in burlap or plastic netting) near exposed soil surface areas of the project site. The purpose of fiber rolls is to reduce the velocity in flowing water to allow sediment to build behind the fiber rolls and settle out as water filters through. The runoff is then released as sheet flow.

  Burlap wrapped fiber rolls are recommended for areas where the fiber rolls are intended to be left in place. Fiber rolls with plastic netting can be used in areas where the fiber rolls will be removed.

  The QSP will direct the installation of fiber rolls. Fiber rolls MUST be secured (staked) to the ground. In all areas, a trench that is ¼ to ⅓ of the thickness of the roll and has a width of the diameter of the roll should be prepared for the fiber roll.

- **SE-6: Gravel Bag Berm**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by installing a gravel bag berm (a series of strategically organized gravel bags) near exposed soil surface areas. The purpose of a gravel bag berm is to pond sheet flow runoff to allow sediment to build behind the gravel bag berms. The runoff is then released as sheet flow.

- **SE-7: Street Sweeping and Vacuuming**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by sweeping and/or vacuuming the streets and roadways adjacent to and within (if directed by QSP) the project site. The purpose of street sweeping and vacuuming is to prevent sediment that leaves the project site, mainly by way of vehicle equipment track out, from entering storm drains or receiving waters.

  It is suitable to sweep and vacuum streets in any project where sediment is transported from the project site to public or private paved streets and roads, typically at points of egress. If hand sweeping cannot maintain clean roadways, then a street sweeper will be used. Locations where this BMP will be applied are demonstrated in the SWPPP Maps.

- **TC-1: Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the tracking of sediment leaving the site by constructing a stabilized entrance/exit (a combination of shaker plates and rocks). The purpose of a stabilized construction entrance/exit is to prevent mud and dirt track out onto public roads by way of construction vehicles which could potentially enter storm drains or receiving waters.

  It is suitable to construct a stabilized entrance/exit at points of egress at the project site. Locations where this BMP will be applied are demonstrated in the SWPPP Maps.

Sufficient quantities of temporary sediment control materials, as detailed in Appendix F, will be maintained on-site throughout the duration of the project to allow implementation of temporary sediment controls in the event of predicted rain and for rapid response to failures or emergencies, in conformance with other Permit requirements and as described in this SWPPP. This includes implementation requirements for active areas and non-active areas before the onset of rain. All BMP materials shall be certified weed free in an effort to control the spread of noxious weeds.

3.3 NON-STORMWATER CONTROLS AND WASTE AND MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

3.3.1 Non-Stormwater Controls

Non-stormwater discharges into storm drainage systems or waterways which are not authorized under the 2022 CGP are prohibited. Non-stormwater discharges for which a separate NPDES permit is required by the local Regional Water Board are prohibited unless coverage under the separate NPDES permit has been obtained for the discharge. The selection of non-stormwater BMPs is based on the list of construction activities with a potential for non-stormwater discharges identified in Section 2.7 of this SWPPP.

The following non-stormwater control BMP selection table indicates the BMPs that will be implemented to control sediment on the construction site. Fact Sheets for temporary non-stormwater control BMPs are provided in Appendix G.

Non-stormwater BMPs will be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines and in accordance with the BMP Fact Sheets provided in Appendix G. If there is a conflict between documents, the Site Map will prevail over narrative in the body of the SWPPP or guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets. Site specific details in the Site Map prevail over standard details included in the Site Map. The narrative in the body of the SWPPP prevails over guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets.

Table 3-4 Temporary Non-Stormwater BMPs

CASQA Fact Sheet	BMP Name	Considered for the Project [1]	BMP used		If not used, state reason and alternate BMP, if applicable
			YES	NO	
NS-1	Water Conservation Practices	✓	✓		
NS-2	Dewatering Operation	✓		✓	
NS-3	Paving and Grinding Operation			✓	
NS-4	Temporary Stream Crossing		✓		
NS-5	Clear Water Diversion			✓	
NS-6	Illicit Connection/Discharge	✓	✓		
NS-7	Potable Water/Irrigation	✓		✓	
NS-8	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	✓		✓	The discharger does not anticipate cleaning vehicles and equipment.
NS-9	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	✓	✓		
NS-10	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	✓	✓		
NS-11	Pile Driving Operation		✓		
NS-12	Concrete Curing		✓		
NS-13	Concrete Finishing		✓		
NS-14	Material and Equipment Use Over Water			✓	
NS-15	Demolition Removal Adjacent to Water			✓	
NS-16	Temporary Batch Plants			✓	

[1] The 2022 CGP Fact Sheet Section I.R.1.d through I.R.1.i describes various BMPs that should be considered for use on the construction site.

- **NS-1: Water Conservation Practices**
  When activities use water during construction, VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall apply water conservation practices. The purpose of water conservation practices is to reduce or eliminate non-storm water discharge. Water application rates will be minimized as necessary to prevent runoff and ponding as directed by the QSP.

  When implementing this BMP, it is important to note that water equipment leaks should be repaired immediately. Refer to Appendix G for the steps necessary to properly implement this BMP.

- **NS-4: Temporary Stream Crossing**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall install eight (8) low-water crossings at the intersection of access roads and drainage channels. A temporary stream crossing is a temporary culvert, ford or bridge placed across a waterway to provide access for construction purposes. The temporary access will eliminate erosion and downstream sedimentation caused by vehicle traffic. Minimum standards and specifications for the design, construction, maintenance, and removal of the structure should be established by an engineer registered in California.

- **NS-6: Illicit Connection/Discharge**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce or prevent illicit connections and discharges by applying set procedures and practices regarding Illicit Connections and Discharges. The method of implementation for this BMP will be recognizing illicit connections or illegally dumped/discharged materials on a construction site and how to report incidents.

  It is suitable to apply illicit connection/discharge procedures to all construction projects. Illicit connection/discharge and reporting is applicable anytime an illicit connection or discharge is discovered, or illegally dumped material is found on the construction site.

- **NS-9: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling**
  VC Renewables shall reduce or eliminate contamination of storm water runoff by applying procedures during vehicle and equipment fueling. The purpose of vehicle and equipment fueling procedures is to prevent fuel spills and leaks that could be carried off a project site with runoff. All vehicle and equipment fueling will take place on an impervious surface or over plastic and using a drip pan to prevent direct contact with the ground. Any vehicle and equipment fueling must take place at least 50 feet away from concentrated flows. A spill kit will be available near the fueling location.

  It is suitable to apply vehicle and equipment fueling procedures on this construction site where vehicle and equipment fueling takes place.

- **NS-10: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent or reduce the contamination of storm water runoff by applying procedures during vehicle & equipment maintenance. The purpose of this BMP is to prevent vehicle fluid discharge and spills from material containers.

  It is suitable to apply vehicle & equipment maintenance procedures on this construction project where an onsite yard area is necessary for storage and maintenance of heavy equipment and vehicles. Any vehicle or equipment maintenance must take place at least 50 feet away from concentrated flows and downstream drainage facilities. It should also always occur on a level graded area. The VC Renewables crew or contractor will place drip pans, bermed plastic sheeting or absorbent material under vehicles and equipment while parked overnight and when requiring maintenance. Protections will be adjusted as directed by the QSP.

- **NS-12: Concrete Curing**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce or eliminate the contamination of storm water runoff by applying procedures during concrete curing materials operations. The purpose of concrete curing procedures is to meet the CGP's Numeric Action Level (NAL) for pH (6.5-8.5). Concrete curing materials have basic chemical properties that can be carried off a project site with runoff, causing the pH level to exceed the pH NAL.

  It is suitable to apply concrete curing procedures on all projects where concrete and concrete curing chemicals are used.

- **NS-13: Concrete Finishing**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce or eliminate the contamination of storm water runoff by applying procedures during concrete finishing operations. The purpose of concrete finishing procedures is to meet the CGP's Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for pH (6.5-8.5). Concrete curing materials have basic chemical properties that can be carried off a project site with runoff, causing the pH level to exceed the pH NAL.

  It is suitable to apply concrete finishing procedures on all construction locations where concrete operations are performed.

3.3.2 Materials Management and Waste Management

Materials management control practices consist of implementing procedural and structural BMPs for handling, storing, and using construction materials to prevent the release of those materials into stormwater discharges. The amount and type of construction materials to be utilized at the Site will depend upon the type of construction and the length of the construction period. The materials may be used continuously, such as fuel for vehicles and equipment, or the materials may be used for a discrete period, such as soil binders for temporary stabilization.

Waste management consist of implementing procedural and structural BMPs for handling, storing, and ensuring proper disposal of wastes to prevent the release of those wastes into stormwater discharges.

Materials and waste management pollution control BMPs will be implemented to minimize stormwater contact with construction materials, wastes, and service areas; and to prevent materials and wastes from being discharged off-site. The primary mechanisms for stormwater contact that shall be addressed include:

- Direct contact with precipitation
- Contact with stormwater run-on and runoff
- Wind dispersion of loose materials
- Direct discharge to the storm drain system through spills or dumping
- Extended contact with some materials and wastes, such as asphalt cold mix and treated wood products, which can leach pollutants into stormwater.

A list of construction activities is provided in Section 2.6. The following Materials and Waste Management BMP selection table, Table 3-5, indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to handle materials and control construction site wastes associated with these construction activities. Fact Sheets for Materials and Waste Management BMPs are provided in Appendix G.

Material management BMPs will be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines and in accordance with the BMP Fact Sheets provided in Appendix G. If there is a conflict between documents, the Site Map will prevail over narrative in the body of the SWPPP or guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets. Site specific details in the Site Map prevail over standard details included in the Site Map. The narrative in the body of the SWPPP prevails over guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets.

Table 3-5 Temporary Materials Management BMPs

CASQA Fact Sheet	BMP Name	Considered for Project [1]	BMP used		If not used, state reason and alternate BMP, if applicable
			YES	NO	
WM-01	Material Delivery and Storage	✓	✓		
WM-02	Material Use	✓	✓		
WM-03	Stockpile Management	✓	✓		
WM-04	Spill Prevention and Control	✓	✓		
WM-05	Solid Waste Management	✓	✓		
WM-06	Hazardous Waste Management	✓	✓		
WM-07	Contaminated Soil Management		✓		
WM-08	Concrete Waste Management	✓	✓		
WM-09	Sanitary-Septic Waste Management	✓	✓		
WM-10	Liquid Waste Management	✓	✓		

[1] The 2022 CGP Fact Sheet Section I.R.1.d through I.R.1.i describes various BMPs that should be considered for use on the construction site.

- **WM-1: Material Delivery and Storage**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent, reduce, or eliminate the discharge of pollutants by applying material delivery and storage procedures. The purpose of material delivery and storage procedures are to protect storm water systems or watercourses by minimizing the storage of hazardous materials onsite, storing materials in watertight containers and/or completely enclosed designated areas, installing containment, conducting regular inspections, and training employees and subcontractors.

  It is suitable to apply material delivery and storage procedures at all construction projects.

- **WM-2: Material Use**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants by applying material use procedures. Similar to WM-1: Material Delivery and Storage, the purpose of material use procedures is to protect storm drain systems or watercourses by using alternative products, minimizing hazardous material use onsite, and training employees and subcontractors.

  It is suitable to apply material use procedures at all construction projects.

- **WM-3: Stockpile Management**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants by applying stockpile management procedures. The purpose of stockpile management procedures is to avoid air and storm water pollution caused by stockpiles made of various materials.

  It is suitable to apply stockpile management procedures at all construction projects that stockpile soil and other loose materials. Locations where this BMP will be applied are demonstrated in the SWPPP Maps. When implementing this BMP, the location of all stockpiles MUST be, at minimum, 50 feet away from concentrated flows of storm water and downstream drainage facilities. Along with this control, wind erosion control will also be utilized (see WE-1 found in Appendix G).

  Cover and berm loose stockpiled construction materials that are not actively being used (i.e. soil, spoils, aggregate, fly-ash, stucco, hydrated lime, and others identified by the QSP). Inactive areas must be stabilized. Inactive areas are defined as stockpiled materials or disturbed areas that are not scheduled to be re-disturbed for at least 14 days or have not been disturbed for 14 days. Note: before the onset of precipitation all stockpile materials shall be protected.

- **WM-4: Spill Prevention and Control**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants by applying spill prevention and control procedures. The purpose of spill prevention and control procedures is to protect drainage systems or watercourses by reducing the chance of spills, stopping the source of spills, containing and cleaning up spills.

  It is suitable to apply spill prevention and control procedures at all construction projects, most notably anytime chemicals or hazardous substances are stored on the construction site. When implementing clean-up materials MUST be available on site, waste materials shall be labeled and disposed of properly in accordance with local/ state/ federal requirements, and project-specific material safety data sheets, material inventory, and emergency contact numbers will be on the project site.

- **WM-5: Solid Waste Management**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants by applying solid waste management procedures. The purpose of solid waste management procedures is to avoid storm water pollution by providing designated waste collection areas and containers, arranging for regular disposal, and training employees and subcontractors.

- **WM-6: Hazardous Waste Management (if needed)**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants by applying hazardous waste management procedures. The purpose of hazardous waste management is to avoid storm water pollution through proper material use, waste disposal, and training of employees and subcontractors.

  It is suitable to apply hazardous waste management procedures to all construction projects where hazardous waste will be generated. When implementing this BMP, it is important to note that hazardous materials must be placed in containment trays or similar.

- **WM-7: Contaminated Soil Management (if needed)**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants by applying contaminated soil management procedures. The purpose of contaminated soil management procedures is to avoid storm water pollution from contaminated soil and highly acidic or alkaline soils by conducting pre-construction surveys, inspecting excavations regularly, and remediating contaminated soil promptly.

  It is suitable to apply contaminated soil management procedures in highly urbanized or industrial areas where soil contamination may have occurred due to spills, illicit discharges, aerial deposition, past use and leaks from underground storage tanks. If contaminated soil is encountered, all Client organization/company Name disposal procedures will be followed. Any contaminated soil that must be stockpiled will be covered and have fiber rolls installed around the base. Contaminated Soil Management should be located at least 50 feet from concentrated flows and downstream drainage facilities.

- **WM-8: Concrete Waste Management**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent the discharge of pollutants by applying concrete waste management procedures and practices. The purpose of concrete waste management procedures and practices is to meet the CGP's Numeric Action Level (NAL) for pH (6.5-8.5). Concrete waste materials have basic chemical properties that can be carried off a project site with runoff, causing the pH level to exceed the pH NAL. Concrete washouts must be constructed or placed in a designated area.

  It is suitable to apply concrete waste management procedures to all construction projects where concrete waste will be generated. Concrete washouts must be watertight. Concrete washouts should be located at least 50 feet from concentrated flows and downstream drainage facilities. The contents of the concrete washout shall be properly removed from the site when the washout reaches 75 percent of its capacity.

- **WM-9: Sanitary/Septic Waste Management**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent the discharge of pollutants by applying sanitary and septic waste management practices. The purpose of sanitary and septic waste management practices is to avoid storm water pollution from sanitary and septic waste by providing convenient, well-maintained facilities, and arranging for regular service and disposal.

  It is suitable to apply sanitary and septic waste management practices at all construction sites and associated sites that use temporary or portable sanitary and septic waste systems. Locations where this BMP will be applied are demonstrated in the SWPPP Maps.

  Portable toilets must be located at least 50 feet from concentrated flows and downstream drainage facilities and on level graded area. In addition, portable toilets require containment at all times. As the project progresses, if portable toilets are relocated or if additional portable toilets are necessary, the QSP, or designated personnel, shall update the SWPPP Map(s).

- **WM-10: Liquid Waste Management**
  VC Renewables (and/or the Contractor) shall prevent the discharge of pollutants by applying liquid waste management practices. Liquid wastes should not be allowed to enter storm drains and watercourses and should be disposed of properly. Liquid waste management is applicable to drilling slurries and drilling fluids. Drilling residual and drilling fluids should not be allowed to enter storm drains and watercourses and should be properly disposed of. Liquid wastes should be contained in a controlled area such as a holding pit, sediment basin, roll-off bin, or portable tank. Implementation includes instructing employees and subcontractors on the proper practices of safely differentiating liquid waste, containing liquid waste, and disposing procedures.

3.4 TMDL-RELATED BMPS

- TMDL related BMPs are not applicable as there are no TMDLs associated with this project.

3.5 POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Post construction BMPs are permanent measures installed during construction, designed to reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from the site after construction is completed.

This site is subject to the post-construction requirements of an existing NPDES Phase I or Phase II MS4. ☐ Yes ☒ No

The post construction runoff reduction requirements have been satisfied through compliance with 2022 CGP Provision IV.N.3 and use of the SMARTS water balance calculator. The post construction requirements were uploaded as part of the PRDs as required by 2022 CGP Provision IV.N.2.

Section 4 BMP Inspection and Maintenance

4.1 BMP INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

The 2022 CGP requires routine weekly inspections of BMPs, along with inspections before, during, and after qualifying precipitation events. A BMP inspection checklist must be filled out for inspections and maintained on-site with the SWPPP. The inspection checklist must include the necessary information covered in Section 7.6. A blank BMP Inspection Form can be found in Appendix H. Completed forms will be kept in Appendix N.

Maintenance, repair, or design and implementation of new BMPs alternatives will be begin withing 72 hours of the identification of failures or other shortcomings. Corrections will be completed as soon as possible, prior to the next forecasted precipitation event (2022 CGP Appendix D Section II.J).

The QSP will verify that all BMP maintenance and repairs were appropriately implemented during the next visual inspection following completion.

The QSP may delegate BMP maintenance and repair verification to an appropriately trained QSP Delegate.

Specific details for maintenance, inspection, and repair of Construction Site BMPs can be found in the BMP Factsheets in Appendix G.

Section 5 Training

Appendix J identifies the QSPs and QSP Delegates for the project. To promote stormwater management awareness specific for this project, periodic training of job-site personnel will be included as part of routine project meetings (e.g., daily/weekly tailgate safety meetings), or task specific training as needed. Refresher training will be provided as necessary.

The QSP will be responsible for providing this information at the meetings, and subsequently completing the Training Reporting Form shown in Appendix I, which identify the site-specific stormwater topics covered as well as the names of site personnel who attended the meeting.

The QSP may delegate specific tasks to trained QSP Delegates who have received the following training based on the guidelines developed by the Construction General Permit Training Team.

1. **Foundational training** for all QSP Delegate(s) regarding stormwater compliance roles and responsibilities, forecast information, and documentation and reporting procedures; and
2. **Site-specific training** regarding visual inspections, sampling procedures, and/or SWPPP and BMP implementation activities relevant to the responsibilities assigned to the QSP Delegate(s).

The delegate cannot perform the QSD and QSP inspections required in Section V.C.4 or Section V.D.2, respectively.

Documentation of training activities will be retained in Appendix I.

Section 6 Responsible Parties and Operators

6.1 RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

DAR(s) who are responsible for SWPPP implementation and have authority to sign permit-related documents are listed below. The DAR(s) assigned to this project are:

Name	Title	Phone Number
David Velasco	COO	201-275-4863

QSD(s) identified for the project are identified in Appendix J. The QSD will have primary responsibility for assessing how construction activities will affect sediment transport, erosion, and other discharges of pollutants in stormwater runoff throughout the project. The QSD is required to revise the SWPPP to address potential problems identified by visual inspections, sampling data, comments from a QSP, or their own site observations. The QSD is required to perform the following on-site visual inspections:

- Within 30 days of construction activities commencing on site;
- Within 30 days when a new QSD is assigned to the project;
- Twice annually, once August through October and once January through March;
- Within 14 calendar days after a numeric action level exceedance; and
- Within the time period requested in writing from Regional Water Board staff.

QSPs and QSP Delegates identified for the project are identified in Appendix J. The QSP will have primary responsibility and significant authority for the implementation, maintenance, and inspection/monitoring of SWPPP requirements. The QSP will be available at all times throughout the duration of the project.

Duties of the QSP include but are not limited to:

- Implementing all elements of the 2022 CGP and SWPPP, including, but not limited to:
    - Performing the following on-site visual inspections:
        - One inspection per calendar month; other weekly inspections in the month can be delegated to a trained QSP Delegate under the specific direction of the QSP.
        - Within 72 hours prior to a forecasted qualifying precipitation event, to inspect any areas of concern and to verify the status of any deficient BMPs, or other identified issues at the site. If extended forecast precipitation data (greater than 72 hours) is available from the *National Weather Service*, then the Pre-Precipitation Event inspection may be done up to 120 hours in advance.
        - Within 14 days after a NAL exceedance, the QSP shall visually inspect the drainage area for exceedance and document any areas of concern.
        - Prior to the submittal for the NOT or COI (for acreage changes) for all or part of the site.
    - Ensuring that all BMPs are implemented, inspected, and properly maintained;

    - Ensure that the SMARTS generated WDID Number Notification form is posted on-site, in a location viewable by the public or readily available upon request, and the dates are correct and match the dates listed in SMARTS.

- Implementing non-stormwater management, and materials and waste management activities such as: monitoring discharges; general Site clean-up; vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling and maintenance; spill control; ensuring that no materials other than stormwater are discharged in quantities which will have an adverse effect on receiving waters or storm drain systems, etc.;
- Ensuring elimination of unauthorized discharges.
- The QSPs shall be assigned authority by the LRP to mobilize crews in order to make immediate repairs to the control measures.
- Coordinate with the Contractor(s) to assure the necessary corrections/repairs are made immediately and that the project complies with the SWPPP, the 2022 CGP, and approved plans at all times.
- Notifying the LRP or Duly Authorized Representative immediately of off-site discharges or other non-compliance events.
- Providing foundation and site-specific training to QSP Delegates and overseeing QSP Delegate work. Tasks that may be delegated to appropriately trained QSP-delegates include:
    - Performing non-stormwater and stormwater visual observations and inspections;
    - Performing stormwater sampling and analysis, as required; and
    - Performing routine inspections and observations.

Table 6-1. QSP and QSP Delegate Authorized Inspections

	Weekly BMP and NSW	Pre-QPE	Daily-QPE Visual Inspections	Post-QPE Visual Inspections	Post NAL Exceedances	Monthly BMP and NSW	NOT
QSP	X	X		X	X	X	X
QSP Delegate	X		X	X			

6.2 CONTRACTOR LIST

Contractor Name:	Kyle Nauman
Title:	Project Manager
Contractor Company:	Soda Mountain Solar, LLC
Address	110 Edison Place, Suite 312, Newark, NJ 07102
Phone Number:	201-275-4780
Phone Number (24/7)	N/A

Section 7 Construction Site Monitoring Program

7.1 Purpose

This Construction Site Monitoring Program was developed to address the following objectives:

1. To demonstrate that the site is in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions [and Numeric Action Levels (NALs)];
2. To demonstrate that the site is in compliance with TMDL NALs and Numeric Effluent Limitations (NELs);
3. To determine whether non-visible pollutants discharged from the construction site and are causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives;
4. To determine whether immediate corrective actions, additional BMP implementation, or SWPPP revisions are necessary to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges;
5. To determine whether BMPs included in the SWPPP are effective in preventing or reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

7.2 Applicability of Permit Requirements

This project has been determined to be a Risk Level 1 project. The 2022 CGP identifies the following types of monitoring as being applicable for a Risk Level 1 project.

Risk Level 1 project requirements include:

- Visual inspections of BMPs;
- Visual monitoring of the site related to qualifying precipitation events;
- Visual monitoring of the site for non-stormwater discharges;
- Sampling and analysis of construction site runoff for non-visible pollutants [including TMDL pollutants] identified during the pollutant source assessments when applicable; and
- Sampling and analysis of construction site runoff as required by the Regional Water Board when applicable.

7.3. Weather and Precipitation Event Tracking

Visual monitoring and inspections requirements of the 2022 CGP are triggered by a Qualifying Precipitation Event. The 2022 CGP defines a Qualifying Precipitation Event as any weather pattern that is forecast to have a 50 percent or greater Probability of Precipitation (PoP) and a Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) of 0.5 inches or more within a 24-hour period. The event begins with the 24-hour period when 0.5 inches has been forecast and continues on subsequent 24-hour periods when 0.25 inches of precipitation or more is forecast.

7.3.1 Weather Tracking

The QSP should daily consult the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the Forecast Weather Table Interface. These forecasts can be obtained at http://forecast.weather.gov. Weather reports should be printed and maintained with the SWPPP in Appendix M. Record the date and time the forecast was printed.

7.3.2 Rain Gauges

The QSP shall install one (1) rain gauge(s) on the project site. Locate the gauge in an open area away from obstructions such as trees or overhangs. Mount the gauge on a post at a height of 3 to 5 feet with the gauge extending several inches beyond the post. Make sure that the top of the gauge is level. Make sure the post is not in an area where rainwater can indirectly splash from sheds, equipment, trailers, etc.

The rain gauge(s) shall be read daily during normal site scheduled hours. The rain gauge should be read at approximately the same time every day and the date and time of each reading recorded. An example rain gauge log sheet is provided in Appendix O. Retain rain gauge readings in Appendix N. Follow the rain gauge instructions to obtain accurate measurements.

Once the rain gauge reading has been recorded, accumulated rain shall be emptied, and the gauge reset.

For comparison with the site rain gauge, the nearest appropriate governmental rain gauge(s) is located at https://www.weather.gov/wrh/timeseries?site=KBYS.

7.4 Monitoring Locations

Monitoring locations are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A. Monitoring locations are described in the Sections 7.6 and 7.7.

Whenever changes in the construction site might affect the appropriateness of sampling locations, the sampling locations shall be revised accordingly. All such revisions shall be implemented as soon as feasible and the SWPPP amended. Temporary changes that result in a one-time additional sampling location do not require a SWPPP amendment.

7.5 Safety and Monitoring Exemptions

Safety practices for sample collection will be in accordance with the VC Renewables' Health and Safety Plan. A summary of the safety requirements that apply to sampling personnel is provided below.

- TBD

This project is not required to collect samples or conduct visual observations (inspections) under the following conditions (see Section III.B of the 2022 CGP):

- During dangerous weather conditions such as electrical storms, flooding, and high winds above 40 miles per hour;
- Outside of scheduled site operating hours; or

When the site is not accessible to personnel. Scheduled site business hours are: 8 AM – 5 PM Monday through Friday.

If monitoring (visual monitoring or sample collection) of the site is unsafe because of the dangerous conditions noted above, then the QSP shall document the conditions for why an exception to performing the monitoring was necessary. The exemption documentation will be filed in Appendix N and must be included in the Annual Report.

7.6 Visual Monitoring

Per Section III.B.2. of Attachment D in the 2022 CGP, "For inactive projects, dischargers may reduce the visual inspection frequency and suspend sampling per Section III.G of the 2022 CGP. Dischargers shall provide an explanation with supporting information for all missed visual inspections or sampling required by this Attachment, to be included in the Annual Report."

Visual monitoring includes observations and inspections. Inspections of BMPs are required to identify and record BMPs that need maintenance to operate effectively, that have failed, or that could fail to operate as intended. Visual observations of the site are required to observe storm water drainage areas to identify any spills, leaks, or uncontrolled pollutant sources.

Table 7-1 identifies the required frequency of visual observations and inspections. Inspections and observations will be conducted at the locations identified in Section 7.6.3.

Table 7-1 Summary of Visual Monitoring and Inspections

Type of Inspection	Frequency
Routine Inspections[1]	
BMP Inspections	Weekly[2]
Qualifying Precipitation Event Triggered Inspections	
Site Inspections Prior to a Qualifying Precipitation Event	Within 72 hours of a qualifying precipitation event or up to 120 hours prior if supported with forecast [2]
BMP Inspections During an Extended Qualifying Precipitation Event	Once every 24-hour period of a qualifying precipitation event[3]
Site Inspections Following a Qualifying Precipitation Event	Within 96 hours of a qualifying precipitation event[2]

[1] Inspections are required during scheduled site operating hours.

[2] Most BMPs must be inspected weekly; those identified below must be inspected more frequently.

[3] Inspections are required during scheduled site operating hours on days that the forecast predicts at least 0.25 inches of precipitation once the qualifying precipitation event commences.

7.6.1 Routine Observations and Inspections

Routine site inspections and visual monitoring are necessary to confirm that the project is in compliance with the requirements of the 2022 CGP.

7.6.1.1 Routine BMP Inspections

Inspections of BMPs are conducted to identify and record:

- BMPs that are properly installed;
- BMPs that need maintenance to operate effectively;
- BMPs that have failed; or
- BMPs that could fail to operate as intended.

7.6.1.2 Non-Stormwater Discharge Observations

Each drainage area will be inspected for the presence of or indications of prior unauthorized and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Inspections will record:

- Presence or evidence of any non-stormwater discharge (authorized or unauthorized);
- Identification and elimination of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges
- Pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material, sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.); and
- Source of discharge.

7.6.2 Qualifying Precipitation Event Triggered Observations and Inspections

Visual observations of the site and inspections of BMPs are required prior to a qualifying precipitation event; following a qualifying precipitation event, and every 24-hour period during a qualifying precipitation event. Pre-Qualifying Precipitation Event inspections will be conducted after consulting NOAA and determining that a precipitation event with a 50 percent or greater PoP and a QPF of 0.5 inches or more precipitation within a 24-hour period has been predicted by the National Weather Service Forecast Office.

7.6.2.1 Visual Observations Prior to a Forecasted Qualifying Precipitation Event

Within 72 hours prior to a qualifying precipitation event or up to 120 hours prior if extended forecast precipitation data is available, a stormwater visual monitoring site inspection will include observations of the following locations:

- All stormwater drainage areas to identify leaks, spills, or uncontrolled pollutant sources and when necessary, implement appropriate corrective actions.
- All BMPs to identify whether they have been properly implemented per the SWPPP and implement appropriate corrective actions, as necessary.
- All stormwater storage and containment areas to detect leaks and check for available capacity to prevent overflow.

The QSP must conduct the inspection prior to the qualifying precipitation event. Consistent with the requirements for a qualifying precipitation event, pre-rain BMP inspections and visual monitoring will be triggered by a NOAA forecast that indicates a 50 percent or greater probability of 0.5 inches of precipitation or more in a 24-hour period in the project area.

7.6.2.2 BMP Inspections During a Qualifying Precipitation Event

During and extended qualifying precipitation event BMP inspection will be conducted at least once every 24 hours. Qualifying precipitation events are extended for each subsequent 24-hour period forecast to have at least 0.25 inches of precipitation. The BMP inspections are to identify and record:

- If BMPs were adequately designed, implemented and effective.
- BMPs that require repair or replacement due to damage.
- Additional BMPs that need to be implemented and revise the SWPPP accordingly.

If the construction site is not accessible during the rain event, the visual inspections shall be performed at all relevant outfalls, discharge points, downstream locations. The inspections should record any projected maintenance activities.

7.6.2.3 Visual Observations Following a Qualifying Precipitation Event

Within 96 hours following the end of a qualifying precipitation event a stormwater visual monitoring site inspection is required to observe:

- If BMPs were adequately designed, implemented and effective.
- BMPs that require repair or replacement due to damage.
- Additional BMPs that need to be implemented and revise the SWPPP accordingly.

7.6.3 Visual Monitoring Procedures

Visual monitoring shall be conducted by the QSP or QSP Delegates.

The name(s) and contact number(s) of the QSPs or QSP Delegates assigned to conduct visual observations are listed below and their training qualifications are provided in Appendix J.

Assigned QSP: Erica Kawata Contact phone: 949-330-4217

Assigned QSP Delegate: TBD Contact phone: TBD

Stormwater observations shall be documented on the *Visual Inspection Field Log Sheet* (see Appendix O). BMP inspections shall be documented on the site-specific BMP inspection checklist and include photographs of areas of concern along with the QSP's description of the problem.

The QSP shall within one (1) day of the inspection submit copies of the completed inspection report to the LRP.

The completed reports will be kept in Appendix N. Results of visual monitoring must be summarized and reported in the Annual Report.

7.6.4 Visual Monitoring Follow-Up and Reporting

Maintenance, repairs, and correction of deficiencies, including design changes to BMPs, identified by the observations or inspections, including required repairs or maintenance of BMPs, shall be initiated within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible, prior to the next forecasted precipitation event.

When design changes to BMPs are required, the SWPPP shall be amended to reflect the changes.

Deficiencies identified in site inspection reports and correction of deficiencies will be tracked on the *Inspection Field Log Sheet* or *BMP Inspection Report* shall be kept in Appendix N. QSP Delegates shall report issues identified during inspections that require corrective action to the QSP within 24 hours of the observation.

The QSP shall within one (1) day of the inspection submit copies of the completed *Inspection Field Log Sheet* or *BMP Inspection Report* with the corrective actions to the LRP.

Results of visual monitoring must be summarized and reported in the Annual Report.

7.6.5 Visual Monitoring Locations

The inspections and observations identified in Sections 7.6.1 and 7.6.2 will be conducted at the locations identified in this section.

BMP locations are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A.

There are four (4) solar panel arrays for this project site which encompasses the contractor's yard, staging areas, and storage areas. Drainage area(s) are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A and Table 7-2 identifies each drainage area by location.

Table 7-2 Site Drainage Areas

Location No.	Location
1	North Array 1 (35.16,-116.16)
2	South Array 1 (35.13,-116.18)
3	South Array 2 (35.13,-116.18)
4	South Array 3 (35.13,-116.18)

There are 4 arrays of solar panels and 10 sediment basins to retain and infiltrate stormwater from these four project areas. No stormwater is anticipated to be dewatered or discharged. Stormwater storage or containment area(s) are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A and Table 7-3 identifies each stormwater storage or containment area by location.

Table 7-3 Stormwater Storage and Containment Areas (Dewatering Locations)

Location No.	Location
Basin 1	Northern-most basin (35.176,-116.176) – Appendix A, Sheet 3
Basin 2	Northwest basin (35.167,-116.175) – Appendix A, Sheet 5
Basin 3	North of Drainage Channel 1 (35.160,-116.174) – Appendix A, Sheet 7
Basin 4	South of Drainage Channel 1 (35.164,-116.174) – Appendix A, Sheet 7
Basin 5	North of Drainage Channel 2 (35.153,-116.174) – Appendix A, Sheet 8
Basin 6	South of Drainage Channel 2 (35.15,-116.173) – Appendix A, Sheet 11
Basin 7	East of S. Array 2 (35.145,-116.173) – Appendix A, Sheet 11
Basin 8	North of Drainage Channel 3 (35.142,-116.171) – Appendix A, Sheet 12
Basin 9	South of Drainage Channel 3 (35.14,-116.172) – Appendix A, Sheet 12
Basin 10	West of S. Array 3 (35.147,-116.197) – Appendix A, Sheet 14

There is three (3) discharge locations on the project site which conveys existing stormwater and snow melt runoff flows for the region. Site stormwater discharge location(s) are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A and Table 7-4 identifies each stormwater discharge location.

Table 7-4 Site Stormwater Discharge Locations

Location No.	Location
1	Discharge point for Cross-Lot Drainage - North 1 (35.16195,-116.17286)
2	Discharge point for Cross-Lot Drainage - Middle 1 (35.1500,-116.17176)
3	Discharge point for Cross-Lot Drainage - South 1 (35.1413,-116.168)

7.7 Water Quality Sampling and Analysis

This is not a requirement for a risk level 1 project site.

7.7.1 Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non-Visible Pollutants in Stormwater Runoff Discharges

This Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non-Visible Pollutants describes the sampling and analysis strategy and schedule for monitoring non-visible pollutants in stormwater runoff discharges from the project site.

Sampling for non-visible pollutants, including those associated with TMDLs will be conducted when (1) a breach, leakage, malfunction, or spill is observed; and (2) the leak or spill has not been cleaned up prior to the rain event; and (3) there is the potential for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or drainage system.

Table 7-4 summarizes the potential non-visible pollutants identified in the pollutant source assessment Sections 2.6 and 2.7 and the water quality constituent or indicator for that pollutant. Drainage areas where the source is present are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A.

Table 7-5 Potential Non-Visible Pollutants and Water Quality Indicator Constituents Based on the Pollutant Source Assessment

Pollutant	Water Quality Indicator or Constituent	Source/Reason from Pollutant Source Assessment	TMDL Pollutant	Site Drainage Area
Total petroleum, coolants, benzene	VOCs	Vehicle and equipment	No	1 & 2
Acids / Bleaches / Solvents	pH/ Chlorine/ VOC, SVOC	Cleaning products	No	1 & 2
pH, Alkalinity	pH, Alkalinity	Masonry products	No	1 & 2
Fertilizer	Nitrate	Landscaping materials	No	1 & 2

The project has the potential to receive stormwater run-on from the following locations with the potential to contribute non-visible pollutants to stormwater discharges from the project. Locations of such run-on to the project site are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A.

- The project proposes to construct temporary and permanent diversion berms/ditches to divert run-on around the site, into sediment basins, and/or into proposed drainage channels to allow the natural drainage to bypass the site. The run-on locations, off-site drainage areas and associated stormwater conveyance facilities or BMPs are shown on Site Maps in Appendix A.

7.7.1.1 Sampling Schedule

Samples for the potential non-visible pollutant(s) and a sufficiently large unaffected background sample shall be collected during the first eight hours of discharge from rain events that result in a sufficient discharge for sample collection. Samples shall be collected during the site's scheduled hours and shall be collected regardless of the time of year and phase of the construction.

Collection of discharge samples for non-visible pollutant monitoring will be triggered only when any of the following conditions are observed during site inspections conducted prior to or during a rain event.

- Materials or wastes containing potential non-visible pollutants are not stored under watertight conditions. Watertight conditions are defined as (1) storage in a watertight container, (2) storage under a watertight roof or within a building, or (3) protected by temporary cover and containment that prevents stormwater contact and runoff from the storage area.
- Materials or wastes containing potential non-visible pollutants are stored under watertight conditions, but (1) a breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill is observed, (2) the leak or spill is not cleaned up prior to the rain event, and (3) there is the potential for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.
- A construction activity, including but not limited to those in Section 2.6, with the potential to contribute non-visible pollutants (1) was occurring during or within 24 hours prior to the rain event, (2) BMPs were observed to be breached, malfunctioning, or improperly implemented, and (3) there is the potential for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.
- Soil amendments that have the potential to change the chemical properties, engineering properties, or erosion resistance of the soil have been applied, and there is the potential for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.
- Stormwater runoff from an area contaminated by historical usage of the site has been observed to combine with stormwater runoff from the site, and there is the potential for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.

7.7.1.2 Sampling Locations

Sampling locations are based on proximity to planned non-visible pollutant storage, occurrence or use, accessibility for sampling, and personnel safety. Planned non-visible pollutant sampling locations are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A and include the locations identified in Table 7-6.

Two (2) sampling location(s) on the project site and the contractor's yard have been identified for the collection of samples of runoff from planned material and waste storage areas and areas where non-visible pollutant producing construction activities are planned.

Two (2) sampling location(s) has been identified for the collection of an uncontaminated sample of runoff as a background sample for comparison with the samples being analyzed for non-visible pollutants. This location(s) was selected such that the sample will not have come in contact with the operations, activities, or areas identified in Section 7.7.1 or with disturbed soils areas.

Table 7-6 Non-Visible Pollutant Sample Locations

Sample Location Identifier	**Sample Location Description**	**Sample Location Latitude and Longitude** (Decimal Degrees)	**Runoff or Run-on**
1	Discharge point for Area 1 at the drainage channel outlet	Locations on Site Maps are approximate, Sample Location Latitude and Longitude will be field located	Runoff
2	Discharge point for Area 2 at the drainage channel outlet	Locations on Site Maps are approximate, Sample Location Latitude and Longitude will be field located	Runoff
3	Discharge point for Area 3 & 4 at the drainage channel outlet	Locations on Site Maps are approximate, Sample Location Latitude and Longitude will be field located	Runoff

If a stormwater visual monitoring site inspection conducted prior to or during a storm event identifies the presence of a material storage, waste storage, operations area with spills, or the potential for the discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system that is at a location not listed above and has not been identified on the Site Maps, sampling locations will be selected by the QSP using the same rationale as that used to identify planned locations. Non-visible pollutant sampling locations shall be documented by the QSP on the pre-rain event inspection form prior to a forecasted qualifying precipitation event and the *Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheet*, which are provided in Appendix O.

7.7.1.3 Monitoring Preparation

Non-visible pollutant samples will be collected by:

QSP	☒ Yes	☐ No
QSP Delegate	☒ Yes	☐ No

An adequate stock of monitoring supplies and equipment for monitoring non-visible pollutants will be available on the project site prior to a sampling event. Monitoring supplies and equipment will be stored in a cool temperature environment that will not come into contact with rain or direct sunlight. The QSP or QSP Delegates responsible for sampling will be available to collect samples in accordance with the sampling schedule. Supplies maintained at the project site will include, but are not limited to, clean powder-free nitrile gloves, sample collection equipment, coolers, appropriate number and volume of sample bottles, identification labels, re-sealable storage bags, paper towels, personal rain gear, ice, and *Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheets* and Chain of Custody (CoC) forms, which are provided in Appendix O.

7.7.1.4 Analytical Constituents

Table 7-7 lists the specific sources and types of potential non-visible pollutants based on the project pollutant source assessment and the water quality indicator constituent(s) for that pollutant. Table 7-7 provides the specific analytical methods and reporting limits for the potential non-visible pollutants. Analytical methods were selected in compliance with U.S. EPA sufficiently sensitive method requirements in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 136, as evidenced by the method detection limit and minimum level.

7.7.1.5 Sample Collection

Samples of discharge shall be collected at the designated non-visible pollutant sampling locations identified in Table 7-6 and shown on the Site Maps in Appendix A or in the locations determined by observed breaches, malfunctions, leakages, spills, operational areas, soil amendment application areas, and historical site usage areas that triggered the sampling event.

Grab samples shall be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in the Table 7-7, "Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Non-Visible Pollutants" provided in Section 7.7.1.6. Only the QSP, or QSP Delegates trained on sample collection identified in Section 7.7.1.3 shall collect samples.

Sample collection and handling requirements are described in Section 7.7.7.

Table 7-7 Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Non-Visible Pollutants

Constituent	Analytical Method	Minimum Sample Volume	Sample Containers	Sample Preservation	Minimum Level	Method Detection Limit	Maximum Holding Time
VOCs-Solvents	EPA 601/602	3 x 40 mL	VOA-glass	Store at 4˚ C, HCl to pH<2	N/A	1 µg/L	14 days
SVOCs	EPA 625	1 x 1 L	Glass-amber	Store at 4˚ C	N/A	10 µg/L	7 days
Pesticides/PCBs	EPA 8081A/8082	1 x 1 L	Glass-amber	Store at 4˚ C	N/A	0.1 µg/L	7 days
Herbicides	EPA 8151A	1 x 1 L	Glass-amber	Store at 4˚ C	N/A	Check Lab	7 days
BOD	EPA 405.1	1 x 500 mL	Polypropylene	Store at 4˚ C	N/A	1 mg/L	48 hours
COD	EPA 410.4	1 x 250 mL	Glass-Amber	Store at 4˚ C, H2SO4 to pH<2	N/A	5 mg/L	28 days
DO	SM 4500-O G	1 x 250 mL	Glass-Amber	Store at 4˚ C	N/A	Check Lab	8 hours
pH	EPA 150.1	1 x 100 mL	Polypropylene	None	N/A	Unitless	Immediate
Alkalinity	SM 2320B	1 x 250 mL	Polypropylene	Store at 4˚ C	N/A	1 mg/L	14 days
Metals (Al, Sb, As, Ba, Be, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Se, Na, Th, Va, Zn)	EPA 200.8/1631	1 x 250 mL	Polypropylene	Store at 4˚ C, HNO3 to pH<2	N/A	0.1 mg/L	6 months
Metals (Chromium VI)	EPA 7196	1 x 500 mL	Polypropylene	Store at 4˚ C	N/A	1.0 µg/L	24 hours
Notes: Analytical laboratories may use the term Reporting Level in lieu of Minimum Level							

7.7.1.6 Sample Analysis

Samples shall be analyzed using the analytical methods identified in the Table 7-7.

Samples will be analyzed by:

Laboratory Name: TBD

Street Address:

City, State Zip:

Telephone Number:

Point of Contact:

ELAP Certification Number:

Samples will be delivered to the laboratory by:

Driven by QSP/QSP Delegate/Contractor	☒	Yes	☐	No
Picked up by Laboratory Courier	☐	Yes	☒	No
Shipped	☐	Yes	☒	No

7.7.1.7 Data Evaluation and Reporting

The QSP shall complete an evaluation of the water quality sample analytical results based on a comparison of the results to the unaffected sample [and to the TMDL NALs or NELs].

Runoff/downgradient results shall be compared with the associated upgradient/unaffected results and any associated run-on results. Should the runoff/downgradient sample show an increased level of the tested analyte relative to the unaffected background sample, which cannot be explained by run-on results, the BMPs, site conditions, and surrounding influences shall be assessed to determine the probable cause for the increase.

As determined by the site and data evaluation, appropriate BMPs shall be repaired or modified to mitigate discharges of non-visible pollutant concentrations. Any revisions to the BMPs shall be recorded as an amendment to the SWPPP.

Analytical results of non-visible pollutant monitoring shall be submitted to SMARTS within 30 days of obtaining the analytical results.

The 2022 CGP prohibits the storm water discharges that contain hazardous substances equal to or in excess of reportable quantities established in 40 C.F.R. §§ 117.3 and 302.4. The results of any non-stormwater discharge results that indicate the presence of a hazardous substance in excess of established reportable quantities shall be immediately reported to the Regional Water Board and other agencies as required by 40 C.F.R. §§ 117.3 and 302.4.

7.7.2 Sampling and Analysis Plan for pH and Turbidity in Stormwater Runoff Discharges

Sampling and analysis of runoff for pH and turbidity is not required for Risk Level 1 projects.

7.7.4 Sampling and Analysis Plan for Dewatering Discharges

No dewatering activities are planned for this project.

7.7.5 Sampling and Analysis Plan for Other Pollutants Required by the Regional Water Board

The Regional Water Board has not specified monitoring for additional pollutants.

7.7.6 Training of Sampling Personnel

QSP Delegates assigned to conduct sampling shall be trained by the QSP to collect, maintain, and ship samples in accordance with the 2022 CGP Sample Collection and Handling Instructions and supplemental information as needed. Training records of QSP Delegates assigned to sample are provided in Appendix I.

The QSP and QSP Delegates have received the following stormwater sampling training:

Name	Training
TBD	TBD

The QSP and QSP Delegates have the following stormwater sampling experience:

Name	Experience
TBD	TBD

7.7.7 Sample Collection and Handling

7.7.7.1 Sample Collection

Samples shall be collected at the designated sampling locations shown on the Site Maps and listed in the preceding sections. Samples shall be collected, maintained and shipped in accordance with the 2022 CGP Sample Collection and Handling Instructions.

Grab samples shall be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in preceding sections.

To maintain sample integrity and prevent cross-contamination, sample collection personnel shall follow the protocols below.

- Collect samples (for laboratory analysis) in analytical laboratory-provided or specified sample containers;
  - Use of any other type of containers could cause sample contamination and may result in NAL or NEL exceedances.
- Wear clean, powder-free nitrile gloves when collecting samples;
- Change gloves whenever something not known to be clean has been touched;
- Change gloves between sampling locations;
- Decontaminate all equipment (e.g., bucket, tubing) prior to sample collection;
  - using a trisodium phosphate water wash, distilled water rinse, and final rinse with distilled water.
  - Dispose of wash and rinse water appropriately (i.e., do not discharge to storm drain or receiving water).

    - Do not decontaminate laboratory provided sample containers;
- Do not smoke during sampling events;
- Never sample near a running vehicle;
- Do not park vehicles in the immediate sample collection area (even non-running vehicles);
- Do not eat or drink during sample collection; and
- Do not breathe, sneeze, or cough in the direction of an open sample container.

The most important aspect of grab sampling is to collect a sample that represents the entire runoff stream. Typically, samples are collected by dipping the collection container in the runoff flow paths and streams as noted below.

i. For small streams and flow paths, simply dip the bottle facing upstream until full.
ii. For larger stream that can be safely accessed, collect a sample in the middle of the flow stream by directly dipping the mouth of the bottle. Once again making sure that the opening of the bottle is facing upstream as to avoid any contamination by the sampler.
iii. For larger streams that cannot be safely waded, pole-samplers may be needed to safely access the representative flow.
iv. Avoid collecting samples from ponded, sluggish or stagnant water.
v. Avoid collecting samples directly downstream from a bridge as the samples can be affected by the bridge structure or runoff from the road surface.

Note, that depending upon the specific analytical test, some containers may contain preservatives. These containers should **never** be dipped into the stream but filled indirectly from the collection container.

7.7.7.2 Sample Handling

Turbidity and pH measurements must be conducted immediately. Do not store turbidity or pH samples for later measurement.

Samples for laboratory analysis must be handled as follows. Immediately following sample collection:

- Cap sample containers;
- Complete sample container labels;
- Place sealed containers in a re-sealable storage bag;
- Place sample containers into an ice-chilled cooler;
- Document sample information on the *Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheet* (Appendix O); and
- Complete the CoC.

All samples for laboratory analysis must be maintained between 0-6 degrees Celsius during delivery to the laboratory. Samples must be kept on ice, or refrigerated, from sample collection through delivery to the laboratory. Place samples to be shipped inside coolers with ice. Make sure the sample bottles are well packaged to prevent breakage and secure cooler lids with packaging tape.

Ship samples that will be laboratory analyzed to the analytical laboratory right away. Hold times are measured from the time the sample is collected to the time the sample is analyzed. The 2022 CGP requires that samples be received by the analytical laboratory within 48 hours of the physical sampling (unless required sooner by the analytical laboratory to meet all hold times).

Laboratory Name: TBD

Address:

City, State Zip:

Telephone Number:

Point of Contact:

7.7.7.3 Sample Documentation Procedures

All original data documented on sample container identification labels, *Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheet* (Appendix O), and CoCs shall be recorded using waterproof ink. These shall be considered accountable documents. If an error is made on an accountable document, the individual shall make corrections by lining through the error and entering the correct information. The erroneous information shall not be obliterated. All corrections shall be initialed and dated.

Duplicate samples shall be identified consistent with the numbering system for other samples to prevent the laboratory from identifying duplicate samples. Duplicate samples shall be identified in the Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheet.

Sample documentation procedures include the following:

Sample Bottle Identification Labels: Sampling personnel shall attach an identification label to each sample bottle. Sample identification shall uniquely identify each sample location. (These location identifiers should be listed in the tables in the SWPPP.)

Field Log Sheets: Sampling personnel shall complete the *Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheet* and *Receiving Water Sampling Field Log Sheet* (Appendix O) for each sampling event, as appropriate.

Chain of Custody: Sampling personnel shall complete the CoC for each sampling event for which samples are collected for laboratory analysis. The sampler will sign the CoC (Appendix O) when the sample(s) is turned over to the testing laboratory or courier.

7.8 Active Treatment System Monitoring

Will an Active Treatment System (ATS) be deployed on the site?

☐ Yes ☒ No

This project does not require a project specific Sampling and Analysis Plan for an ATS because deployment of an ATS is not planned.

7.9 Passive Treatment Monitoring

Will passive treatment technologies be deployed on the site?

☐ Yes ☒ No

This project does not require a project specific Sampling and Analysis Plan for passive treatment because deployment of passive treatment is not planned.

7.10 Watershed Monitoring Option

This project is not participating in a watershed monitoring option.

7.11 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

An effective Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) plan shall be implemented as part of the CSMP to ensure that analytical data can be used with confidence. QA/QC procedures to be initiated include the following:

- Field logs;
- Clean sampling techniques;
- CoCs;
- QA/QC Samples; and
- Data verification.

Each of these procedures is discussed in more detail in the following sections.

7.11.1 Field Logs

The purpose of field logs is to record sampling information and field observations during monitoring that may explain any uncharacteristic analytical results. Sampling information to be included in the field log include the date and time of water quality sample collection, sampling personnel, sample container identification numbers, and types of samples that were collected. Field observations should be noted in the field log for any abnormalities at the sampling location (color, odor, BMPs, etc.). Field measurements for pH and turbidity should also be recorded in the field log. A Visual Inspection Field Log, an Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheet are included in Appendix O.

7.11.2 Clean Sampling Techniques

Clean sampling techniques involve the use of certified clean containers for sample collection and clean powder-free nitrile gloves during sample collection and handling. As discussed in Section 7.7.7, adoption of a clean sampling approach will minimize the chance of field contamination and questionable data results.

7.11.3 Chain of Custody

The sample CoC is an important documentation step that tracks samples from collection through analysis to ensure the validity of the sample. Sample CoC procedures include the following:

- Proper labeling of samples;
- Use of CoC forms for all samples; and
- Prompt sample delivery to the analytical laboratory.

Analytical laboratories usually provide CoC forms to be filled out for sample containers. An example CoC is included in Appendix O.

7.11.4 QA/QC Samples

QA/QC samples provide an indication of the accuracy and precision of the sample collection; sample handling; field measurements; and analytical laboratory methods. The following types of QA/QC will be conducted for this project.

7.11.4.1 Field Duplicates

Field duplicates provide verification of laboratory or field analysis and sample collection. Duplicate samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed using the same protocols as primary samples. The sample location where field duplicates are collected shall be randomly selected

from the discharge locations. Duplicate samples shall be collected immediately after the primary sample has been collected. Duplicate samples must be collected in the same manner and as close in time as possible to the original sample. Duplicate samples shall not influence any evaluations or conclusion.

7.11.4.2 Equipment Blanks

Equipment blanks provide verification that equipment has not introduced a pollutant into the sample. Equipment blanks are typically collected when:

- New equipment is used;
- Equipment that has been cleaned after use at a contaminated site;
- Equipment that is not dedicated for surface water sampling is used; or
- Whenever a new lot of filters is used when sampling metals.

7.11.4.3 Field Blanks

Field blanks assess potential sample contamination levels that occur during field sampling activities. De-ionized water field blanks are taken to the field, transferred to the appropriate container, and treated the same as the corresponding sample type during the course of a sampling event.

7.11.4.4 Travel Blanks

Travel blanks assess the potential for cross-contamination of volatile constituents between sample containers during shipment from the field to the laboratory. De-ionized water blanks are taken along for the trip and held unopened in the same cooler with the VOC samples.

7.11.5 Data Verification

After results are received from the analytical laboratory, the QSP or QSP Delegates shall verify the data to ensure that it is complete, accurate, and the appropriate QA/QC requirements were met. Data must be verified as soon as the data reports are received. Data verification shall include:

- Check the CoC and laboratory reports.
  Make sure all requested analyses were performed and all samples are accounted for in the reports.
- Check laboratory reports to make sure hold times were met and that the reporting levels meet or are lower than the reporting levels agreed to in the contract.
- Check data for outlier values and follow up with the laboratory.
  Occasionally typographical errors, unit reporting errors, or incomplete results are reported and should be easily detected. These errors need to be identified, clarified, and corrected quickly by the laboratory. The QSP or QSP Delegates should especially note data that is an order of magnitude or more different than similar locations or is inconsistent with previous data from the same location.
- Check laboratory QA/QC results.
  EPA establishes QA/QC checks and acceptable criteria for laboratory analyses. These data are typically reported along with the sample results. The QSP or QSP Delegates shall evaluate the reported QA/QC data to check for contamination (method, field, and equipment blanks), precision (laboratory matrix spike duplicates), and accuracy (matrix spikes and laboratory control samples). When QA/QC checks are outside acceptable ranges, the laboratory must flag the data, and usually provides an explanation of the potential impact to the sample results.

- Check the data set for outlier values and, accordingly, confirm results and re-analyze samples where appropriate.
  Sample re-analysis should only be undertaken when it appears that some part of the QA/QC resulted in a value out of the accepted range. Sample results may not be discounted unless the analytical laboratory identifies the required QA/QC criteria were not met and confirms this in writing.

Field data including inspections and observations must be verified as soon as the field logs are received, typically at the end of the sampling event. Field data verification shall include:

- Check field logs to make sure all required measurements were completed and appropriately documented;
- Check reported values that appear out of the typical range or inconsistent; Follow-up immediately to identify potential reporting or equipment problems, if appropriate, recalibrate equipment after sampling;
- Verify equipment calibrations;
- Review observations noted on the field logs; and
- Review notations of any errors and actions taken to correct the equipment or recording errors.

7.12 Records Retention

All records of stormwater monitoring information and copies of reports (including Annual Reports) must be retained for a period of at least three years from date of submittal or longer if required by the Regional Water Board.

Results of visual monitoring, field measurements, and laboratory analyses must be kept in the SWPPP along with CoCs, and other documentation related to the monitoring.

Records are to be kept onsite while construction is ongoing. Records to be retained include:

- The date, place, and time of inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements, including precipitation;
- The individual(s) who performed the inspections, sampling, visual observation, and/or field measurements;
- The date and approximate time of field measurements and laboratory analyses;
- The individual(s) who performed the laboratory analyses;
- A summary of all analytical results, the method detection limits and reporting limits, and the analytical techniques or methods used;
- Rain gauge readings from site inspections;
- QA/QC records and results;
- Calibration records;
- Visual observation and sample collection exception records;
- The records of any corrective actions and follow-up activities that resulted from analytical results, visual observations, or inspections.

Section 8 References

SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board). (2022). Order 2022-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000002: Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbing Activities. Available online at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction/general_permit_reissuance.html.

CASQA 2023. *Stormwater BMP Handbook: Construction*. Available online at: www.casqa.org

Index of Appendices

Appendix A: Site Maps and Drawings

SHEET INDEX

LEGEND

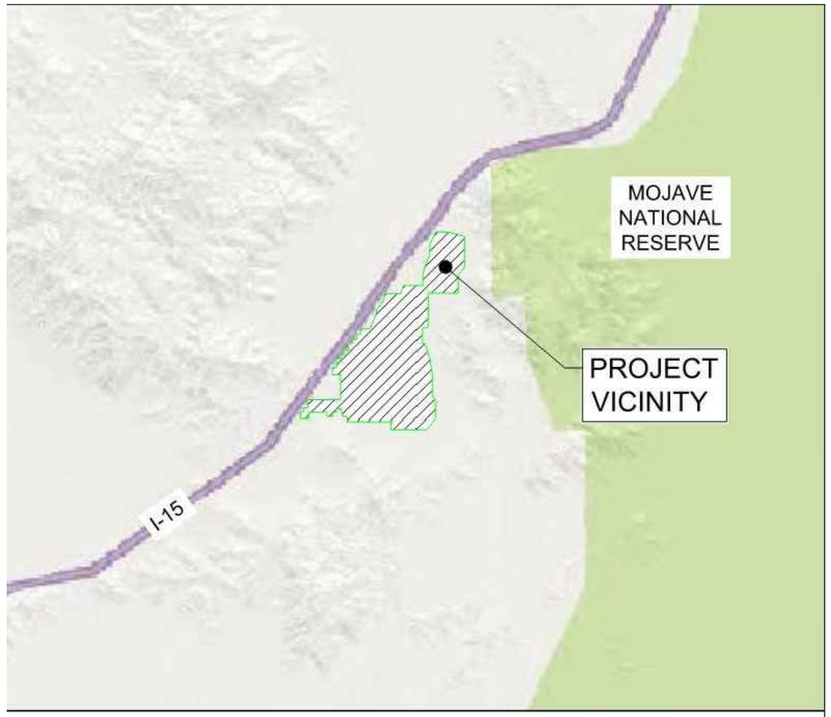
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) Construction Handbook, 2019. For detailed BMP installation instructions, see Attachment G of the SWPPP

SYMBOL:	EXPLANATION
EC-1	SCHEDULING
EC-2	PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION
EC-3	HYDRAULIC MULCH
EC-4	HYDOSEEDING
EC-5	SOIL BINDERS
EC-7	GEOTEXTILES & MATS
EC-9	EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES
EC-10	VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION
SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
NS-1	WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES
NS-4	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
NS-6	ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE
NS-9	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING
NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
WM-2	MATERIAL USE
WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
WM-5	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-6	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-7	CONTAMINATED WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-8	CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-9	SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-10	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT
	DIRECTION OF FLOWS
	LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
	EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
FR	FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
	GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
	CHECK DAM (SE-4)
	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TC-1)
	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
	CHECK DAM (SE-4)
	SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)
DP-#	STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT
T	TRAILER
CW	CONCRETE WASHOUT
EM	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE/ STAGING AREA
M1	MATERIAL STORAGE
ST	STOCKPILE AREA
W	CONSTRUCTION WASTE STORAGE
PT	PORTABLE TOILET

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) DRAWINGS FOR VC RENEWABLES SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

PREPARED BY MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL



VICINITY MAP

NTS

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. SWPPP SHALL BE AVAILABLE AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE DURING WORK HOURS WHILE CONSTRUCTION IS OCCURRING.

2. BMPs AS SHOWN HEREIN, SHALL BE INSTALLED PER BMP FACT SHEETS INCLUDED IN APPENDIX G OF THE SWPPP. ALL VARIATIONS REQUIRE APPROVAL FROM THE QSD, QSP OR ASSIGNED DESIGNEE.

3. THE INFORMATION ON THESE DRAWINGS ARE ACCURATE FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PURPOSES ONLY. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE QSD IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE APPROVED GRADING PLAN, IF APPLICABLE, AND THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE SWPPP MAPS. IN ADDITION, THE QSD SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF ANY REVISIONS TO THE GRADING PLANS THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION AND BE PROVIDED ADEQUATE TIME TO AMEND THE SWPPP ACCORDINGLY, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH AMENDMENT.

4. THE INFORMATION ON THIS PLAN IS INTENDED TO BE USED AS A GUIDELINE FOR THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTORS TO INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AT GENERAL LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE SITE. THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NARRATIVE SECTION OF THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP).

5. MINOR ADJUSTMENTS TO BMP PLACEMENT AND SEQUENCE OF BMP IMPLEMENTATION ARE ANTICIPATED IN THE FIELD DURING CONSTRUCTION DUE TO CONSTRAINTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, SCHEDULING AND UNFORESEEN FIELD CONDITIONS. QSD, QSP OR THE ASSIGNED DESIGNEE, AS OUTLINED IN APPENDIX A, SHALL APPROVE, DOCUMENT, INITIAL AND DATE ALL FIELD ADJUSTMENTS ON THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL DRAWINGS. THE QSP SHALL COORDINATE WITH QSD WHEN THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES THAT WOULD NECESSITATE A FORMAL AMENDMENT, AS OUTLINED IN THE SWPPP. AMENDMENTS SHALL BE COMPLETED AND APPLICABLE BMPs SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH AMENDMENT.

6. THIS PROJECT IS CLASSIFIED AS A RISK LEVEL 1 PROJECT. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO BECOME FAMILIAR WITH AND COMPLY WITH RISK SPECIFIC PROJECT REQUIREMENTS, AS OUTLINED IN THE SWPPP.

7. UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED PER GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

8. NON-VISIBLE POLLUTANT MONITORING LOCATIONS WILL BE DETERMINED WHERE QSD, QSP, OR ASSIGNED DESIGNEE BELIEVES POLLUTANTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE DISCHARGED WITH STORM WATER RUNOFF.

9. ALL SPILLS SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE QSP. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE WORK CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED SAFELY, SPILLS OF OIL, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND SUBSTANCES LISTED UNDER 40CFR PARTS 110, 117, AND 302, AND SANITARY AND SEPTIC WASTES SHOULD BE CONTAINED AND CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY. (REFER TO CASQA BMP FACT SHEET, WM-4)

10. SHOULD GROUNDWATER BE ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION, CONTACT QSP PRIOR TO DEWATERING. FOLLOW SCE GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF GROUNDWATER.

11. SHOULD CONTAMINATED SOIL BE ENCOUNTERED DURING GRADING ACTIVITIES, CONTACT QSP. FOLLOW SCE GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL.

12. EXCESS SOIL AND CONCRETE SHALL BE TRANSPORTED TO AND DISPOSED OF AT AN SCE APPROVED DISPOSAL FACILTIY. SCE MUST PRE-APPROVE DISPOSAL AT ANY OTHER LOCATION. THE EXCESS MATERIAL CANNOT BE SPREAD OUT ON-STE.

QUALIFIED SWPPP DEVELOPER (QSD/QSP)

MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL
ERICA KAWATA
5 HUTTON CENTRE DR, SUITE 500
SANTA ANA, CA 92707
PHONE: 949-330-4217
EMAIL: ERICA.KAWATA@MBAKERINTL.COM

CONSTRUCTION DATES: APRIL 01, 2028 - JULY 01, 2030

RISK LEVEL 1 PROJECT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
5 Hutton Centre Drive
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Santa Ana, CA 92707
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ERICA KAWATA
PROJECT MANAGER

DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables A VITOL COMPANY

SWPPP MAP

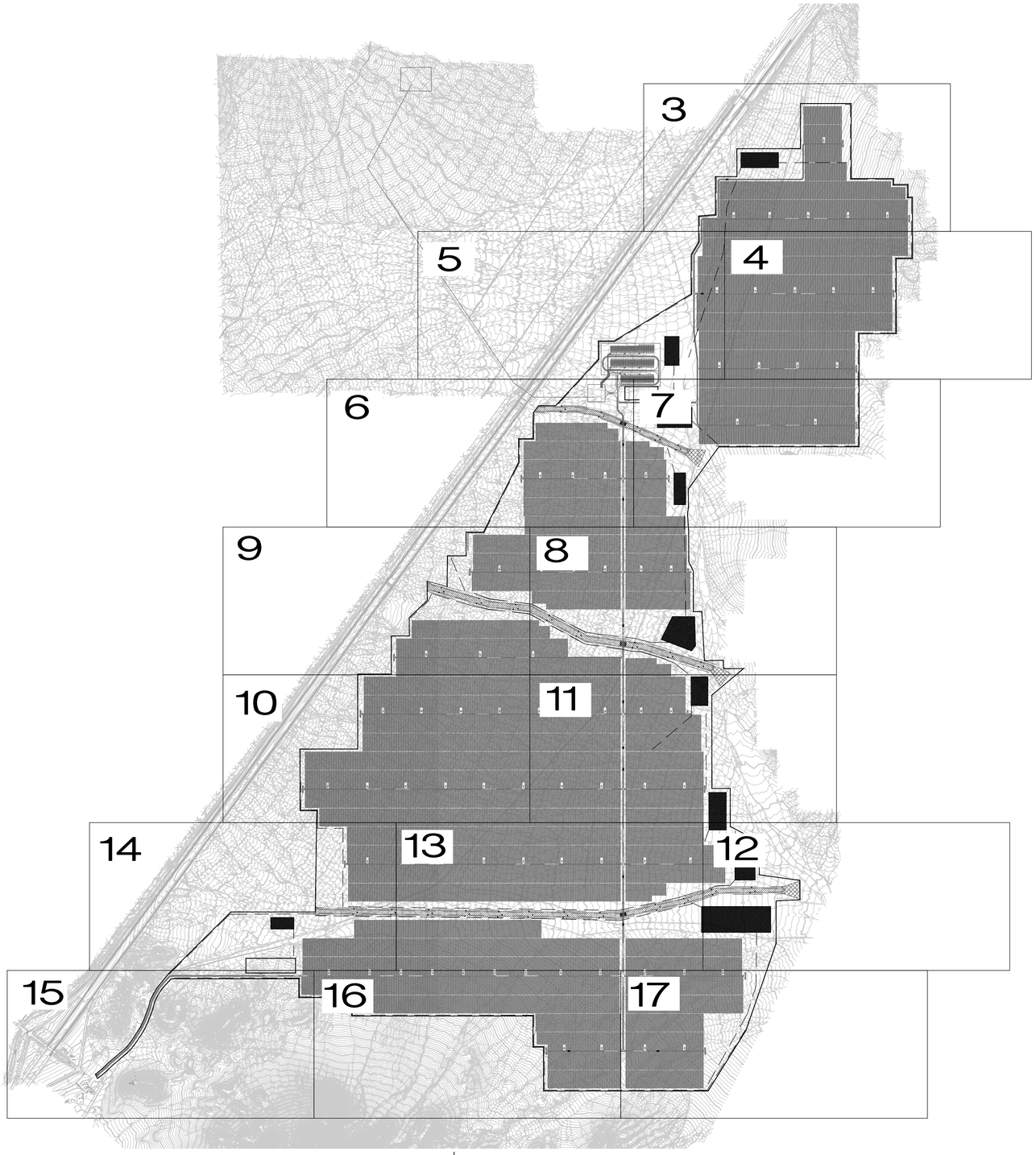
LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
TITLE SHEET AND
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 1 OF ____ SHEETS

FILE NO.:



60 30 0 60 120 180

SCALE: 1"=1000'

SCALE: 1"=1000'

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VC Renewables
A VITOL COMPANY

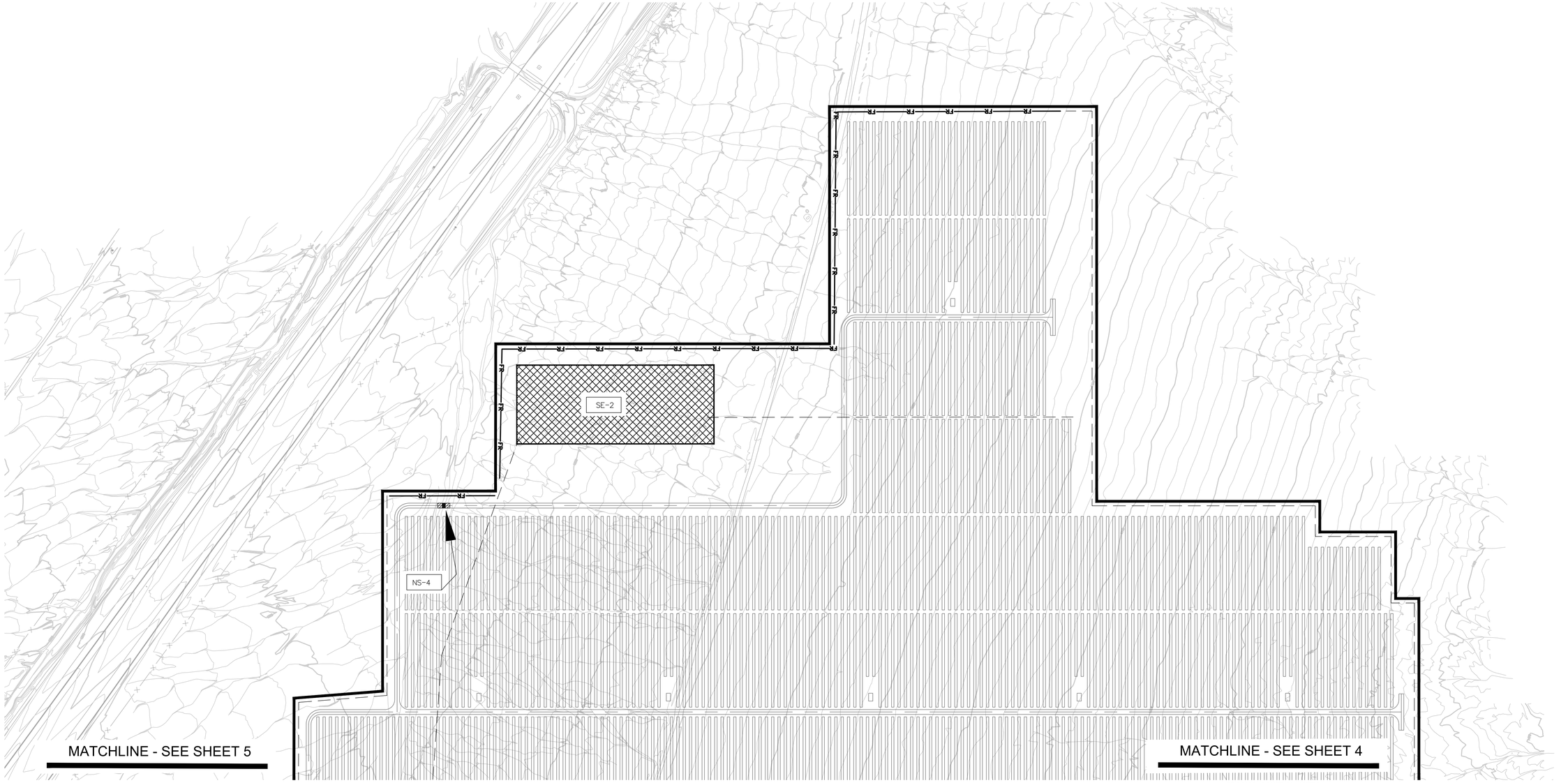
SWPPP MAP

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 2
OF ____ SHEETS
FILE NO.:

\\SANTCA1HUB\RVICAIFS1\HROOT\PDATA\193833\PROJECT INFO\WATER_QUALITY\SWPPP\CAD\SODA MOUNTAIN SWPPP MAP (24X36).DWG JOSHUA.GUTIERREZ 11/22/24 5:14 pm



CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

TYPICAL AT EACH CONSTRUCTION WORK AREA

EC-1	SCHEDULING	NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
EC-2	PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION	NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
EC-3	HYDRAULIC MULCH	WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
EC-5	SOIL BINDERS	WM-2	MATERIAL USE
EC-7	GEOTEXTILES & MATS	WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
EC-9	EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES	WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
EC-10	VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES	WM-5	SOIL WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-1	WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES	WM-6	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-3	PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS	WM-7	CONTAMINATED SOIL MANAGEMENT
NS-4	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING	WM-8	CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-6	ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE	WM-9	SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-9	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING	WM-10	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE		

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
- GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TC-1)
- CHECK DAM (SE-4)
- DP-# STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)

SCALE: 1"=1,000'

60 30 0 60 120 180

SCALE: 1"=200'

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

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5. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST HAVE EROSION CONTROLS APPLIED WITHIN 14 DAYS OF INACTIVITY. ADDITIONALLY, UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
6. ALL SPILLS SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE WORK CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED SAFELY, SPILLS OF OIL, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND SUBSTANCES LISTED UNDER 40CFR PARTS 110, 117, AND 302, AND SANITARY AND SEPTIC WASTES SHOULD BE CONTAINED AND CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY. (REFER TO CASQA BMP FACT SHEET, WM-4)
7. SHOULD GROUNDWATER BE ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION, CONTACT THE PREPARER PRIOR TO DEWATERING. FOLLOW ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF GROUNDWATER.
8. SHOULD CONTAMINATED SOIL BE ENCOUNTERED DURING GRADING ACTIVITIES, CONTACT THE PRPEARER. FOLLOW ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL PAVED ROADWAYS UTILIZED BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC ARE SWEPT AND CLEANED, AS NEEDED, PER CASQA BMP FACT SHEET SE-7.

RISK LEVEL 1 PROJECT

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ERICA KAWATA
PROJECT MANAGER

DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables
A VITOL COMPANY

SWPPP MAP

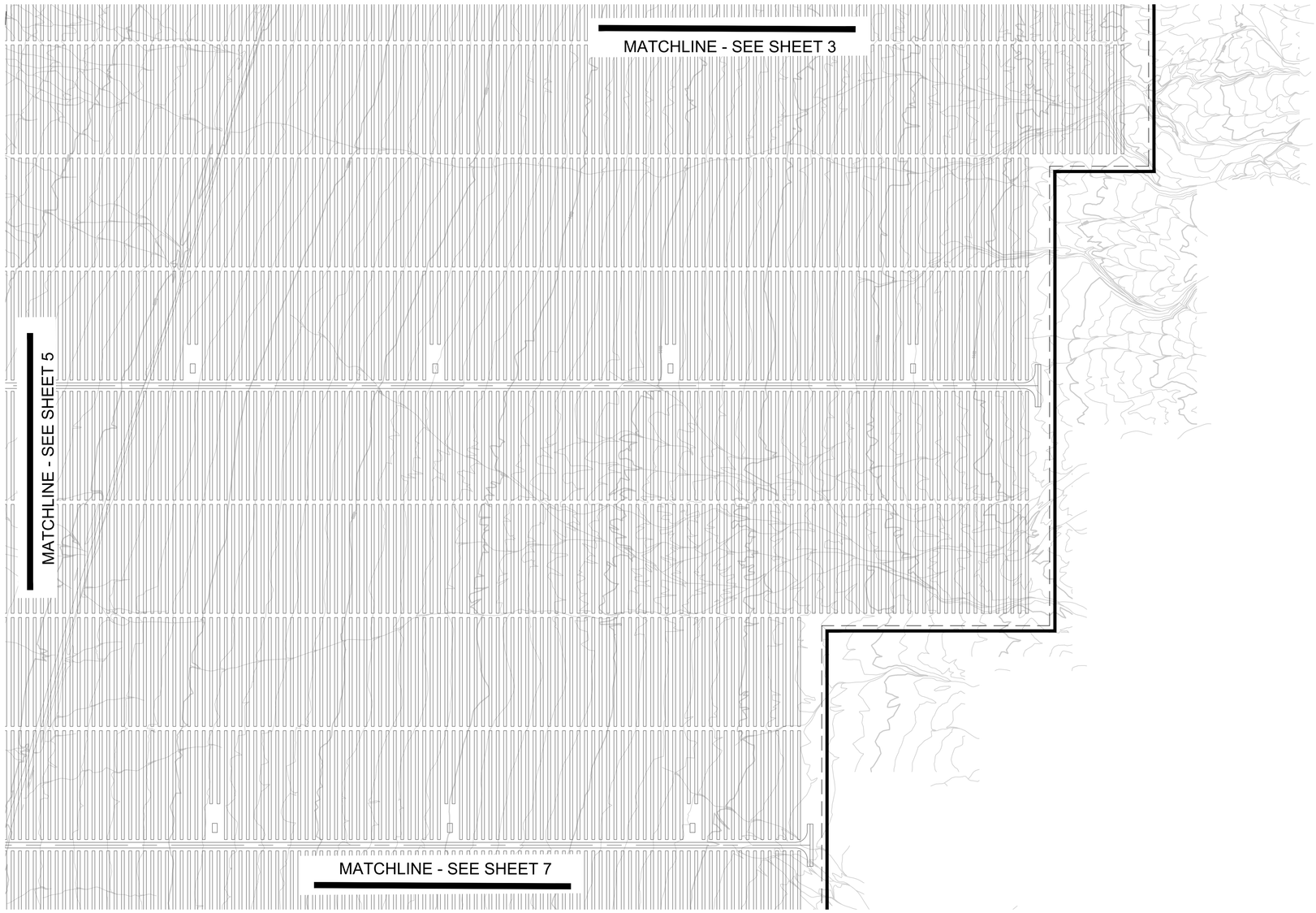
LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 3 OF ____ SHEETS

FILE NO.:



CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

TYPICAL AT EACH CONSTRUCTION WORK AREA

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EC-2	PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION	NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
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EC-7	GEOTEXTILES & MATS	WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
EC-9	EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES	WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
EC-10	VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES	WM-5	SOIL WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-1	WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES	WM-6	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-3	PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS	WM-7	CONTAMINATED SOIL MANAGEMENT
NS-4	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING	WM-8	CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-6	ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE	WM-9	SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-9	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING	WM-10	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE		

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FIBER ROLL (SE-5) (FR)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
- GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TC-1)
- CHECK DAM (SE-4)
- STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT (DP-#)
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)

SCALE 1"=200'

60 30 0 60 120 180

SCALE: 1"=200'

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

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3. THE INFORMATION ON THIS PLAN IS INTENDED TO BE USED AS A GUIDELINE FOR THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTORS TO INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AT GENERAL LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE SITE.
4. MINOR ADJUSTMENTS TO BMP PLACEMENT AND SEQUENCE OF BMP IMPLEMENTATION ARE ANTICIPATED IN THE FIELD DURING CONSTRUCTION DUE TO CONSTRAINTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, SCHEDULING AND UNFORESEEN FIELD CONDITIONS. THE PREPARER, OR THE ASSIGNED DESIGNEE, SHALL APPROVE ALL FIELD ADJUSTMENTS TO THE SWPPP DRAWINGS.
5. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST HAVE EROSION CONTROLS APPLIED WITHIN 14 DAYS OF INACTIVITY. ADDITIONALLY, UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
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9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL PAVED ROADWAYS UTILIZED BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC ARE SWEPT AND CLEANED, AS NEEDED, PER CASQA BMP FACT SHEET SE-7.

RISK LEVEL 1 PROJECT

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MBAKERINTL.COM
ERICA KAWATA
PROJECT MANAGER
DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables
A VITOL COMPANY

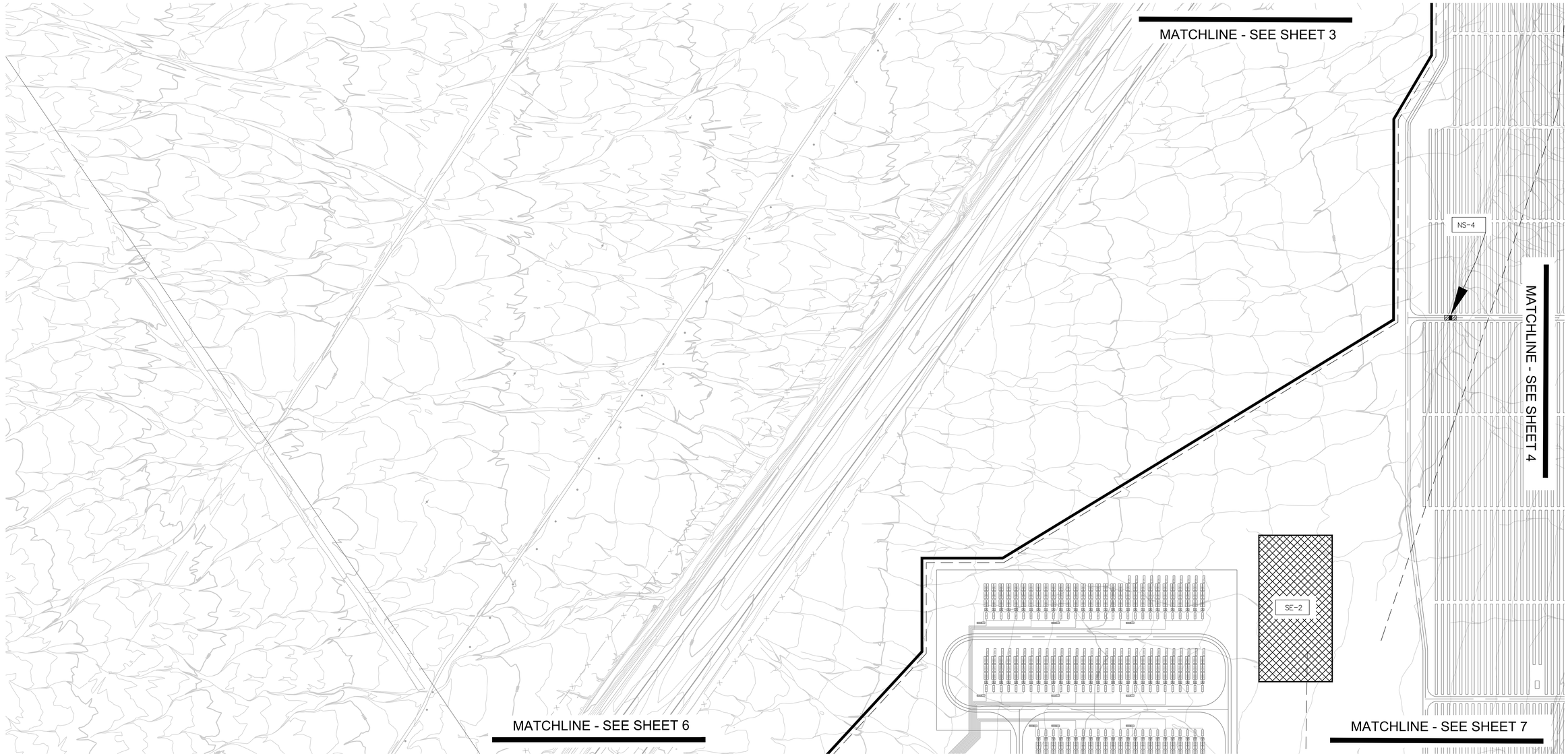
SWPPP MAP

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 4 OF ____ SHEETS
FILE NO.:



CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

TYPICAL AT EACH CONSTRUCTION WORK AREA

EC-1	SCHEDULING
EC-2	PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION
EC-3	HYDRAULIC MULCH
EC-5	SOIL BINDERS
EC-7	GEOTEXTILES & MATS
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EC-10	VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES
NS-1	WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES
NS-3	PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS
NS-4	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
NS-6	ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE
NS-9	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING
NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
WM-2	MATERIAL USE
WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
WM-5	SOIL WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-6	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-7	CONTAMINATED SOIL MANAGEMENT
WM-8	CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-9	SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-10	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FIBER ROLL (SE-5) (FR)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
- GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TC-1)
- CHECK DAM (SE-4)
- DP-# STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)

SCALE: 1"=200'

60 30 0 60 120 180

SCALE: 1"=200'

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ERICA KAWATA
PROJECT MANAGER

DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables
A VITOL COMPANY

SWPPP MAP

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 5 OF ____ SHEETS

FILE NO.:

CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

TYPICAL AT EACH CONSTRUCTION WORK AREA

EC-1	SCHEDULING	NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
EC-2	PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION	NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
EC-3	HYDRAULIC MULCH	WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
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ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
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SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
- GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TC-1)
- CHECK DAM (SE-4)
- DP-# STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)

SCALE 1"=200'

60 30 0 60 120 180

SCALE: 1"=200'

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RISK LEVEL 1 PROJECT

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ERICA KAWATA
PROJECT MANAGER
DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables
A VITOL COMPANY

SWPPP MAP

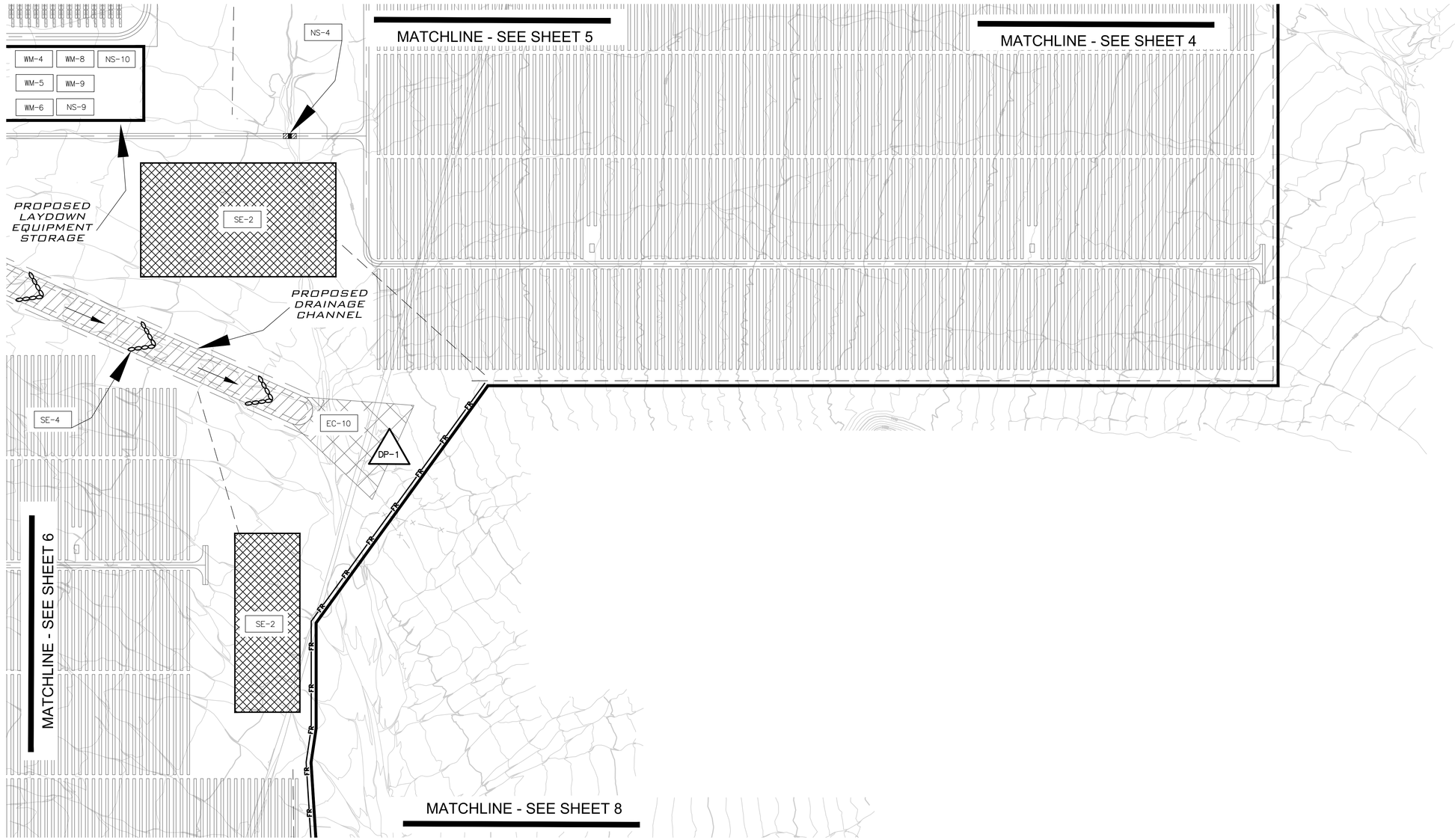
SHEET 6 OF ____ SHEETS

FILE NO.:

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES



CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

TYPICAL AT EACH CONSTRUCTION WORK AREA

EC-1	SCHEDULING
EC-2	PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION
EC-3	HYDRAULIC MULCH
EC-5	SOIL BINDERS
EC-7	GEOTEXTILES & MATS
EC-9	EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES
EC-10	VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES
NS-1	WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES
NS-3	PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS
NS-4	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
NS-6	ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE
NS-9	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING
NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
WM-2	MATERIAL USE
WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
WM-5	SOIL WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-6	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-7	CONTAMINATED SOIL MANAGEMENT
WM-8	CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-9	SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-10	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
- GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TC-1)
- CHECK DAM (SE-4)
- DP-# STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)

SCALE 1"=200'

60 30 0 60 120 180

SCALE: 1"=200'

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

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SWPPP MAP

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 7 OF ____ SHEETS

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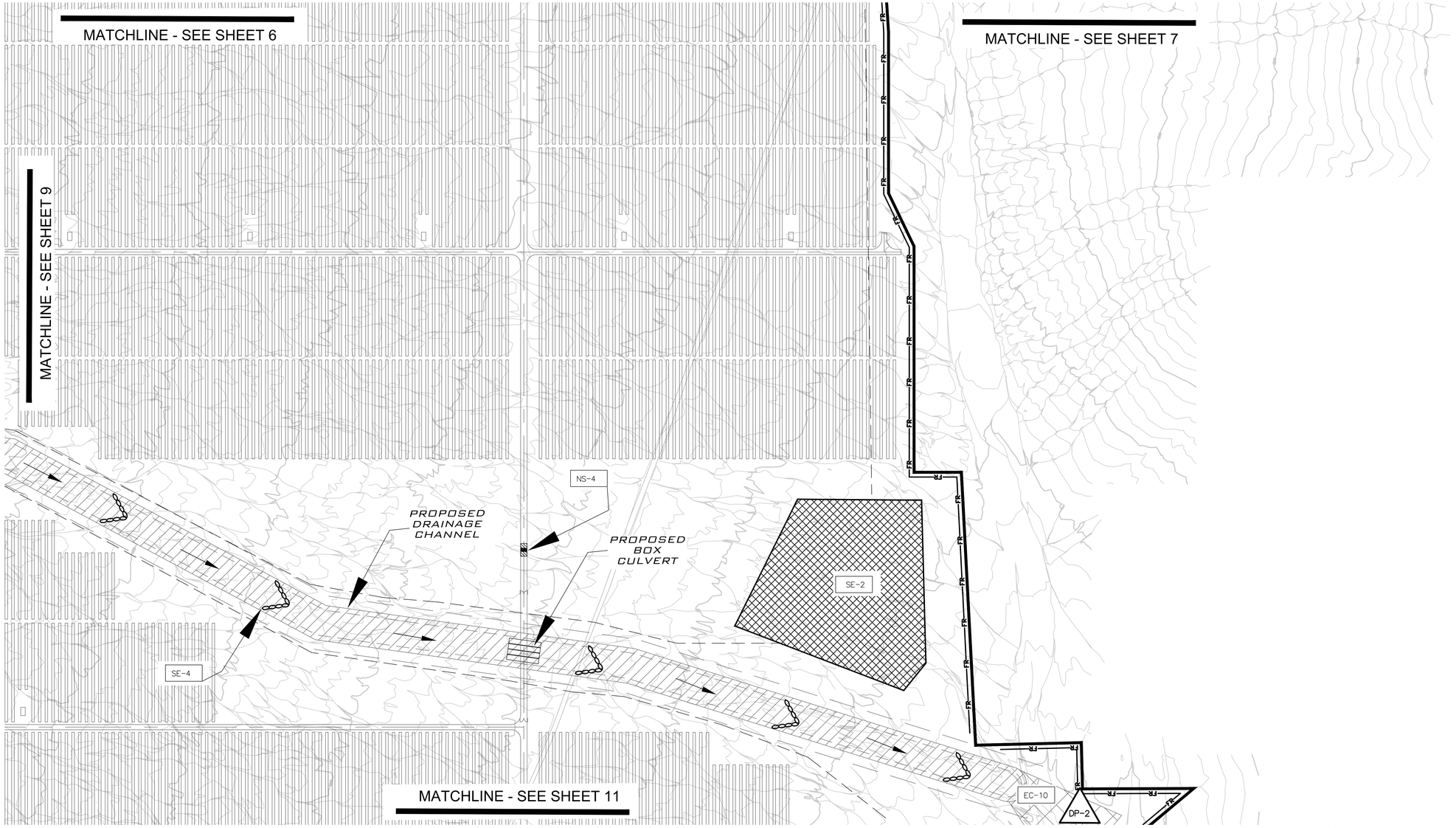

CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

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EC-1	SCHEDULING
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NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
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WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
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WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
WM-5	SOIL WASTE MANAGEMENT
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ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
- GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
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- DP-# STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)

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ERICA KAWATA
PROJECT MANAGER

DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables A VITOL COMPANY

SWPPP MAP

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 8 OF ____ SHEETS

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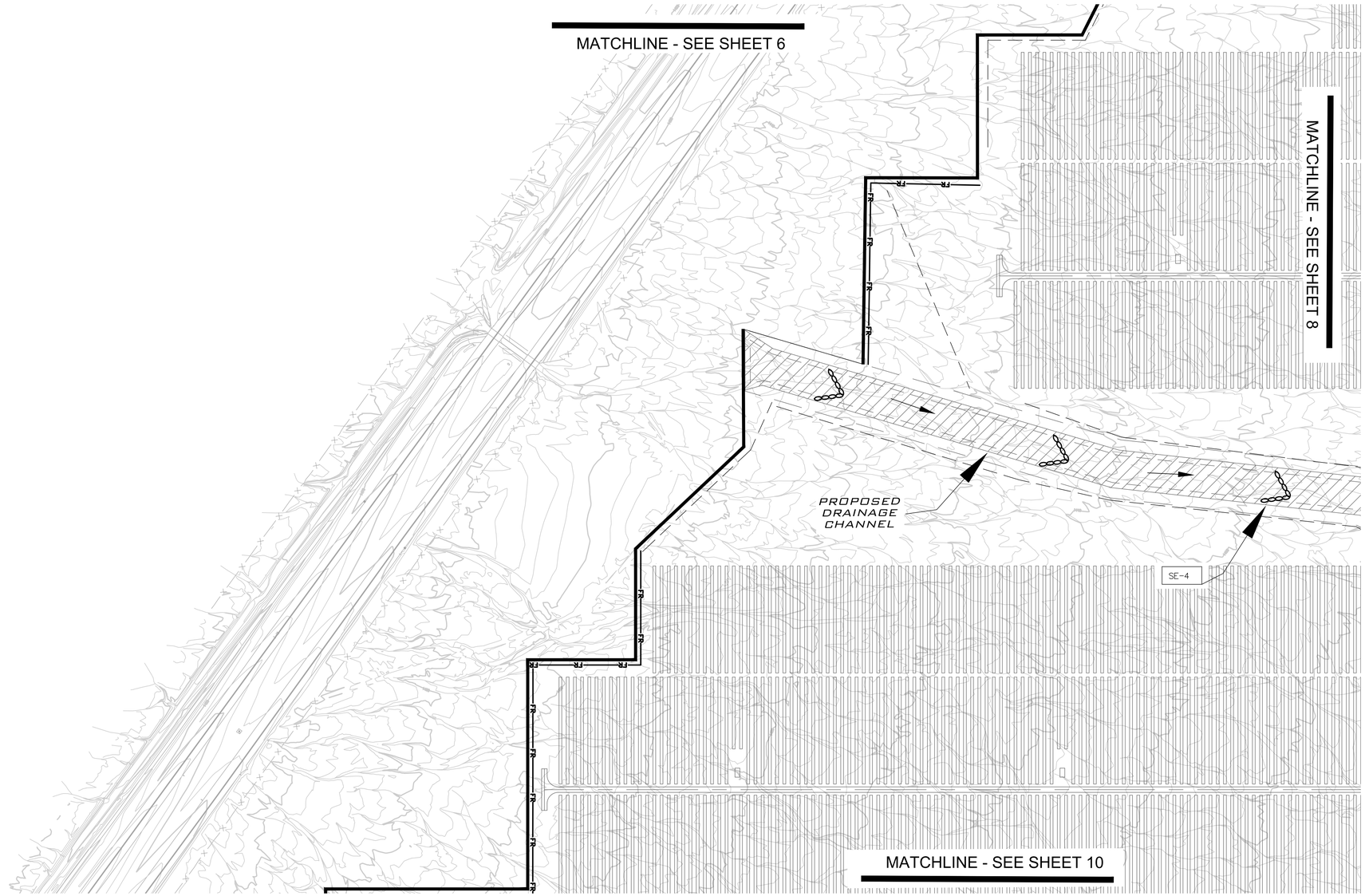

CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

TYPICAL AT EACH CONSTRUCTION WORK AREA

EC-1	SCHEDULING	NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
EC-2	PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION	NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
EC-3	HYDRAULIC MULCH	WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
EC-5	SOIL BINDERS	WM-2	MATERIAL USE
EC-7	GEOTEXTILES & MATS	WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
EC-9	EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES	WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
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NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE		

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FR — FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
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- SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)

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SWPPP MAP

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

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BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 9 OF ____ SHEETS

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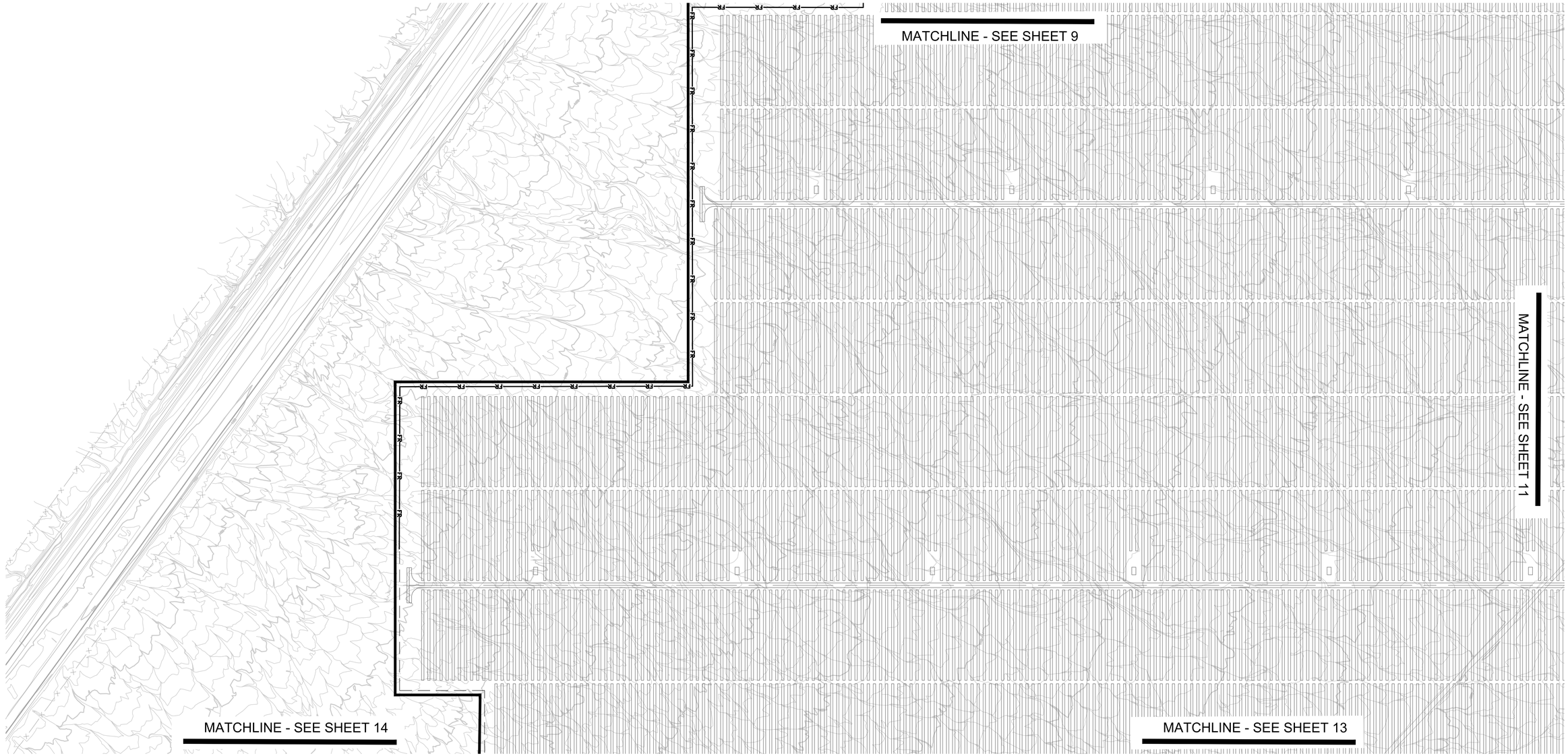

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EC-1	SCHEDULING
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FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

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EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
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SWPPP MAP

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FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 10 OF ____ SHEETS

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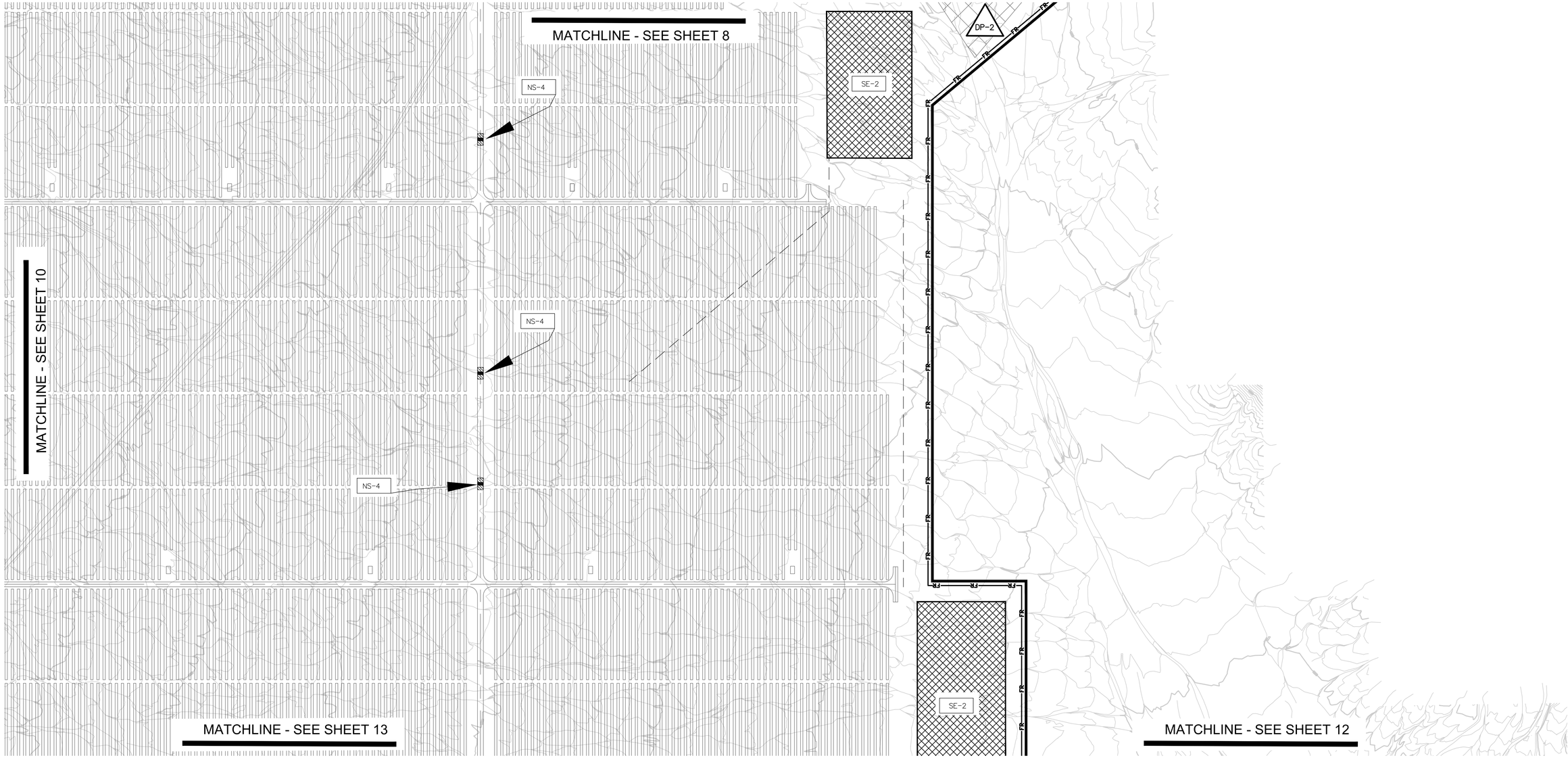

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RISK LEVEL 1 PROJECT

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ERICA KAWATA
PROJECT MANAGER

DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables
A VITOL COMPANY

SWPPP MAP

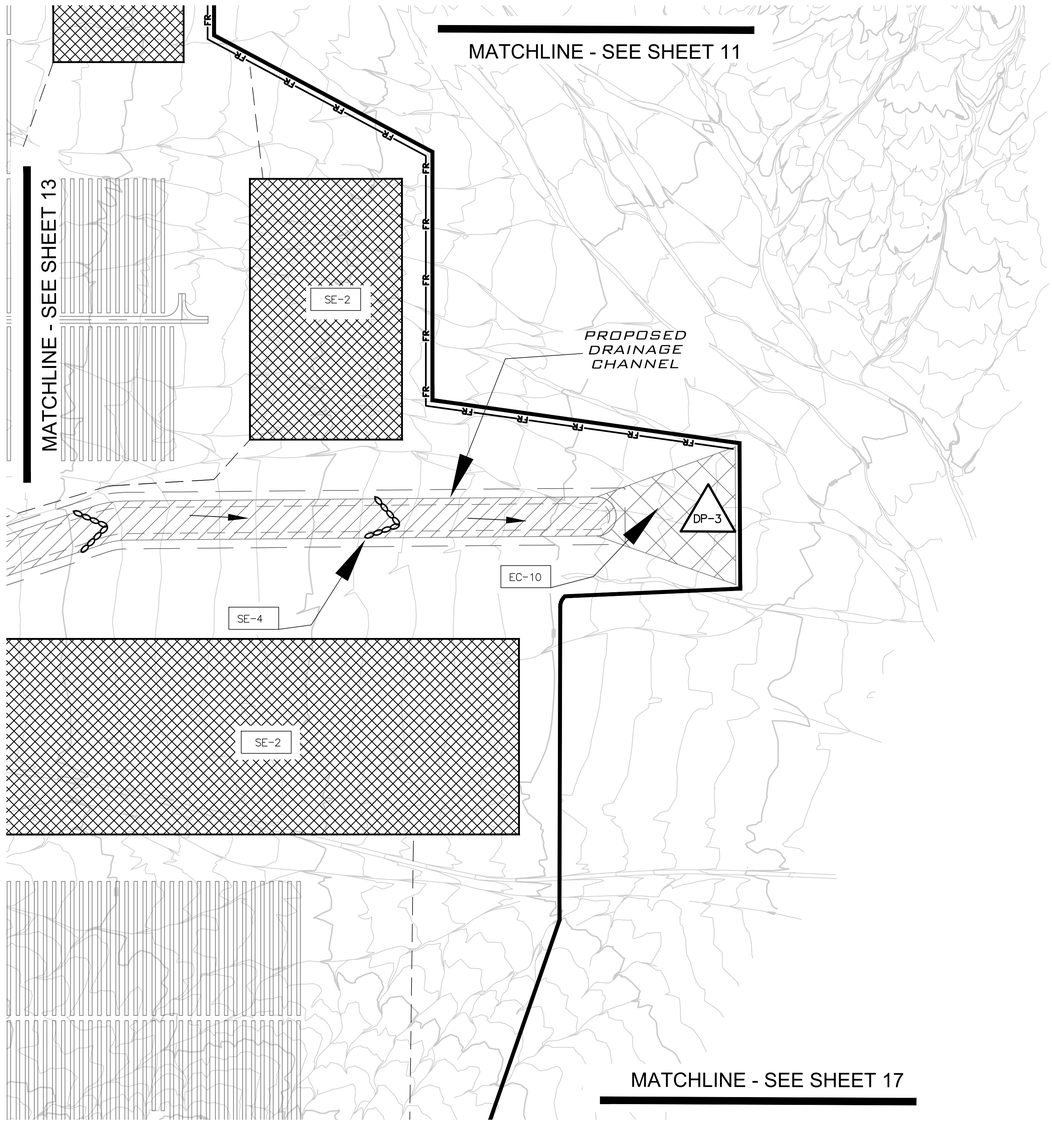
LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 11 OF ____ SHEETS

FILE NO.:



CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

TYPICAL AT EACH CONSTRUCTION WORK AREA

EC-1	SCHEDULING	NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
EC-2	PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION	NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
EC-3	HYDRAULIC MULCH	WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
EC-5	SOIL BINDERS	WM-2	MATERIAL USE
EC-7	GEOTEXTILES & MATS	WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
EC-9	EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES	WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
EC-10	VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES	WM-5	SOIL WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-1	WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES	WM-6	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-3	PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS	WM-7	CONTAMINATED SOIL MANAGEMENT
NS-4	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING	WM-8	CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-6	ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE	WM-9	SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-9	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING	WM-10	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE		

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FR — FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
- GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TC-1)
- CHECK DAM (SE-4)
- DP-# — STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)

SCALE: 1"=200'

60 30 0 60 120 180

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EROSION CONTROL NOTES

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SWPPP MAP

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

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BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 12 OF ____ SHEETS

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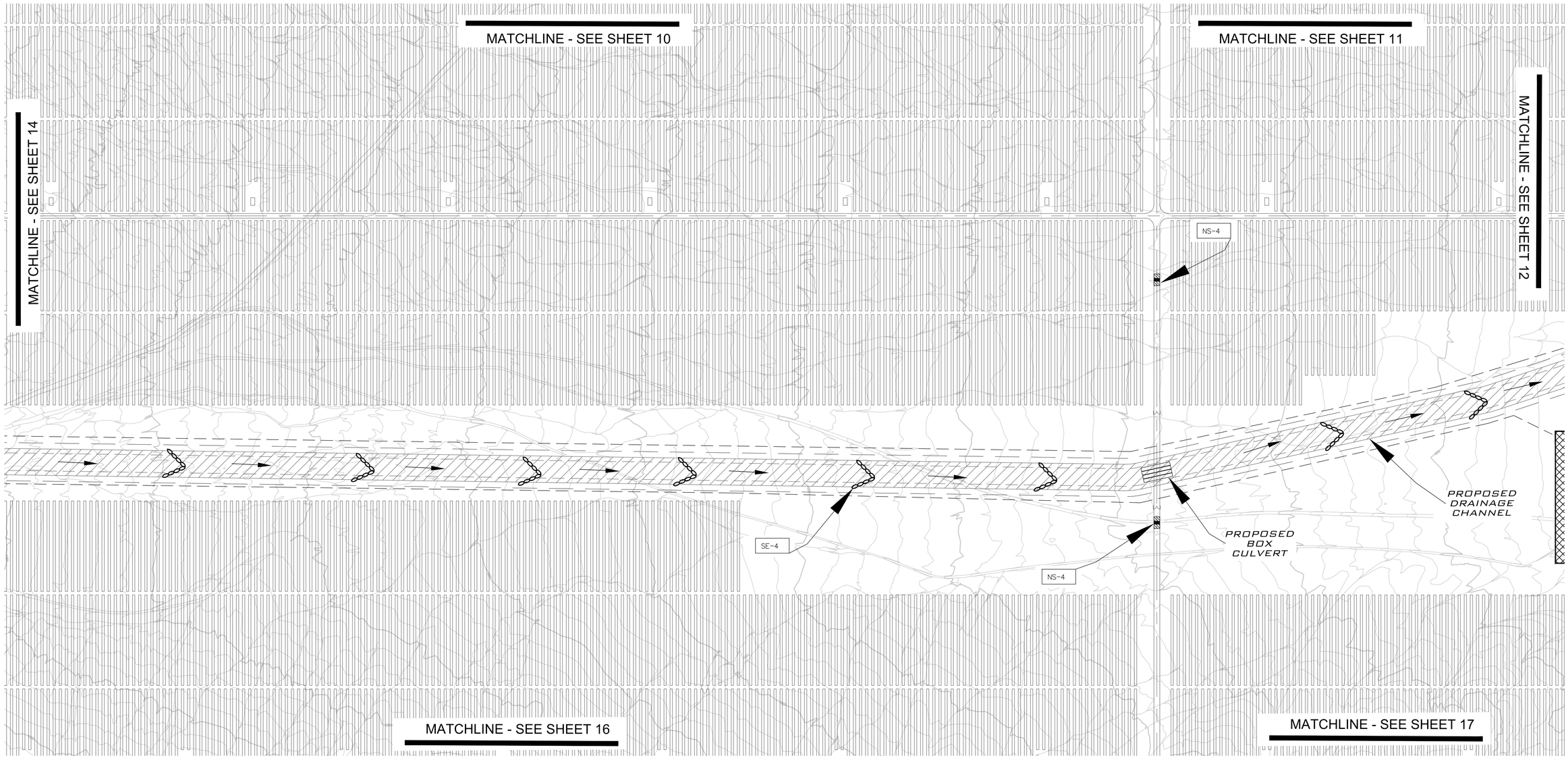

CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

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EC-3	HYDRAULIC MULCH
EC-5	SOIL BINDERS
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NS-1	WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES
NS-3	PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS
NS-4	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
NS-6	ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE
NS-9	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING
NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
WM-2	MATERIAL USE
WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
WM-5	SOIL WASTE MANAGEMENT
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WM-10	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FR — FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
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SWPPP MAP

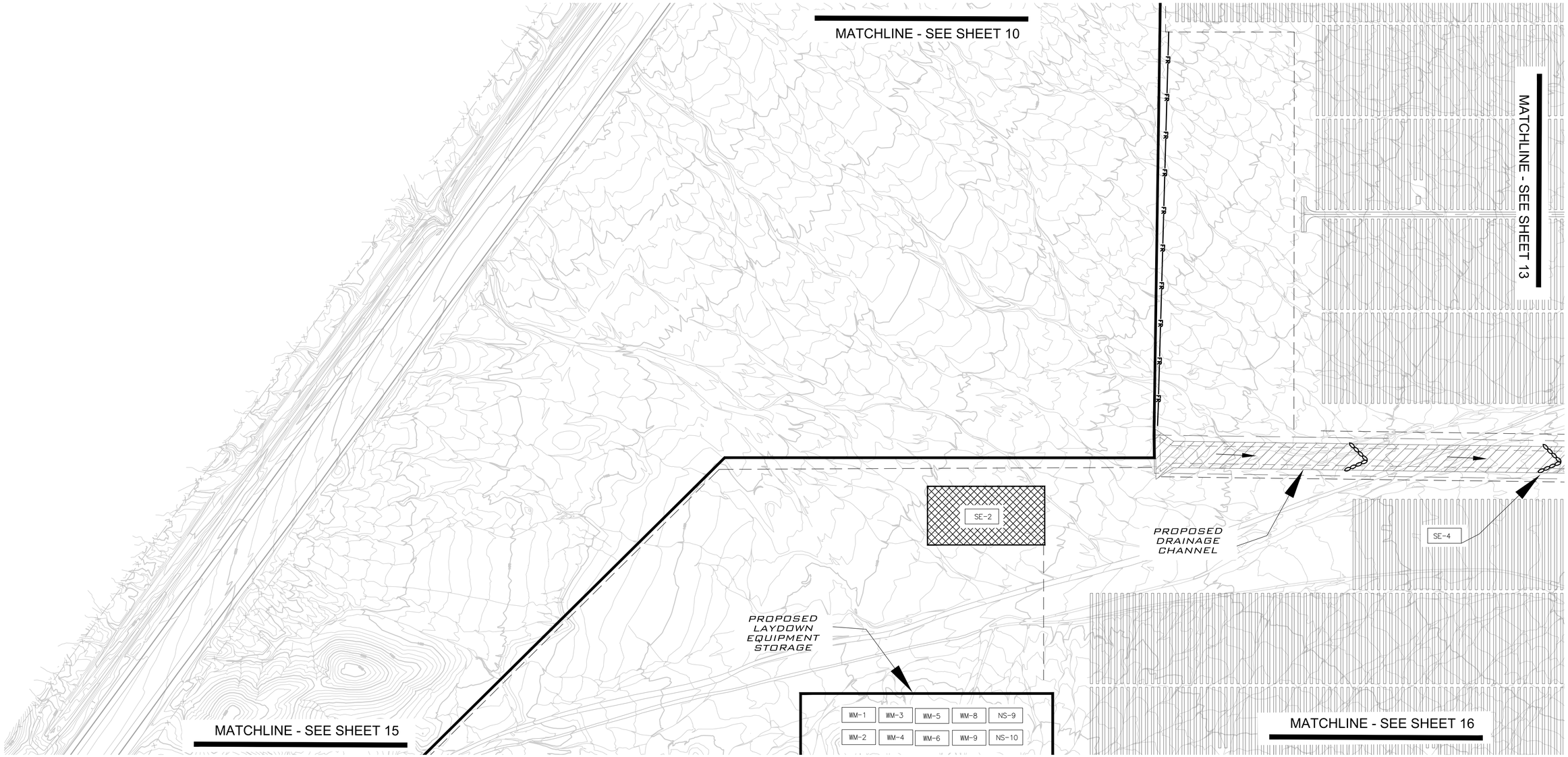
SHEET 13 OF ____ SHEETS

FILE NO.:

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES



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ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

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TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
- GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TC-1)
- CHECK DAM (SE-4)
- DP-# STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT
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DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables
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SWPPP MAP

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

SHEET 14 OF ____ SHEETS

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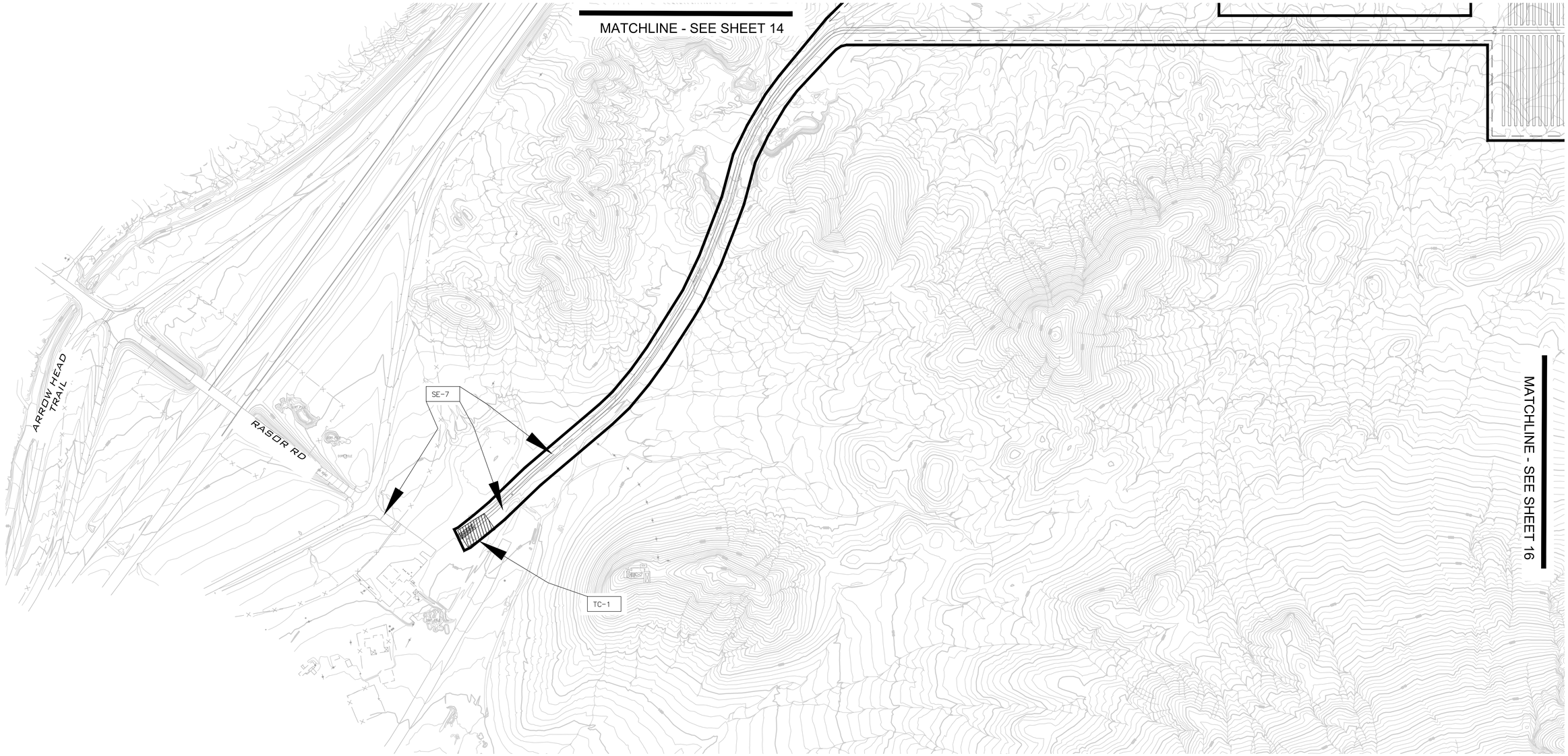

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EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

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SHEET 15 OF ____ SHEETS

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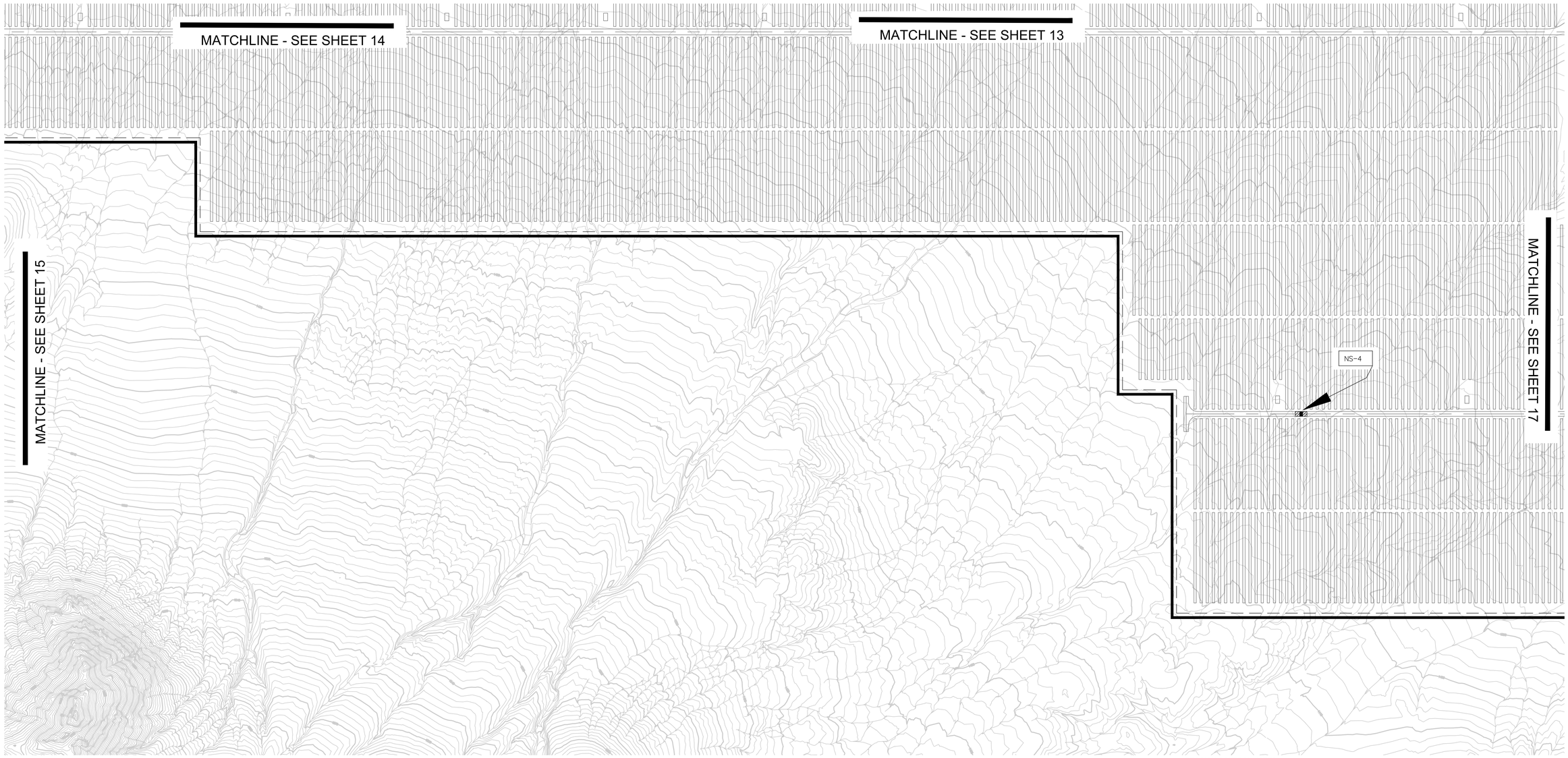

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WM-8	CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-9	SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-10	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FR — FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
- EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES (EC-9)
- GRAVEL BAG BERM (SE-6)
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (NS-4)
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TC-1)
- CHECK DAM (SE-4)
- DP-# — STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING POINT
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SE-2)

SCALE 1"=200'

60 30 0 60 120 180

SCALE: 1"=200'

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

1. BMPs AS SHOWN HEREIN, SHALL BE INSTALLED PER THE CASQA BMP FACT SHEETS.
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3. THE INFORMATION ON THIS PLAN IS INTENDED TO BE USED AS A GUIDELINE FOR THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTORS TO INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AT GENERAL LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE SITE.
4. MINOR ADJUSTMENTS TO BMP PLACEMENT AND SEQUENCE OF BMP IMPLEMENTATION ARE ANTICIPATED IN THE FIELD DURING CONSTRUCTION DUE TO CONSTRAINTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, SCHEDULING AND UNFORESEEN FIELD CONDITIONS. THE PREPARER, OR THE ASSIGNED DESIGNEE, SHALL APPROVE ALL FIELD ADJUSTMENTS TO THE SWPPP DRAWINGS.
5. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST HAVE EROSION CONTROLS APPLIED WITHIN 14 DAYS OF INACTIVITY. ADDITIONALLY, UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
6. ALL SPILLS SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE WORK CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED SAFELY, SPILLS OF OIL, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND SUBSTANCES LISTED UNDER 40CFR PARTS 110, 117, AND 302, AND SANITARY AND SEPTIC WASTES SHOULD BE CONTAINED AND CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY. (REFER TO CASQA BMP FACT SHEET, WM-4)
7. SHOULD GROUNDWATER BE ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION, CONTACT THE PREPARER PRIOR TO DEWATERING. FOLLOW ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF GROUNDWATER.
8. SHOULD CONTAMINATED SOIL BE ENCOUNTERED DURING GRADING ACTIVITIES, CONTACT THE PRPEARER. FOLLOW ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL PAVED ROADWAYS UTILIZED BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC ARE SWEPT AND CLEANED, AS NEEDED, PER CASQA BMP FACT SHEET SE-7.

RISK LEVEL 1 PROJECT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
5 Hutton Centre Drive
Suite 500
Santa Ana, CA 92707
Phone: (949) 472-3505
MBAKERINTL.COM

ERICA KAWATA
PROJECT MANAGER

DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables
A VITOL COMPANY

SWPPP MAP

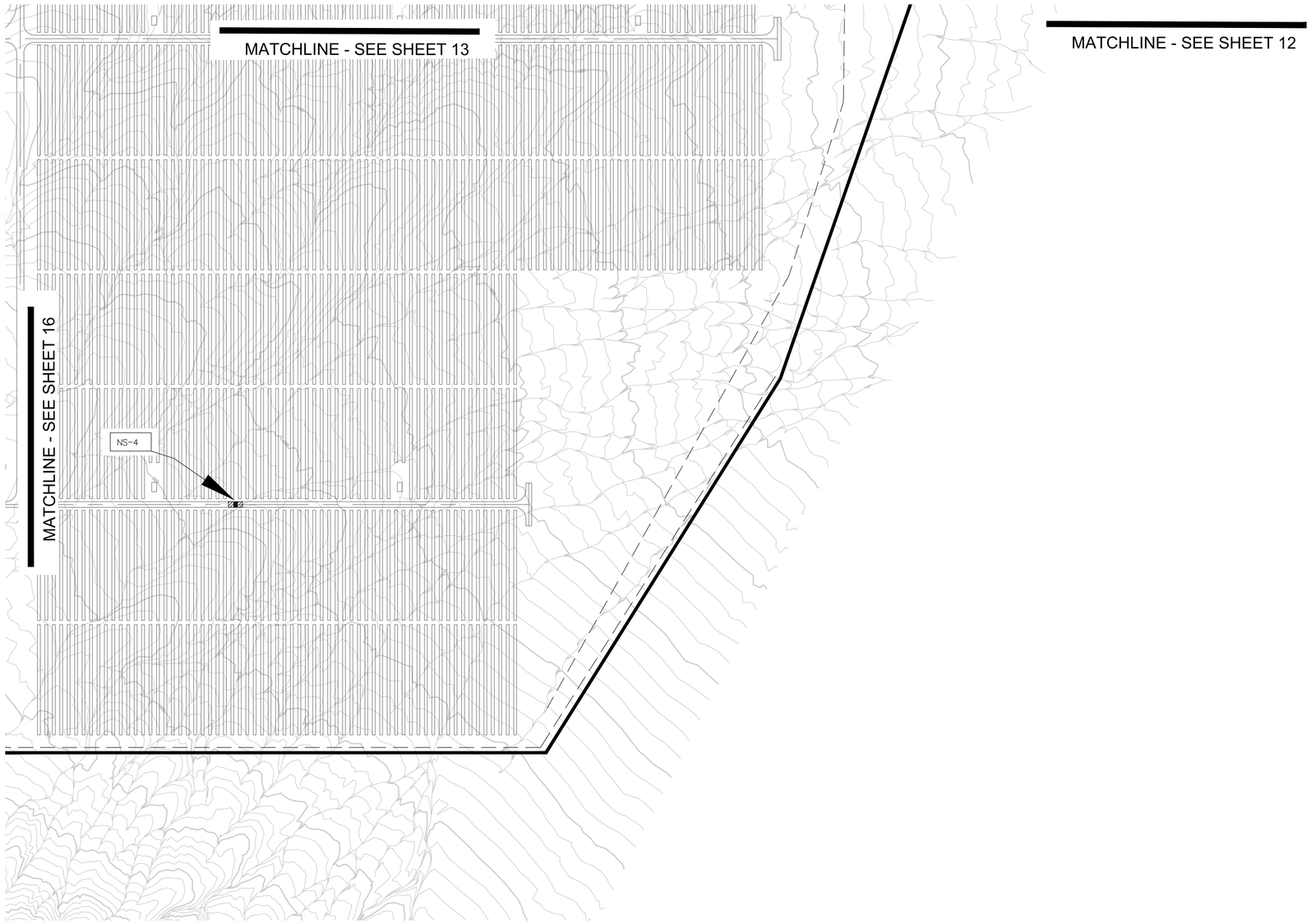
SHEET 16 OF ____ SHEETS

FILE NO.:

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES



CASQA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

TYPICAL AT EACH CONSTRUCTION WORK AREA

EC-1	SCHEDULING	NS-12	CONCRETE CURING
EC-2	PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION	NS-13	CONCRETE FINISHING
EC-3	HYDRAULIC MULCH	WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
EC-5	SOIL BINDERS	WM-2	MATERIAL USE
EC-7	GEOTEXTILES & MATS	WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
EC-9	EARTH DIKES & DRAINAGE SWALES	WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
EC-10	VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES	WM-5	SOIL WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-1	WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES	WM-6	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-3	PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS	WM-7	CONTAMINATED SOIL MANAGEMENT
NS-4	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING	WM-8	CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-6	ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE	WM-9	SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-9	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING	WM-10	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT
NS-10	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE		

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION BMPs

SE-2	SEDIMENT BASIN
SE-4	CHECK DAM
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS
SE-6	GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE-7	STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
WE-1	WIND EROSION CONTROL
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

FINAL STABILIZATION BMPs

EC-4	HYDROSEEDING
EC-16	NON-VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

MAP LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF FLOWS
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- FIBER ROLL (SE-5)
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SCALE: 1"=200'

60 30 0 60 120 180

SCALE: 1"=200'

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ERICA KAWATA
PROJECT MANAGER

DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

VC Renewables A VITOL COMPANY

SWPPP MAP

SHEET 17 OF ____ SHEETS

FILE NO.:

LOCATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

SODA MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT
BAKER, CA 92309
SWPPP MAP - EROSION CONTROL PLANS

FOR: VC RENEWABLES

Appendix B: Permit Registration Documents

Permit Registration Documents included in this Appendix:

Location in SWPPP	**Permit Registration Document** (in addition to a copy of the SWPPP)
✓	Notice of Intent
✓	Risk Level Determination
✓	Certification
N/A	Post-Construction Requirements, if applicable
✓	Post-Construction Water Balance Calculator, if applicable
✓	Copy of Annual Fee Receipt
N/A	ATS Design Documents, if applicable
N/A	Passive Treatment Design Documents, if applicable
✓	Site Maps and Drawings, see Appendix A

Sediment Risk Factor Worksheet	Entry
A) R Factor	
Analyses of data indicated that when factors other than rainfall are held constant, soil loss is directly proportional to a rainfall factor composed of total storm kinetic energy (E) times the maximum 30-min intensity (I30) (Wischmeier and Smith, 1958). The numerical value of R is the average annual sum of EI30 for storm events during a rainfall record of at least 22 years. "Isoerodent" maps were developed based on R values calculated for more than 1000 locations in the Western U.S. Refer to the link below to determine the R factor for the project site. http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/LEW/lewCalculator.cfm	
R Factor Value	18.383
B) K Factor (weighted average, by area, for all site soils)	
The soil-erodibility factor K represents: (1) susceptibility of soil or surface material to erosion, (2) transportability of the sediment, and (3) the amount and rate of runoff given a particular rainfall input, as measured under a standard condition. Fine-textured soils that are high in clay have low K values (about 0.05 to 0.15) because the particles are resistant to detachment. Coarse-textured soils, such as sandy soils, also have low K values (about 0.05 to 0.2) because of high infiltration resulting in low runoff even though these particles are easily detached. Medium-textured soils, such as a silt loam, have moderate K values (about 0.25 to 0.45) because they are moderately susceptible to particle detachment and they produce runoff at moderate rates. Soils having a high silt content are especially susceptible to erosion and have high K values, which can exceed 0.45 and can be as large as 0.65. Silt-size particles are easily detached and tend to crust, producing high rates and large volumes of runoff. Use Site-specific data must be submitted. Site-specific K factor guidance	
K Factor Value	0.02
C) LS Factor (weighted average, by area, for all slopes)	
The effect of topography on erosion is accounted for by the LS factor, which combines the effects of a hillslope-length factor, L, and a hillslope-gradient factor, S. Generally speaking, as hillslope length and/or hillslope gradient increase, soil loss increases. As hillslope length increases, total soil loss and soil loss per unit area increase due to the progressive accumulation of runoff in the downslope direction. As the hillslope gradient increases, the velocity and erosivity of runoff increases. Use the LS table located in separate tab of this spreadsheet to determine LS factors. Estimate the weighted LS for the site prior to construction. LS Table	
LS Factor Value	6.9
Watershed Erosion Estimate (=RxKxLS) in tons/acre	2.54
Site Sediment Risk Factor Low Sediment Risk: < 15 tons/acre Medium Sediment Risk: >=15 and <75 tons/acre High Sediment Risk: >= 75 tons/acre	**Low**

Receiving Water (RW) Risk Factor Worksheet	Entry	Score
A. Watershed Characteristics	**yes/no**	
A.1. Does the disturbed area discharge (either directly or indirectly) to a **303(d)-listed waterbody impaired by sediment**? For help with impaired waterbodies please check the attached worksheet or visit the link below:	**No**	**Low**
2006 Approved Sediment-impared WBs Worksheet		
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/303d_lists2006_epa.shtml		
OR		
A.2. Does the disturbed area discharge to a waterbody with designated beneficial uses of SPAWN & COLD & MIGRATORY?		
http://www.ice.ucdavis.edu/geowbs/asp/wbquse.asp		

Combined Risk Level Matrix

Receiving Water Risk	Sediment Risk: Low	Sediment Risk: Medium	Sediment Risk: High
Low	Level 1	Level 2	
High	Level 2		Level 3

Project Sediment Risk: Low

Project RW Risk: Low

Project Combined Risk: Level 1

R-Factor Summary

Soda Mountain Solar Project		
Start Date	End Date	R-Factor
4/1/2028	3/31/2029	8.9
4/1/2029	3/31/2030	8.9
4/1/2030	7/1/2030	0.583
Overall R-Factor		18.383

Latitude:	35.1507
Longitude	-116.1775

Start Date:	4/1/2028
End Date:	7/1/2030

R-Factor Documentation

Facility Information

Start Date: 04/01/2028	**Latitude:** 35.1507
End Date: 03/31/2029	**Longitude:** -116.1775

Calculation Results

Rainfall erosivity factor (R Factor) = **8.9**

Facility Information

Start Date: 04/01/2029	**Latitude:** 35.1507
End Date: 03/31/2030	**Longitude:** -116.1775

Calculation Results

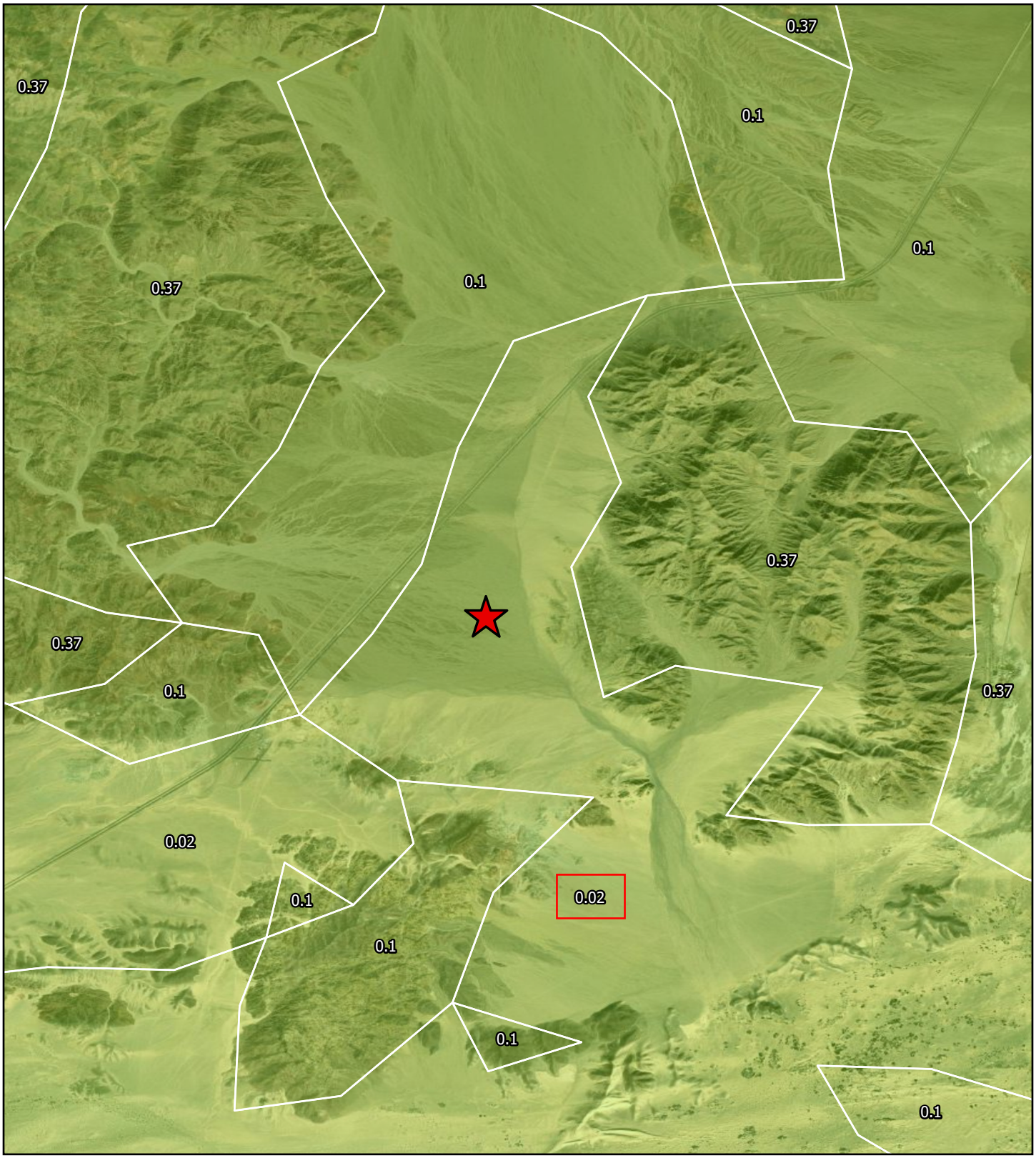
Rainfall erosivity factor (R Factor) = **8.9**

Facility Information

Start Date: 04/01/2030	**Latitude:** 35.1507
End Date: 07/01/2030	**Longitude:** -116.1775

Calculation Results

Rainfall erosivity factor (R Factor) = **0.583**



Legend

K Factor

Soda Mountain Solar Project

K-Factor Map

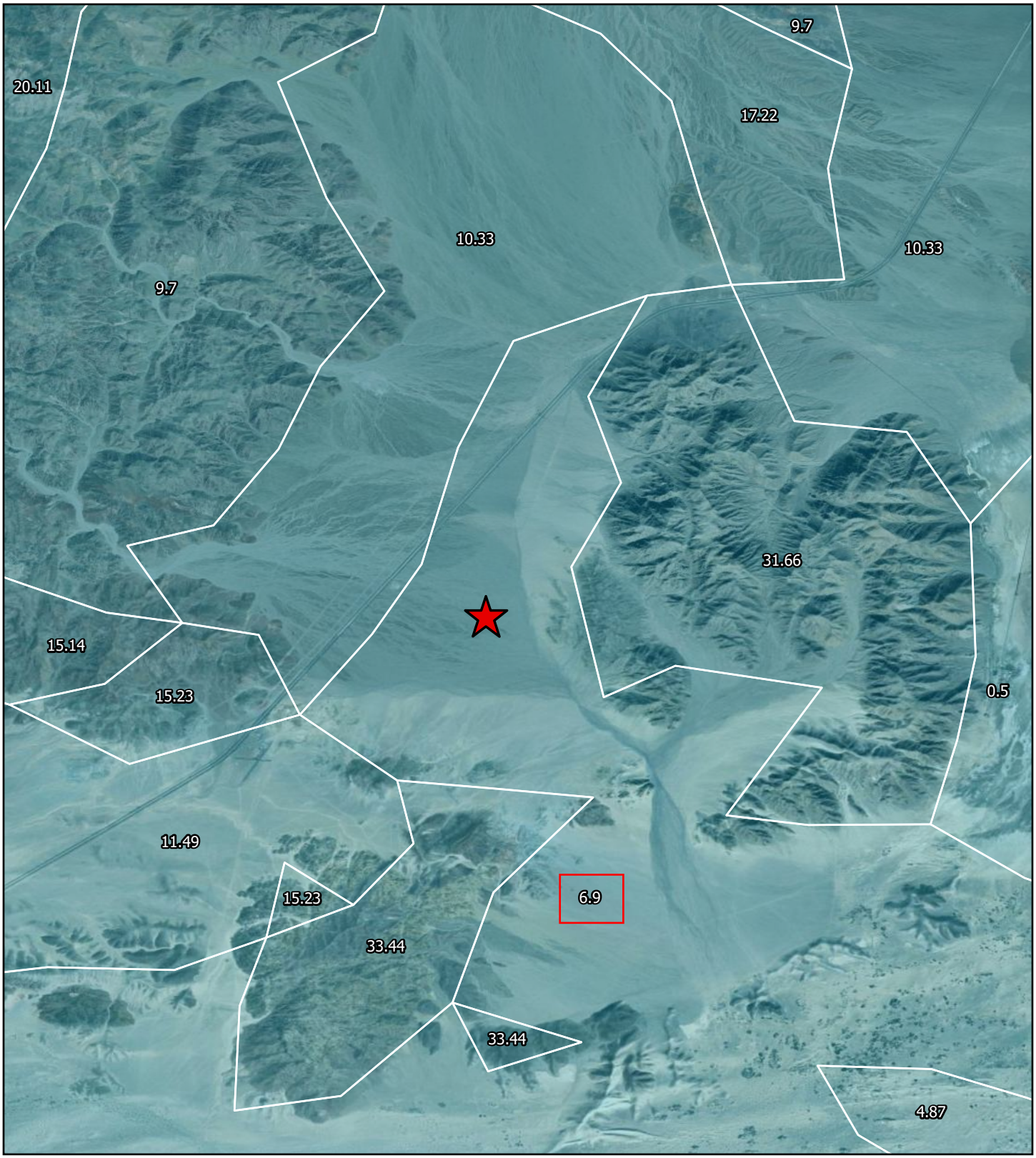
Soda Mountain Solar Project

N

0 0.34 0.68 1.35 2.03 2.7

Miles

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL



LS Factor Map

Legend

LS Factor

Soda Mountain Solar Project

N

Soda Mountain Solar Project

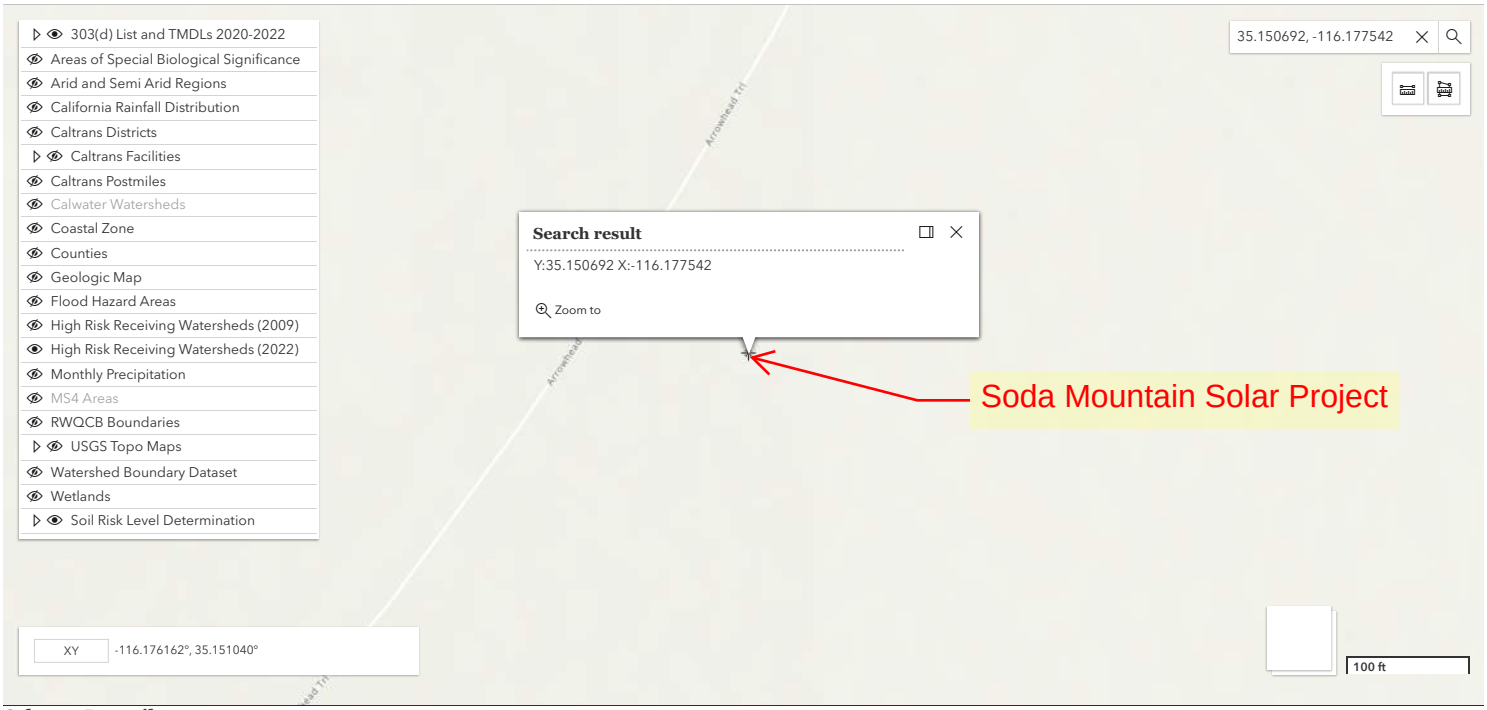
0 0.34 0.68 1.35 2.03 2.7

Miles

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Caltrans Water Quality Planning Tool

The Water Quality Planning Tool was created to help planners and designers comply with environmental permits. It uses a map interface to find information based on a project's location. **This application is being updated for digital accessibility and will continue to function while updates are in progress.**



Caltrans Postmiles

County:

Watershed Information

CALWATER WATERSHED

Hydrologic Unit	MOJAVE	Hydrologic Area	Baker	Hydrologic Sub-Area #	628.82
Hydrologic Sub-Area Name	Soda Lake	Planning Watershed	9628820000	HSA Area (acres)	606480
Latitude, Longitude	35.15069, -116.17754				

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DATASET

Watershed	Soda Lake	Subwatershed	180902082502	Hydrologic Unit Code	180902082502
Average Annual Precipitation (inches)	3.61				

TMDLs & 303(d) Listed Water Bodies (2020 - 2022 List)

Key: Water body on 303(d) list Water body with a TMDL

Name	Pollutant	Size	Sources	Status
No listings found.				

Water Quality Objectives

The following waterbodies are in or near HSA 628.82. Click on the waterbody to get information on water quality objectives and beneficial uses

Waterbody Name	Beneficial Uses	Sediment-Sensitive Waterbody
Afton Hydrologic Area - Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Afton Hydrologic Area - Minor Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Amargosa River	AGR, BIOL, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, SAL, SPWN, WARM, WILD	False
Amargosa River Wetlands	AGR, BIOL, FLD, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, SPWN, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Baker Hydrologic Area - Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Baker Hydrologic Area - Minor Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Bitter Springs	AGR, COLD, FLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Broadwell Hydrologic Unit - Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, COMM, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Broadwell Hydrologic Unit - Minor Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Caves Hydrologic Subarea - Mojave River	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Cottonball Marsh	BIOL, FLD, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Cronese Lakes (East and West)	AGR, COLD, FLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
East Fork of West Fork of Mojave Rivers	AGR, COLD, COMM, MUN, REC1, REC2, SPWN, WILD	False
Kelso Hydrologic Area - Marl Spring	AGR, COLD, COMM, FRSH, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Kelso Hydrologic Area - Tough Nut Spring	AGR, COLD, COMM, FRSH, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Lower Narrows of Majove R. Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, GWR, MIGR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, COMM, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM	False
Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Minor Surface Waters	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Minor Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Minor Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Minor Wetlands	AGR, AQUA, COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Minor Wetlands	COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Minor Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Minor Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Minor Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Mojave River	AGR, COLD, COMM, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False

Salt Creek	BIOL, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, SAL, SPWN, WARM, WILD	False
Saratoga Springs	AGR, BIOL, COLD, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Scotty's Castle Springs	AGR, BIOL, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC2, SAL, WARM, WILD	False
Scotty's Ranch Springs	AGR, BIOL, COLD, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Shadow Hydrologic Subarea	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Silurian Hills Hydrologic Area - Minor Surface Waters	GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Silurian Hills Hydrologic Area - Minor Wetlands	AGR, COLD, FLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Silver Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Cane Spring	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Silver Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Granite Spring	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Silver Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Halloran Spring	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Silver Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Henry Spring	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Silver Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Indian Spring	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Silver Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Silver Lake	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, SAL, WARM, WILD	False
Soda Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Mesquite Springs	AGR, COLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Soda Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Mojave River	AGR, COLD, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Soda Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Paiute Spring	AGR, BIOL, COLD, COMM, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, SPWN, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Soda Lake Hydrologic Subarea - Soda Lake	AGR, COLD, COMM, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Sugarloaf Spring	GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
Tecopa Wetlands	BIOL, FLD, MIGR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Turner Springs	AGR, FLD, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Valjean Hydrologic Subarea - Coyote Holes Spring	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Valjean Hydrologic Subarea - Kingston Spring	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Valjean Hydrologic Subarea - Rabbit Holes Spring	AGR, COLD, FRSH, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, WQE	False
Valjean Hydrologic Subarea - Silurian Lake	GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, SAL, WARM, WET, WILD	False
West Fork Mojave River	AGR, COLD, COMM, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False
West Fork Mojave River (at Lower Narrows)	ALL	False
ZYZYX Spring	AGR, BIOL, COLD, COMM, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False

Caltrans Facilities

MAINTENANCE STATIONS

Name Address

FREEWAYS AND HIGHWAYS

Route	Length (miles)
15	29
127	1

PARK & RIDE LOTS

Name District County Route Post Mile

REST AREAS

Name District County Route Post Mile

Additional Information

Help for the Water Quality Planning Tool

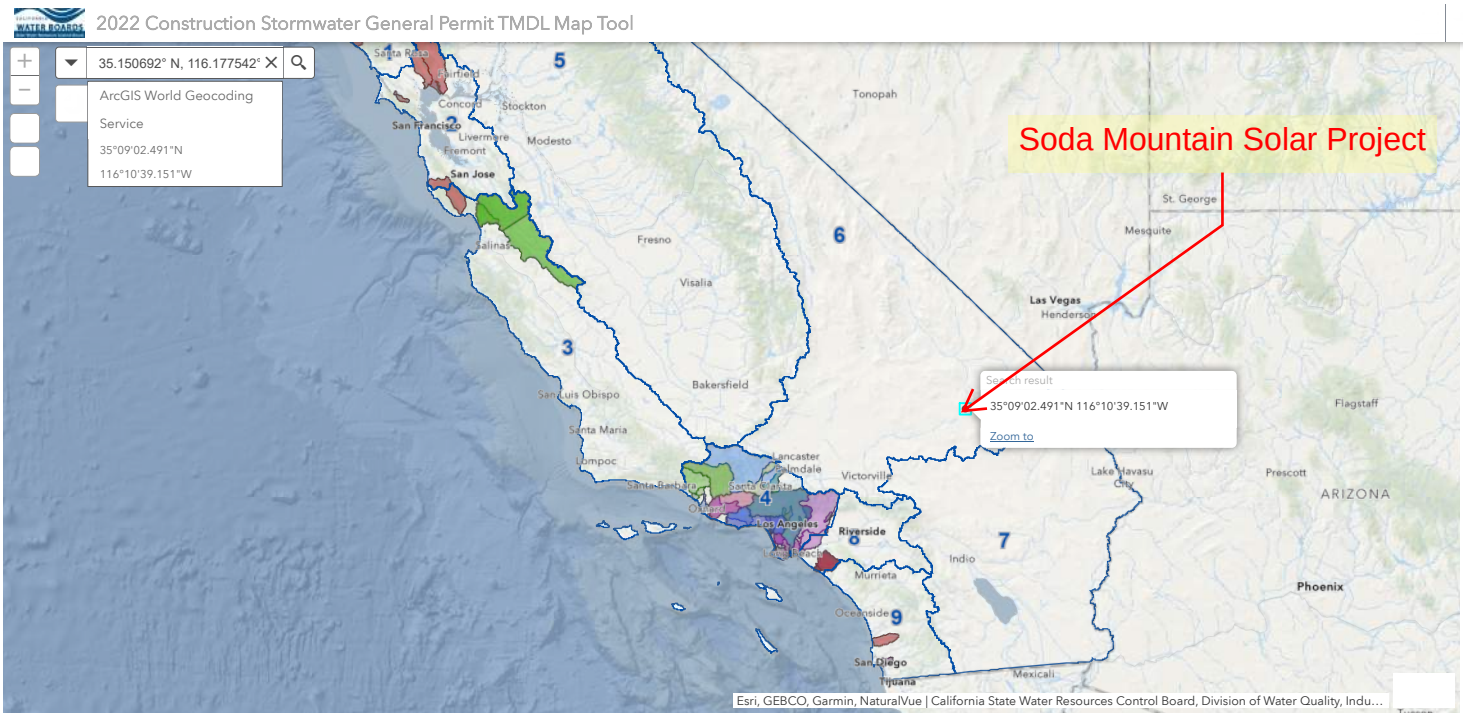
Precipitation Frequency data from NOAA ATLAS 14

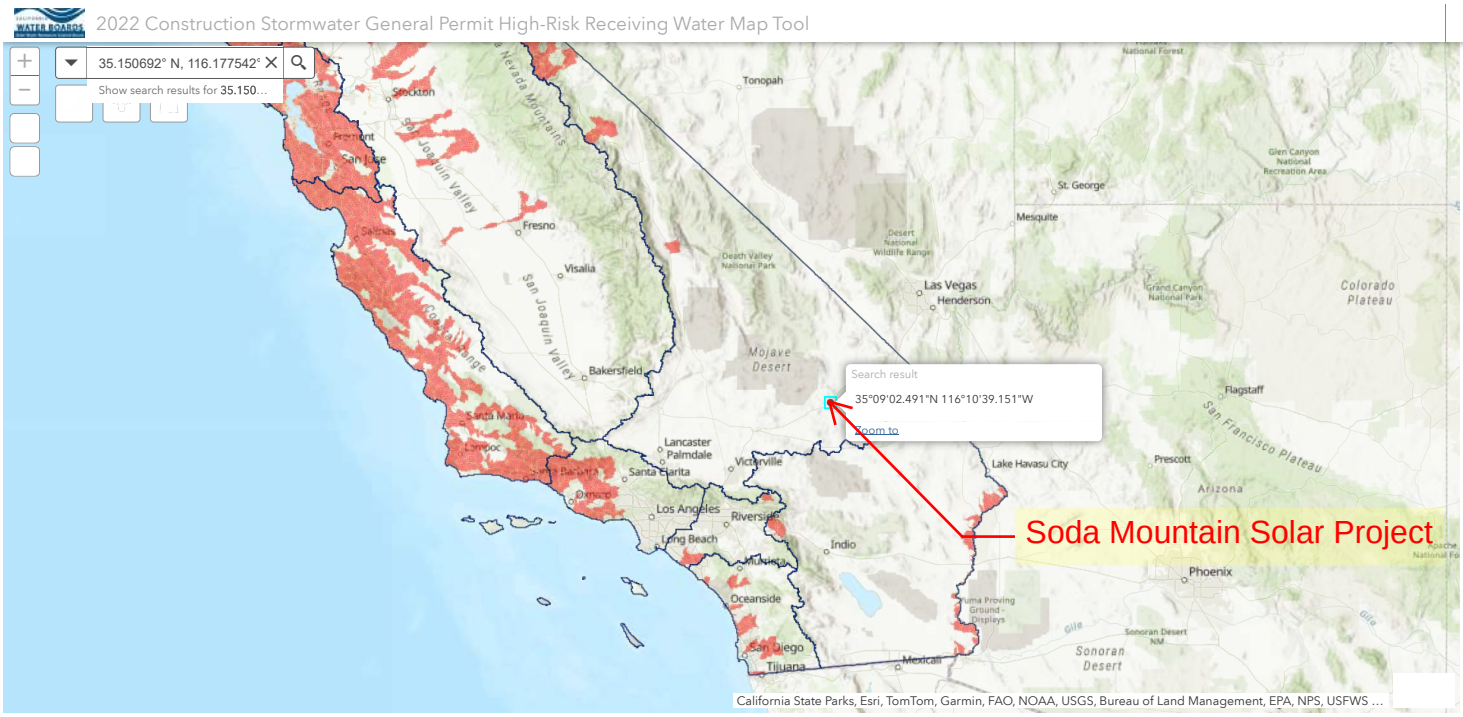
TMDL information from the SWRCB

Construction General Permit information from the SWRCB

Groundwater Depth information from the California Department of Water Resouces

R Factor erosivity calculations


2022 Construction Stormwater General Permit TMDL Map Tool
35.150692° N, 116.177542°
ArcGIS World Geocoding Service
35°09'02.491"N
116°10'39.151"W
Soda Mountain Solar Project
Search result
35°09'02.491"N 116°10'39.151"W
Zoom to
Esri, GEBCO, Garmin, NaturalVue | California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality, Indu...
60mi
-113.407 35.858 Degrees


2022 Construction Stormwater General Permit High-Risk Receiving Water Map Tool
35.150692° N, 116.177542°
Show search results for 35.150...
Search result
35°09'02.491"N 116°10'39.151"W
Zoom to
Soda Mountain Solar Project
Tonopah
Stockton
Fremont
San Jose
Fresno
Visalia
Bakersfield
Las Vegas
Henderson
Mesquite
St. George
Flagstaff
Prescott
Lake Havasu City
Phoenix
Lancaster
Palmdale
Victorville
Santa Clarita
Los Angeles
Riverside
Long Beach
Indio
Oceanside
San Diego
Tijuana
Mexicali
Mojave Desert
Sonoran Desert
Colorado Plateau
San Francisco Plateau
Arizona
California State Parks, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USFWS ...
60mi
-111.989 35.701 Degrees

Appendix C: SWPPP Amendment QSD Certifications

SWPPP Amendment No. _____

Project Name: Soda Mountain Solar Project

Project Number: 193833 / WDID #

Qualified SWPPP Developer's Certification of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Amendment

"This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and its appendices were prepared under my direction to meet the requirements of the 2022 CGP (SWRCB Order No. 2022-0057-DWQ). I certify that I am a Qualified SWPPP Developer in good standing as of the date signed below."

QSD's Signature	Date
QSD Name	QSD Certificate Number
Title and Affiliation	Telephone
Address	Email

CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING

CALIFORNIA CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

QUALIFIED SWPPP DEVELOPER (QSD)
AND
QUALIFIED SWPPP PRACTITIONER (QSP)

This certifies that

Erica Kawata

has successfully completed training for the

Jul 26, 2023 - Sep 03, 2025

Certificate # 27937

CASQA
CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION®

California Stormwater Quality Association and
California Construction General Permit Training Team

CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING

CALIFORNIA CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

QUALIFIED SWPPP DEVELOPER (QSD)
AND
QUALIFIED SWPPP PRACTITIONER (QSP)

Arnold Wang

Jul 12, 2023 - Aug 09, 2025

Certificate # 24937

CASQA
CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION®

California Stormwater Quality Association and
California Construction General Permit Training Team

Appendix D: Submitted Changes of Information

Log of Updated PRDs

The 2022 CGP allows for the reduction or increase of the total acreage when a portion of the project is complete and/or conditions for termination of coverage have been met; when ownership of a portion of the project is purchased by a different entity; or when new acreage is added to the project.

A Change of Information (COI) shall be filed electronically within the timeframe shown in the table below. The SWPPP shall be modified appropriately, with revisions and amendments recorded in the SWPPP Amendment Log at the front of the SWPPP. COIs submitted electronically via SMARTS can be found in this Appendix.

Reason for Filing COI	**Timeline for Filing COI**
Reduction or increase in total disturbed area	Within 30 days of the reduction or increase
Updating site specific BMPs	Within 14 days of design change
Change construction start or end date	At least 14 days prior to the date to be changed
Post-construction plans updated or approved by the municipal stormwater permittee	Within 14 days of approval

---

This appendix includes all of the following updated PRDs (check all that apply):

☐ Change of Information;

☐ Revised Site Map;

☐ Revised Risk Assessment;

☐ New landowner's information (name, address, phone number, email address); and

☐ New signed certification statement.

Signature of Legally Responsible Person or Duly Authorized Representative	Date
Name of Legally Responsible Person or Duly Authorized Representative	Telephone Number

Appendix E: Construction Schedule

Construction Schedule (or replace with contractor provided schedule)

Estimated Dates*	Event or Construction Phase
04/01/2027	Start of Construction
04/01/2027	Installation of Sediment Control BMPs
05/01/2027	Clearing and Grubbing
06/01/2027	Rough Grading
07/01/2027	Installation of Erosion Control BMPs
01/01/2028	Concrete Pouring Activities
06/01/2027	Street/Access Road Paving
01/01/2028	Vertical Construction
	Temporary Stabilization
03/01/2029	Final Landscaping and Stabilization

**Schedule subject to change and will be finalized after final design is completed*

Appendix F: Construction Activities, Materials Used, and Associated Pollutants

Table F.1 Pollutant Source Assessment Form

Activity Type		Pollutant	Visually Observable
Soil Disturbance:			
☒	Clear & Grub	Sediment and organics	Cloudy to opaque
☒	Remove and Re-compact	Sediment	Cloudy to opaque
☒	Fine Grading	Sediment	Cloudy to opaque
☒	Trenching	Sediment	Cloudy to opaque
☒	Stockpiling	Sediment	Cloudy to opaque
Asphalt:			
☐	Street Construction	Hydrocarbons	Oily sheen
☐	Street Improvements	Hydrocarbons	Oily sheen
☐	Street Demolition	Hydrocarbons	Oily sheen
Concrete Laden Liquid:			
☐	Curb & Gutter	pH	Cloudy to Milky
☐	Sidewalks	pH	Cloudy to Milky
☒	Foundations	pH	Cloudy to Milky
☐	Driveways	pH	Cloudy to Milky
☐	Medians	pH	Cloudy to Milky
☐	Stuccoing	pH	Cloudy to Milky
☐	Grouting	pH	Cloudy to Milky
☒	Concrete washouts/Clean up	pH	Cloudy to Milky
General:			
☐	Framing	Sawdust	Yes
☐	Painting	Paint (when wet)	Yes
☐	Dry Walling	Gypsum/Joint Compound	Yes
☐	Tiling	Ceramic dust	Yes
☐	Cabinet Building/Installing	Sawdust	Yes
☒	Plumbing	PVC Glue (when wet)/Plastic	Yes
☒	Wiring/Electrical Utilities	Copper/Plastic/Metals	Yes
☐	Heating/Air Conditioning	Sheet metal/fiberglass wool	Yes
☒	Landscaping	Containers/mulch/soil	Yes

	Equipment Type		**Equipment Type**
☒	Backhoe loader(s)	☒	Fork & Rough-terrain lifts
☒	Water truck(s)	☒	Generator(s)
☒	Scraper(s)	☒	Concrete boom pumps
☒	Loader(s)	☒	Concrete pumps
☒	Bull dozer(s)	☐	Asphalt planer / grinder
☒	Motor-grader	☐	Asphalt paving machine
☒	Excavator(s) / Track hoe(s)	☐	Street striping equipment
☒	Dump trucks (10-wheel)	☒	Building material delivery trucks
☒	Belly/Bottom dumps (tractor/trailer)	☒	Personal cars and light trucks
☒	Tractor: skip loader	☒	Waste hauling trucks
☒	Skid steer loaders (Bobcat)	☒	Trencher(s)
☒	Concrete delivery trucks	☐	Stucco/Plaster spray pumps
☒	Portable concrete mixers	☐	Spray paint equipment (airless)
☒	Compaction equipment	☐	Hole drilling rig

Potential Construction Site Pollutants

YES	Material Type	Pollutant	Visually Observable	Typical Location
☒	Diesel Fuel	Petroleum distillates, naphthalene, xylene	Sheen/Stain	Staging area
☒	Gasoline	Benzene, toluene, xylene, MTBE	Sheen/Stain	Staging area
☒	Hydraulic Oil	Mineral oil, trace additives	Sheen/Stain	Staging area
☒	Engine Oil	Mineral oil, additives, combustion byproducts	Sheen/Stain	Staging area
☒	Transmission Oil	Mineral oil, trace additives	Sheen/Stain	Staging area
☒	Engine Coolant	Ethylene and propylene glycol, heavy metals	Green/red	Staging area
☒	Grease	Petroleum hydrocarbons	Sheen/Stain	Staging area
☒	Kerosene	Petroleum hydrocarbons	Sheen/Stain	Staging area
☒	Fertilizer	Nitrogen, phosphorus	No	Material storage area
☐	Pesticide	Water-insoluble chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbonates, and pyrethrums.	Varies	Material storage area
☐	Herbicide	Chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates	Varies	Material storage area
☒	Soil Amendments	Nutrients, organic matter	No	Material storage area
☒	Concrete (wet)	Fly cash, heavy metals, Portland cement	White solid	Building foundations
☐	Concrete coring slurry	Turbidity and pH	Gray liquid	Vertical construction & streets
☒	Concrete sawing slurry	Turbidity and pH	Gray liquid	Vertical construction & streets
☒	Cement	Aluminum calcium iron oxide, calcium sulfate	Gray powder	Vertical construction & streets
☐	Drywall joint compound	Pigment, vinyl acetate	White putty	Vertical construction
☐	Grout	Silica sand, Portland cement	White powder	Block wall & Vertical construction

YES	Material Type	Pollutant	Visually Observable	Typical Location
☐	Paint	Ethylene glycol, titanium oxide, VOC	Colored liquid	Vertical construction
☒	Sealers	Diacetone alcohol		Vertical construction & Streets
☒	Adhesives		White/yellow	Vertical construction
☒	Sanitary waste	Human waste	Yes	Staging areas & all construction areas
☐	Animal waste	Animal waste	Yes	All areas
☐	Asphalt	Asphalt fumes, cutback asphalt,	Black material	Streets
☒	Curing Compounds	Glass Oxide, urea extended phenol	Creamy white	Vertical construction & Streets
☐	Waste wash water	Varied	Suds, foam, froth	All areas
☐	Wood Preservatives	Arsenic	Amber liquid	Vertical construction
☐	Cleaning Solvents	Perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, TCE	Varies	Staging areas
☒	Sediment	Soil, Turbidity, dust	Muddy	All areas
☒	Vegetation	Organic matter	Yes	All areas
☒	Solid Waste	Floatable and blowable trash and debris	Yes	All areas
☐	Tile			Vertical construction & material storage areas
☐	Historic land use contaminants (if applicable)			