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5.15 Water Resources

This section provides a discussion of the existing water resources near the Stanton Energy Reliability Center (SERC) site and assesses the potential effects of construction and operations on water resources. Specifically, this section discusses SERC and its potential effects in the following areas:

- Water supply
- Disposal of wastewater
- Stormwater discharge
- Flooding

Section 5.15.1 discusses the existing hydrologic environment. Potential environmental effects of the SERC construction and operation on water resources are presented in Section 5.15.2. A discussion of cumulative project effects is presented in Section 5.15.3. Section 5.15.4 discusses proposed mitigation measures that will prevent significant impacts. Section 5.15.5 presents applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) related to water resources. Section 5.15.6 describes permits that relate to water resources, lists contacts with relevant regulatory agencies, and presents a schedule for obtaining permits. References cited are listed in Section 5.15.7.

5.15.1 Affected Environment

5.15.1.1 Water Features, Rainfall, and Drainage

The SERC site is located within the Santa Ana River watershed, which covers approximately 2,800 square miles (Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, 2012). The Santa Ana River's headwaters are located in the San Bernardino Mountains, and the river travels approximately 96 miles before reaching its confluence with the Pacific Ocean. There are no natural surface water features within 1 mile of the site.

The approximately 4-acre site consists of two parcels bisected by the Stanton Storm Channel. Parcel 1 is currently vacant and unpaved, and it is 1.764 acres in size. Parcel 2 is partially paved and is 2.214 acres in size. The Stanton Storm Channel is a constructed drainage channel, part of Orange County's Bolsa Chica drainage system that drains into the Pacific Ocean at Huntington Harbor (Figure 5.15-1).

Orange County has a moderate climate, similar to a Mediterranean climate, with dry, warmer summers and wetter, colder winters. The mean annual precipitation (August 1989 to October 2012) is 14.09 inches per year. The minimum and maximum annual precipitation for the period is 4.86 inches and 41.2 inches, respectively. Table 5.15-1 provides historical rainfall from the nearest metrological station to the project site in Anaheim, California (Western Regional Climate Center, 2012).

Table 5.15-1. Rainfall near the Proposed Project Site (in inches) (1989-2012)

Precipitation	Annual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average	14.09	3.34	3.47	1.86	0.83	0.53	0.15	0.07	0.01	0.10	0.72	0.99	2.02
Maximum	41.2	17.75	11.54	5.94	3.20	3.01	1.23	0.57	0.11	0.54	6.85	5.86	10.11
Minimum	4.86	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Western Regional Climate Center, 2012

5.15.1.2 Groundwater

The SERC site is within the Coastal Plain of Orange County Groundwater Basin (Orange County Basin), which lies along the coast and has a surface area of 350 square miles (Figure 5.15-2). The Orange County Basin underlies a coastal alluvial plain in the northwestern portion of Orange County. The basin is surrounded by consolidated rocks to the north in the Puente and Chino Hills, on the east by the Santa Ana Mountains, and on the south by the San Joaquin Hills. To the southwest, the basin is bound by the Pacific Ocean. A low topographic divide approximated by the Orange County-Los Angeles County line borders the northwestern portion of the basin. The entire basin underlies the lower Santa Ana River watershed (California Department of Water Resources [DWR], 2004).

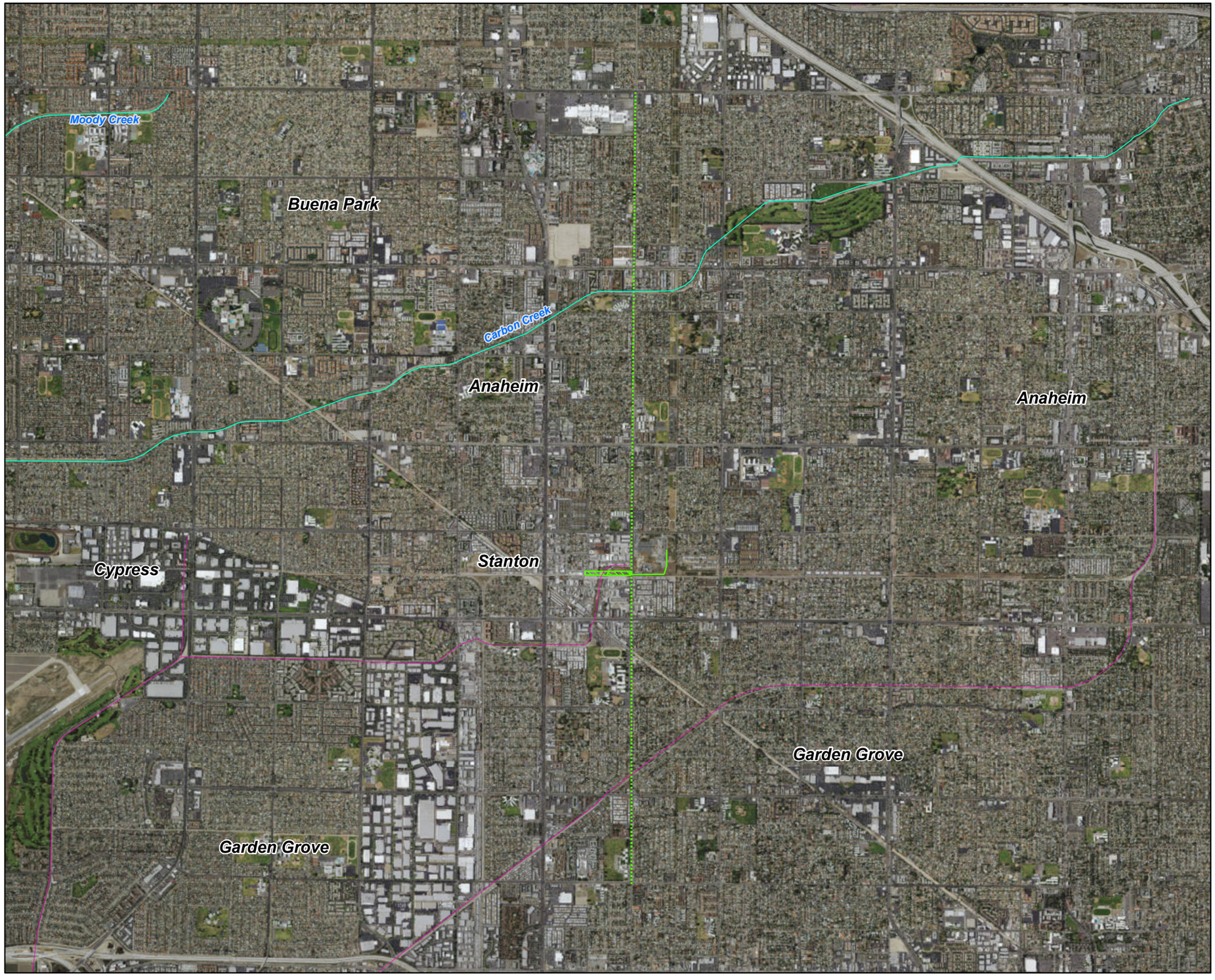
The Orange County Basin is primarily made up of deep structural depressions containing an accumulation of freshwater-bearing interbedded marine and continental sand, silt, and clay deposits (DWR, 2004). The basin is not adjudicated and has a total capacity of approximately 38,000,000 acre-feet (DWR, 1967). Orange County Water District (OCWD) manages groundwater in the Orange County Basin using a detailed model to determine potential effects of changes in pumping and recharge. OCWD monitors the water level in 521 wells annually (Hintlian, 2000). Average yields for municipal/irrigation wells range between 4,000 and 6,000 gallons per minute (DWR, 2004). Since 1990, the average levels in the coastal area have dropped several feet; however, overall groundwater levels for the basin have risen about 15 feet (DWR, 2004).

5.15.1.3 Water Quality

The Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) make critical water quality decisions for their designated regions, including setting standards, issuing waste discharge requirements, determining compliance with those requirements, and taking appropriate enforcement actions. The RWQCBs adopt water quality control plans, or Basin Plans, which establish water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives within the Basin Plans. For those waters not attaining water quality standards, the RWQCB establishes total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) and a program of implementation to meet the TMDL.

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that the states make a list of waters that are not attaining water quality standards. For waters on this list, the states are to develop TMDLs. A TMDL must account for all sources of the pollutants that caused the water to be listed. Federal regulations require that the TMDL, at a minimum, account for contributions from point sources (federally permitted discharges) and contributions from nonpoint sources. TMDLs are established at the level necessary to implement the applicable water quality standards. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has interpreted state law (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, California Water Code Sections 13000 et. seq.) to require that implementation be addressed when TMDLs are incorporated into water quality control plans (Basin Plans). The Porter-Cologne Act requires each RWQCB to formulate and adopt Basin Plans for all areas within its region. It also requires that a program of implementation be developed that describes how water quality standards will be attained. TMDLs can be developed as a component of the program of implementation, thus triggering the need to describe the implementation features, or alternatively as a water quality standard. When the TMDL is established as a standard, the program of implementation must be designed to implement the TMDL.

The SERC site is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Santa Ana RWQCB. Water quality objectives for the Santa Ana River are contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Santa Ana RWQCB, 2008). The Santa Ana River is considered an impaired water body. Table 5.15-2 lists the pollutants for which the Santa Ana River is impaired and the proposed TMDL completion dates.



LEGEND

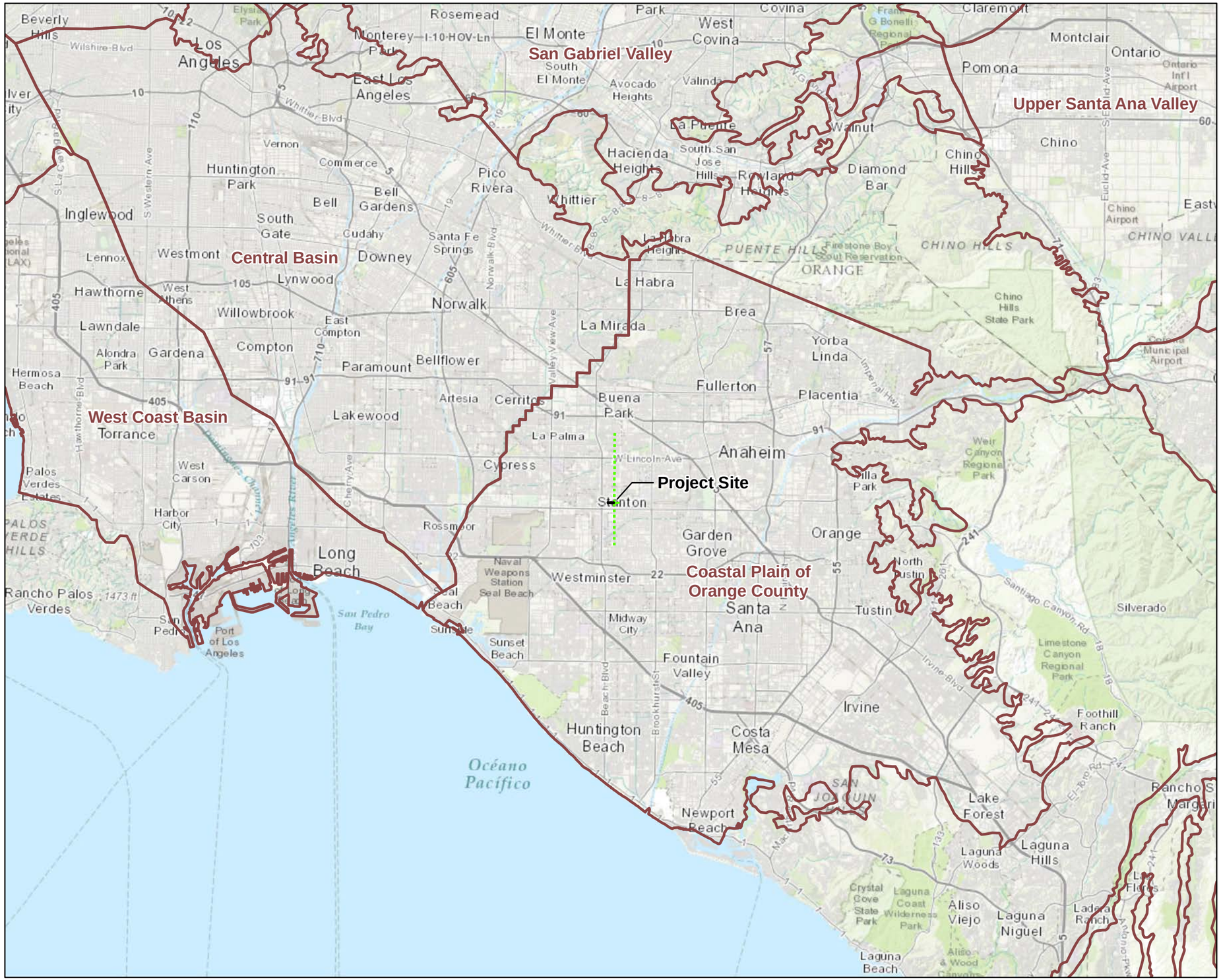
- Project Site
- Generator Tie-Line
- Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Route Alternatives
- Canal/Ditch
- Stream/River

Source:
ESRI Base Data
Orange County GIS

0 1,500 3,000
Feet

N

Figure 5.15-1
Surface Waters
Stanton Energy Reliability Center AFC
Stanton, California



VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

- Project Site
- Generator Tie-Line
- Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Route Alternatives
- Groundwater Basin

Source:
CA DWR Bulletin 118 "California's Groundwater" (2003)

Figure 5.15-2
Groundwater Basins
Stanton Energy Reliability Center AFC
Stanton, California

Table 5.15-2. CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Impairments in the Santa Ana River

Pollutant/Stressor	Potential Sources	Reach Number	Proposed TMDL Completion
Cadmium	Unknown	6	2021
Copper	Unknown	3, 6	2021
Lead	Unknown	3, 6	2021
Indicator Bacteria	Unknown	2	2021
Pathogens	Dairy (Reach 3), Unknown (Reach 4)	3, 4	2021 (Reach 3), 2019 (Reach 4)

Source: SWRCB, 2012

Areas of poor water quality exist throughout the basin, including areas of sea water intrusion near the coastline (DWR, 2004). Increasing salinity, high nitrates, and methyl tertiary butyl ether are the main water quality issues in the basin. OCWD monitors 411 wells two to 20 times per year for water quality (Hintlian, 2000). Table 5.15-3 shows the water quality in public supply wells. The SERC site is within the boundaries of the Orange County Groundwater Management Zone, as defined by the Santa Ana RWQCB. Beneficial uses for the Orange County Groundwater Management Zone include municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply (Santa Ana RWQCB, 2008).

Table 5.15-3. Water Quality in Public Supply Wells

Constituent Group	Number of Wells Sampled[a]	Number of Wells with a Concentration Above Maximum Contaminant Level[b]
Inorganics – Primary	249	1
Radiological	253	5
Nitrates	267	15
Pesticides	268	0
VOCs and SVOCs	268	7
Inorganics - Secondary	249	21

[a] Represents distinct number of wells sampled as required under Title 22 program from 1994 through 2000.

[b] Each well reported with a concentration above a maximum contaminant level was confirmed with a second detection above a maximum contaminant level. This information is intended as an indicator of the types of activities that cause contamination in a given basin. It represents the water quality at the sample location. It does not indicate the water quality delivered to the customer. More detailed drinking water quality information can be obtained from the local water purveyor.

Source: DWR, 2004

5.15.1.4 Flooding Potential

The SERC site is currently located within Zone X (shaded) as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Zone X (shaded) generally indicates a 0.2 percent chance of flooding in any given year, also known as the 500-year floodplain. Zone X (shaded) also indicates some potential for very shallow flooding (less than 1 foot deep) during 100-year flood conditions (FEMA, 2009) (see Figure 5.15-3).

5.15.1.5 Water Supply

This subsection describes the quantity of water required, the sources of the water supply, water treatment requirements, and the water quality of the source and treated water.

5.15.1.5.1 Process Water

Process water for SERC will be demineralized potable water to be used for inlet air fogging, nitrogen oxides control, SPRay INTercooled power augmentation, and online water wash of the combustion turbine compressor section. Water balance diagrams showing three different operating conditions are located in Section 2.1.9, Water Supply and Use. Figures 2.1-4a, 2.1-4b, and 2.1-4c include average operation with two combustion turbine generators operating at 100 percent load under hot (102.7 degrees Fahrenheit/17 percent relative humidity), average (65 degrees Fahrenheit/72 percent relative humidity), and cold (40 degrees Fahrenheit/71.4 percent relative humidity) ambient conditions, respectively.

Under the peak operating scenario of 1,076 hours per year at full load, SERC will use approximately 34 acre-feet of water per year for all plant uses. Simple-cycle peakers in California larger than 50 megawatts, with which SERC may be generally compared, have historically averaged a 5 percent capacity factor, so the actual water use is anticipated to be less (approximately 13.4 acre-feet per year). A breakdown of the estimated average daily quantity of water required for operation of SERC is presented in Section 2.1.9, Water Supply and Use, in Table 2.1-1.

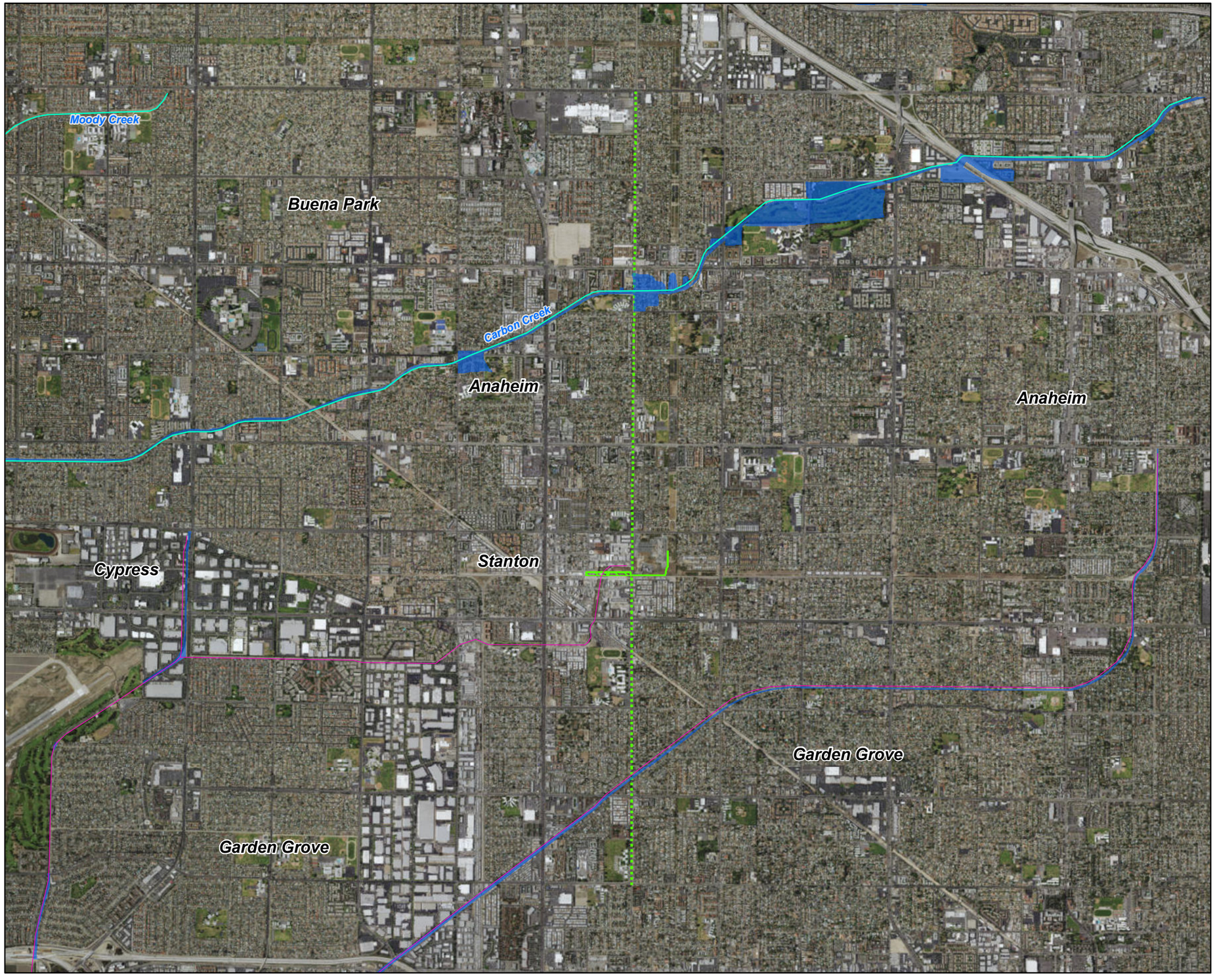
Process water for the SERC site will be supplied by the Golden State Water Company via existing water supply pipelines. A will-serve letter from Golden State Water Company, included as Appendix 2B, shows that the water will be available for SERC use at the maximum quantity needed (34 acre-feet per year).

OCWD and Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) jointly manage recycled water treatment and reuse in the project area under the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS). The GWRS produces an average of 59 million gallons per day of recycled water, with a current capacity to produce 70 million gallons per day (OCWD, 2015). In 2014, 49.8 percent of GWRS recycled water was used to prevent seawater intrusion into the Coastal Plain of Orange County groundwater basin, and 50.1 percent was discharged into spreading basins to recharge the groundwater basin (known as indirect potable reuse). A small amount of GWRS recycled water (approximately 0.1 percent) is used for select industrial uses, primarily the City of Anaheim's Canyon Power Plant. The primary GWRS pipeline, which delivers water to the spreading basins, is located near the Santa Ana River. This would require a new pipeline of approximately 8 miles from the SERC project site. Given the lack of a local connection, the increase in potential environmental impacts associated with constructing additional and longer conveyance pipeline routes, and the relatively small quantity of water that is expected to be used at SERC, the use of recycled water is not economically feasible for this project. In addition, the primary purpose of the GWRS is to protect and recharge the groundwater basin including indirect potable reuse; delivery of Golden State Water Company potable water to SERC includes local groundwater, and therefore SERC will be indirectly using GWRS recycled water supply.

Table 5.15-3 shows the expected water quality of the SERC process water being supplied by the Golden State Water Company.

5.15.1.5.2 Domestic and Sanitary Water Use

The SERC site is unmanned; therefore, no water will be used for domestic uses.



LEGEND

- Project Site
- Generator Tie-Line
- Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Route Alternatives
- Canal/Ditch
- Stream/River
- 100 Year Flood Zones

Source:
ESRI Base Data
FEMA NFHL (2016)
Orange County GIS

0 1,500 3,000
Feet

N

Figure 5.15-3
FEMA Floodplains
Stanton Energy Reliability Center AFC
Stanton, California

Table 5.15-4. Expected Water Quality from Golden State Water Company

Parameter	Units	Value
Aluminum	µg/L	Not Detected
Barium	µg/L	63
Chloride	mg/L	47
Fluoride	mg/L	0.5
Calcium	mg/L	82
Magnesium	mg/L	15
pH	standard unit	7.8
Potassium	mg/L	3.7
Sodium	mg/L	42
Strontium	µg/L	560
Sulfate	mg/L	100
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	170
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	507

Source: Laboratory data for the Southern California Edison Barre Peaker Plant influent water supply.

Notes:

µg/L = microgram(s) per liter
mg/L = milligram(s) per liter

5.15.1.6 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, Discharge, and Disposal

SERC will discharge wastewater, primarily reverse osmosis (RO) system reject, through an agreement with the City of Stanton, to the adjacent sanitary sewer. Appendix 2C is a will-serve letter from the City of Stanton that demonstrates its ability to accept SERC wastewater. Expected SERC wastewater streams and flow rates under three different operating scenarios are presented in Section 2.1.9, Water Supply and Use, in Table 2.1-1. Although the City of Stanton owns and maintains the local wastewater conveyance system, OCSD sets and enforces wastewater quality limits in the project area. The SERC site will not require an industrial wastewater permit because wastewater will consist of RO reject only and will not introduce any external chemicals or metals in the waste stream, and because SERC's average daily discharge (approximately 8,767 gallons per day) is well below the 25,000-gallon-per-day level threshold that would trigger a discharge permit requirement from OCSD (see Appendix 2D for correspondence with OCSD personnel on this topic).

Table 5.15-5 shows the wastewater quality (expected maximum concentrations) from the SERC site.

Table 5.15-5. Expected SERC Wastewater Quality

Contaminant	Units	Maximum Discharge Value
Aluminum	µg/L	863
Barium	µg/L	468
Chloride	mg/L	363
Fluoride	mg/L	4
Calcium	mg/L	424

Table 5.15-5. Expected SERC Wastewater Quality

Contaminant	Units	Maximum Discharge Value
Magnesium	mg/L	97
pH	standard unit (range)	6 to 9
Potassium	mg/L	18
Sodium	mg/L	374
Strontium	µg/L	2,906
Sulfate	mg/L	939
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	737
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	2,392

Wastewater from infrequent combustion turbine water washes will be collected in holding tanks (one for each combustion turbine generator) and will be hauled away by a licensed waste hauler. Each auxiliary skid for the gas turbine packages will be procured with weatherproof enclosures or will have rain shelters to prevent potential contamination of stormwaters. As such, no collection of contaminated stormwater will be needed. Wastewater (or other wastes) from occasional small leaks on skids within the enclosures will be retained on the skid, will be tested for oily residue prior to release into surrounding permeable areas and, if oil contamination is present, will be collected with rags and sorbents and disposed of accordingly for any contaminants observed.

SERC will not have a practice of washing down any equipment with oily residues. Equipment that has oily residues will be cleaned with rags and sorbents, and appropriate cleaning solutions will be applied to the rags and sorbents. After the cleaning, the oily rags and sorbents will be properly stored, manifested, and disposed of by licensed disposal companies in the regulatory required time frames.

5.15.1.7 Stormwater

The SERC site is split into two parcels: Parcel 1 is currently vacant, and Parcel 2 is partially paved. Stormwater from both parcels will be discharged into the Stanton Storm Channel. All discharges will be consistent with local standards.

5.15.2 Environmental Analysis

Project effects on water resources can be evaluated relative to significance criteria derived from the California Environmental Quality Act Appendix G checklist. Under the Act, the project is considered to have a potentially significant effect on water resources if it would do the following:

- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the course of a stream or river, in a manner that will result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite, or in flooding on- or offsite.
- Create or contribute runoff water that will exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.
- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality.
- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there will be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells will drop to a level that will not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).

- Place structures that will impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area.
- Cause inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

5.15.2.1 Water Supply

Golden State Water Company, the SERC water provider, summarizes the reliability of the local water supply system in the West Orange 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Golden State Water Company, 2016). The plan describes water supply reliability in average, single dry, and multiple dry years as an aggregate from both of its sources: the Metropolitan Water District of Orange County and local groundwater managed by OCWD. In all cases, supplies will be available in sufficient quantities to meet projected demands. Golden State Water Company describes its West Orange system as highly reliable because of the reliability of its suppliers and the ongoing effects of water conservation measures. Golden State Water Company is currently preparing a water supply assessment for SERC.

5.15.2.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, Discharge, and Disposal

Through an agreement with the City of Stanton, SERC will discharge wastewater, primarily RO system reject, to the adjacent sanitary sewer. Wastewater from the SERC site will consist of RO reject only; it will not introduce any external chemicals or metals into the waste stream. An industrial wastewater discharge permit is not required (See Appendix 2D). Impacts related to wastewater collection, treatment, discharge, and disposal will be less than significant.

5.15.2.3 Stormwater Runoff and Drainage

SERC is located within Zone X (shaded) of the FEMA-designated floodplain, which is not a special flood hazard area. Onsite drainage would be controlled onsite and detained prior to discharge into the Stanton Storm Channel in accordance with regional hydrology standards. For these reasons, there will be no floodplain or stormwater runoff impacts. Potential stormwater quality impacts will be controlled by adhering to regional and local standards (see Section 5.15.5).

Potential water quality impacts from construction will be controlled through implementing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and associated best management practices, and through practicing proper housekeeping at the construction site. The site grading and drainage will be designed to comply with all applicable LORS. The general site grading will establish a working surface for construction and plant operating areas, and will provide positive drainage from buildings and structures. Successful implementation of the SWPPP will ensure that construction impacts on water resources are mitigated to a less-than-significant level. SWPPP procedures include submitting a Notice of Intent to the Santa Ana RWQCB and developing the SWPPP before the start of construction activities.

5.15.3 Cumulative Effects

A cumulative impact refers to a proposed project's incremental effect together with other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects whose impacts may compound or increase the incremental effect of the proposed project (Public Resources Code Section 21083; Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Sections 15064[h], 15065[c], 15130, and 15355). Approved projects to be constructed or under construction in proximity to the SERC site include the following:

- Construction of a commercial development including a retail pad building, drive-through restaurant, gas station, and a drive-through car wash at 11382, 11430, and 11462 Beach Boulevard
- Construction of five-story mixed use development including outpatient clinic, assisted living facility, and restaurant at 12282 Beach Boulevard
- A request for Conditional Use Permit approval to operate an approximately 21,567-square-foot grocery store with an original ABC Type "20" (Off-Sale, Beer and Wine) License at 9901 Chapman Avenue in Garden Grove

SERC will have less than significant impacts on water supply, wastewater collection and disposal, stormwater runoff and flooding, and stormwater quality. The individual projects listed above will have similar types of impacts. Each project will be required to comply with City of Stanton standards for individual hookups to the local wastewater and stormwater systems, including regional standards for wastewater and stormwater quality described in Section 5.15.5. These local and regional standards have been developed to address regional impacts to water resources such as the cumulative water quality impacts associated with stormwater discharges into the Pacific Ocean; and compliance with local and regional standards ensure that SERC will not result in significant cumulative impacts. In addition, both the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Golden State Water Company have provided assurances in their Urban Water Management Plans that there is sufficient water to allow new projects to be developed (see Section 5.15.2.1). Golden State Water Company is currently preparing a water supply assessment to demonstrate water supply reliability for SERC. For this reason, there will be no significant cumulative impacts to water supply.

5.15.4 Mitigation Measures

The project will mitigate for potential adverse impacts by complying with the requirements of applicable LORS (described in Section 5.15-5). Therefore, no mitigation other than compliance with permit conditions will be required.

5.15.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

Federal and state LORS applicable to water resources and anticipated compliance are discussed in this subsection and are summarized in Table 5.15-6.

Table 5.15-6. LORS for Water Resources

Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards	Requirements/Applicability	Administering Agency	Application for Certification Section Explaining Conformance
Federal			
CWA/Water Pollution Control Act. P.L. 92-500, 1972, amended by Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4 (33 United States Code 466 et seq.) NPDES (CWA, Section 402)	Prohibits discharge of pollutants to receiving waters unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. Applies to all point-source discharges, including stormwater runoff from construction (including demolition). Applies to nonpoint sources through municipal NPDES permits.	Santa Ana RWQCB	Compliance with existing statewide NPDES permit for construction stormwater (Section 5.15.1.57) Compliance with existing Orange County NPDES permit for discharges to municipal stormwater system (Section 5.15.1.5)
State			
Federal CWA (implemented by State of California)	Implements and enforces the federal NPDES permit program.	Santa Ana RWQCB	Compliance with existing statewide NPDES permit for construction stormwater (Section 5.15.1.7) Compliance with existing Orange County NPDES permit for discharges to municipal stormwater system (Section 5.15.1.5)
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act	Controls discharge of wastewater to surface water and groundwater of California.	Santa Ana RWQCB	Compliance with existing statewide NPDES permit for construction stormwater (Section 5.15.1.7) Compliance with existing Orange County NPDES permit for discharges to municipal stormwater system (Section 5.15.1.5)

Table 5.15-6. LORS for Water Resources

Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards	Requirements/Applicability	Administering Agency	Application for Certification Section Explaining Conformance
Local			
City of Stanton Municipal Code	Development standards for stormwater quality control.	City of Stanton, Engineering Division	Compliance with existing Orange County NPDES permit for discharges to municipal stormwater system (Section 5.15.1.5)

Note:

NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

5.15.5.1 Federal LORS

In California, discharges of wastewater and stormwater into surface waters are regulated by SWRCB and RWQCBs under the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Relevant NPDES permits for stormwater quality management are discussed in Section 5.15.5.2.

5.15.5.2 State LORS

5.15.5.2.1 California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7) is the state law governing water quality of all state waters, including both surface waters and groundwater. Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, SWRCB has the ultimate authority over water quality policy on a state-wide level, and nine RWQCBs establish and implement water quality standards specific for each respective region. The Santa Ana RWQCB regulates water quality in the SERC area, jointly implementing the federal CWA and the state Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

5.15.5.2.2 Orange County NPDES Permit for Wastewater Discharges

SERC will not directly discharge wastewater to surface waters; therefore, a site-specific NPDES permit is not required. SERC wastewater discharges will be to the City of Stanton sewer system, and are subject to any applicable local permitting requirements. All onsite wastewater discharges to the City of Stanton sewer system will then be treated at the OCSD Reclamation Plant No. 1 and Treatment Plant No. 2, which are permitted under the Clean Water Act (NPDES Permit No. CA0110604) and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Order No. R8-2012-0035).

As part of its permit compliance activities, OCSD implements an industrial wastewater discharge permit program, which it administers at a regional level on behalf of the local governments whose local sewers discharge to the OCSD trunk sewer collection system. Based on the planned volume and quality of SERC wastewater discharges, OCSD has indicated that the SERC hookup to the City of Stanton sewer system will not require an industrial wastewater discharge permit (Holl, 2016).

5.15.5.2.3 Orange County NPDES Permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

SERC will be required to follow regional and statewide NPDES permits for stormwater discharges. All municipalities within Orange County are required to follow NPDES Permit No. CAS618030 (Order No. R8-2010-0062), which establishes procedures and standards for discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4). Among other items, the MS4 permit requires that local agencies develop and implement programs addressing stormwater pollution issues in development planning for private projects. City of Stanton implementation of the MS4 permit is described below under local requirements.

5.15.5.2.4 Construction Stormwater NPDES Permit

The federal CWA effectively prohibits discharges of stormwater from construction sites unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. SWRCB is the permitting authority in California and has adopted a statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ]) that applies to projects resulting in 1 acre or more of soil disturbance. The proposed project will result in disturbance of more than 1 acre of soil. Therefore, the project will require the preparation of a construction SWPPP that will specify site management activities to be implemented during site development. These management activities will include construction stormwater best management practices, dewatering runoff controls, and construction equipment decontamination. The Santa Ana RWQCB requires a Notice of Intent to be filed before any stormwater discharge from construction activities, and it requires that the SWPPP be implemented and maintained onsite. A Construction Drainage Erosion and Sediment Control Plan/SWPPP will be completed before the beginning of construction activities.

5.15.5.2.5 Industrial Stormwater NPDES Permit

SWRCB implements regulations under the federal CWA requiring that point source discharges of stormwater (which is a flow of rainfall runoff in some kind of discrete conveyance such as a pipe, ditch, channel, or swale) associated with specified industrial activities that discharge either directly to surface waters or indirectly through municipal separate storm sewers must be regulated by an NPDES permit. The General Industrial Stormwater Permit (SWRCB Order 2014-0057-DWQ) regulates industrial stormwater discharges from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in the permit. One of the categories requiring coverage under the General Industrial Permit is Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities, which generate steam for electric power. SERC is a simple-cycle combustion turbine facility that will not generate steam and does not require coverage by the General Industrial Stormwater Permit.

5.15.5.3 Local LORS

As described above, the City of Stanton follows procedures and standards for discharges from municipal storm drainage systems established pursuant to regional NPDES Permit No. CAS618030 (Order No. R8-2010-0062). City of Stanton Zoning Code, Section 20.530.020 is used to implement the Orange County MS4 permit at a local level. The city's stormwater program, administered by the Engineering Division, requires project applicants to submit design plans for review and approval in accordance with regionally established standards for stormwater drainage and pollution control. The city (as well as other cities subject to the Orange County MS4 program) requires new development to prepare and commit to implement a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) as part of project review processes. SERC will be required to prepare a WQMP following regional standards, including provisions for low-impact development, source control, onsite treatment, and other best management practices for stormwater quality control.

5.15.6 Agency Contacts, Permits, and Permit Schedule

Agency contacts and required permits are listed in Table 5.15-7.

Table 5.15-7. Permits and Agency Contacts for Water Resources

Permit or Approval	Agency Contact	Schedule
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – Construction General Permit	Not applicable – submit online using SMARTS	Submit Notice of Intent for coverage under the statewide permit at least 30 days prior to construction.
Water Quality Management Plan	City of Stanton, Engineering Division 7800 Katella Avenue Stanton, CA 90680 (714) 890-4234	Submit a preliminary WQMP with initial development application. Plan must be approved before the city will issue grading and building permits.

Table 5.15-7. Permits and Agency Contacts for Water Resources

Permit or Approval	Agency Contact	Schedule
Utility connections – potable water supply	Golden State Water Company Los Alamitos CSA 10852 S. Cherry Street Los Alamitos, CA 90720 General Manager: Ken Vecchiarelli	Work with company staff to ensure utility hookups prior to operation.
Utility connections – wastewater and stormwater	City of Stanton, Engineering Division 7800 Katella Avenue Stanton, CA 90680 (714) 890-4234	Work with development services staff to ensure utility hookups prior to issuing grading and building permits.
	Orange County Sanitation District Environmental Compliance Division 10844 Ellis Avenue Fountain Valley, CA 92708 Associate Engineer: Martin Holl (714) 593-7432	No permitting required.

Note:

SMARTS = Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System

5.15.7 References

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