



Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Lower Fox River Sediment Processing and
Material Staging Facility
1611 State Street
Green Bay, Wisconsin

Project No. 200801978

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



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Lower Fox River Remedial Action OUs 2-5

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT FORM

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Address Chicago, IL 60604

Phone (312) 353-4213

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Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

**Lower Fox River Sediment Processing and
Material Staging Facility
1611 State Street
Green Bay, Wisconsin**

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

Project No. 200801978

Prepared by:

Sarah A. LeMoine, E.I.T.
Assistant Project Engineer
AECOM
920.406.3113

AECOM

1035 Kepler Drive, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54311
T 920.468.1978 F 920.468.3312 www.aecom.com

March 26, 2009

Mr. Ray Mangrum
Tetra Tech EC, Inc.
1611 State Street
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54304

**Subject: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, Fox River Processing Facility, 1611 State Street,
Green Bay, Wisconsin -- AECOM Project No. 200801978**

Dear Mr. Mangrum,

AECOM has prepared this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in substantive compliance of applicable local, state, and federal laws for the Fox River Processing Facility located at 1611 State Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin. A copy of the SWPPP and updated documentation forms are to be kept on site for the duration of the project.

AECOM was pleased to prepare this SWPPP for Tetra Tech EC, Inc. If you have any questions or comments regarding the information contained in this document or if we may be of further assistance to you, please contact us at 920.468.1978.

Respectfully,



Sarah A. LeMoine, E.I.T.
Assistant Project Engineer



Paul J. Killian, P.E.
Principal Engineer



Lower Fox River Sediment Processing and Material Staging Facility
Spill Reporting Notification

Name, Title	Office Phone Number
Ray Mangrum - Project Manager/Emergency Contact	(713) 876-8528 (cell)
City of Green Bay Fire Department (Call 911 to report all emergencies in which there is a clear potential for serious injury to individuals, environment or property.)	911
Jason Moeller - WDNR Spills Coordinator	(920) 662-5492 (office) (920) 362-2072 (cell)
In the absence of the Project Manager call:	
Operations Manager: Brian Delaney	(803) 646-0160 (cell)
Engineering Manager: Terri Blackmar	(630) 470-4217 (cell)
<hr/>	
US EPA National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
<hr/>	
Wisconsin Emergency Management/Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	(800) 943-0003
Emergency Contractor for Spills:	() -

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Monthly Preventative Maintenance and Storm Water Inspection Checklist

Quarterly Visual Inspection - Field Sheet (WDNR Form 3400-176A)

Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation (WDNR Form)

Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report (WDNR Form 3400-176)

General Facility Information

Name of Facility: Lower Fox River Sediment Processing and Material Staging Facility

Facility Address: 1611 State Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin

Facility Contact: Ray Mangrum

Title: Vice President - Remediation

Phone: 713.876.8528 (cell)

Mailing Address: 1611 State Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54304-3538

Owner: Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

Operator: Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

Facility Permit Name: None Required - CERCLA Site

Permit No.: N/A

Initial Date of Coverage: N/A

Number of Storm Water Outfalls: 1

Receiving Waters: Fox River

Emergency Contact (preferably on site):

Name: Ray Mangrum

Phone: 713.876.8528 (cell)

1.0 Overview

1.1 Introduction

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) covers the operations at the Lower Fox River Sediment Processing and Material Staging Facility Site (site). This plan has been developed to fulfill substantive technical requirements of Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) contained within the CERCLA Record of Decision for the Lower Fox River Operable Units 2-5 (EPA, 2007). These ARARs include conditions of Chapter NR 216, Wisconsin Administrative Code and Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) general permit requirements for storm water discharges (WI-S067857-2 Part III). This SWPPP describes this facility and its operations, identifies potential sources of storm water pollution at the facility, recommends appropriate best management practices (BMPs) or pollution control measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff, and provides for periodic review of this SWPPP. As this site is a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) site, no (WPDES) permit was issued, and therefore the facility is not required to complete a Notice of Intent (NOI) or a SWPPP summary. The technical substantive requirements of the WPDES general permit for storm water discharges will be followed.

1.2 Objectives

The primary goal of the storm water permit program is to improve the quality of surface waters by reducing the amount of pollutants potentially contained in the storm water runoff. Industrial facilities subject to industrial storm water WPDES permit (i.e. Tier 1, Tier 2, scrap recycling or vehicle parts dismantling permits) must prepare and implement an SWPPP for their facility. Technically substantive requirements of WPDES general permit for Tier 2 facility storm water requirements are relevant to the material staging and handling operations at this site.

This SWPPP will:

1. Identify potential sources of storm water and non-storm water contamination to the storm water drainage system;
2. Identify and prescribe appropriate "source area control" type BMPs designed to improve storm water quality;
3. Identify and prescribe BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water prior to discharge;
4. Prescribe actions to limit non-storm water from entering the on-site storm drainage system;
5. Prescribe an implementation plan for scheduling, documenting, and managing storm water actions prescribed in the SWPPP.

1.3 Site Description

The site is located at 1611 State Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin, in an industrial waterfront area of the city. State Street bounds the site to the west, Leicht Transfer and Storage to the north, the Fox River to the east, and CN Railway to the south. Figure 1 illustrates the site layout.

The site will be used for processing sediment removed from the Fox River. Sediment will be dredged from the river, piped to an on-site processing building, sorted by size, tested, and treated accordingly. The sediment will be sent through a dewatering process, compressed into a filter cake, loaded onto semi-trucks inside the building, and transported off site for disposal at a licensed landfill. The trucks will be closed and directed to a wheel washing process, then inspected for cleanliness before leaving the building. Water extracted during the sediment dewatering process will be treated in a wastewater treatment system located within the same building, and piped to the Fox River for discharge; refer to "Final WTP Effluent Pipeline and Diffuser Design Technical Memorandum" dated December 12, 2008, which is in Appendix A of the "100 Percent Design Report, Volume 1." Sampling will be performed daily to verify that an acceptable level of treatment has been achieved.

Sand recovered from the dredged sediment will be sorted inside the building into two sizes (coarse and fine). Once sorted, the sand will be transferred via conveyor belts to two piles on a concrete dewatering slab outside the building. A water collection system is associated with the concrete dewatering slab to collect the water and pump it to the wastewater treatment system inside the processing building. The sand will be tested for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) concentration and managed accordingly. This material will be used for beneficial reuse purposes when appropriate. Scalpings will be stored in a roll-off box, separate from the sand.

2.0 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

The storm water pollution prevention team (Team) is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising this SWPPP. The members of the team are familiar with the management and operations of the Lower Fox River Sediment Processing and Material Staging Facility. The Team will review the SWPPP, discuss plan implementation results, and determine how the SWPPP can be incorporated into daily operations. Designated Team members are responsible for implementing prescribed BMPs and performing site inspections and monitoring described in Section 5.0. Designated Team members are also responsible for recordkeeping and reporting requirements described in Section 6.0. The Project Manager identified below is responsible for overall implementation and revision as needed of the SWPPP. Other member(s) of the Team and their responsibilities are provided below.

SWPPP Team Roles and Responsibilities	
Title	Responsibility
Project Manager	SWPPP implementation and serves as emergency contact for storm water pollution prevention issues
Operations Manager	Identifies maintenance and repair actions needed and submits a service request to the Facilities Manager Delivers training
Engineering Manager	Prepares and certifies SWPPP updates and reviews inspection reports
Field Engineer	Conducts and completes inspection reports
Quality Manager	Maintains records and the SWPPP in project files
Health & Safety Manager	Evaluates safety aspects of maintenance and repair actions

3.0 Site Assessment

3.1 General

Industrial activities and potential pollutant sources, storm water drainage patterns and conveyance systems, and non-storm water discharges identified in the 100 Percent Design Volume 1 (TTEC, December 2008) were reviewed as part of this SWPPP preparation. This section summarizes the results of this review. This assessment was used to identify BMPs for the site, as presented in Section 5.0.

Figure 1 presents a site map of the facility showing the following features:

- Site boundaries;
- Storm drainage collection and disposal system, including known surface and subsurface conveyances, with the conveyances named;
- Secondary or other containment structures;
- Known outfalls, including outfalls recognized as permitted outfalls under another WPDES permit, numbered for reference, that discharge channelized flow to surface water, groundwater, or wetlands;
- Drainage area boundary for each storm water outfall;
- Surface area in acres draining to each outfall, including the percentage that is impervious (i.e. paved, roofed, or highly compacted soil) and the percentage that is pervious (i.e. grassy areas and woods; existing structural storm water controls);
- Name and location of receiving waters;
- Activities and materials that are potential sources of storm water pollution; and
- Structural BMPs to reduce the potential for pollutant impact to storm water.

Figure 2, Ground Improvement Plan, presents the wick drain system layout.

3.2 Non-Storm Water Discharges

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) prohibits unauthorized non-storm water discharges to the storm drainage system. Unauthorized discharges resulting from direct connections to the storm drainage system or discharges to ground surfaces contributing flow to the storm drainage system must be eliminated or covered under a separate permit. Typical non-storm water discharges present at industrial sites that are prohibited by the WDNR, unless covered by a separate permit, include non-contact cooling water, boiler blow down, cooling coil condensate, process wastewater, and sanitary wastewater.

Typical non-storm water discharges considered to be acceptable by the WDNR, unless identified as a significant source of contamination, include water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, discharges from potable water sources, foundation

drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, de-chlorinated swimming pool water, street wash water, and fire fighting. Information concerning further assessment of the site for non-storm water discharges is presented in Section 5.0.

Non-storm water discharges to the storm drainage system at this site include air conditioning condensate and water line flushing or testing. These discharges are not considered significant sources of contamination at this site and, therefore, are considered to be acceptable non-storm water discharges. The treated water from the sediment dewatering process is discharged through a dedicated effluent line and diffuser in the Fox River, located just north of the Canadian National Railway bridge; refer to "Final WTP Effluent Pipeline and Diffuser Design Technical Memorandum" dated December 12, 2008, which is in Appendix A of the "100 Percent Design report, Volume 1."

3.3 Inventory of Potential Sources of Contamination

Potential pollutants that storm water may contact from various sources include: minimal oil or grease from equipment, fuel from leaks or spills, or scalplings/sand/debris stored on site. Pollutants that may be present on site are not anticipated to be subject to categorical effluent limitations. SARA Title III Section 313 priority pollutants are not anticipated to have a potential to contaminate storm water. Possible contamination sources are listed below.

3.3.1 Processing Building

A review of the engineering design drawings and plans for this facility indicates that the majority of the waste and materials handled at the site will be fully enclosed and contained within a processing building. Operations implemented within the building will include sediment transfer via pipeline; sediment dewatering; filtrate treatment; filter cake loading; truck cleaning; and facilities and equipment maintenance. Enclosure within a building will reduce the potential for these operations to become sources of storm water contamination.

There are three outflows planned from the processing building: roof drainage, wastewater treatment system (WTP) effluent, and general sanitary sewer effluent. Roof drainage will be managed under this SWPPP and will be directed to the Fox River through storm water Outfall SW-001. The WTP effluent discharge will be monitored under a separate program that meets the substantive requirements of Wisconsin point source discharges. General sanitary effluent is discharged to the municipal sanitary sewer system and, therefore, is not considered a potential source of storm water contamination.

3.3.2 Material Staging Area

Material staging and transfer areas outside the processing building could be potential sources of storm water contamination. Materials handled in this area will include scalplings/sand, debris, wick drainage system temporary storage tank, and clean cap and cover material imported from local quarries. These materials are to be managed properly to avoid migration of material into the storm water. Good housekeeping practices, such as piling the

materials neatly, making sure all materials are added to the proper piles and are not left on the access roads where the material could be tracked to other areas of the site, and not exceeding a reasonable pile height will aid in reducing the potential for storm water contamination. Proper grading and vegetated drainage swales that lead to the retention pond will also provide protection.

3.3.3 Intermediate Access Roads/Parking Lot Runoff

Storm water runoff from impervious asphalt parking areas will be directed to the on-site storm water retention pond. Materials that could contribute to storm water contamination are not planned to be stored in these areas; however, small amounts of vehicle oil and fluids could potentially be carried with storm water to the retention pond.

3.4 Storm Water Drainage

The vast majority of the storm water runoff on site is collected by a drainage system, with the exception of three small areas of sheet flow that comprise approximately 1.7 acres of un-detained storm water runoff. These three small areas of sheet flow occur on site and drain directly to the Fox River: 1) the slope below the north side of the bulkhead wall; 2) the slope above the south side of the bulkhead wall; and 3) inside the far east end of the bulkhead wall area. The slope areas must be properly vegetated to protect from erosion. Once these areas are secured, these areas of sheet flow will not be considered a possible source of pollution to the storm water, as they do not include planned industrial activity.

Storm water runoff from impervious areas (9.0 acres) of the site is designed to flow to grass-lined swales, which connect to a retention pond. Vegetated and soil areas (8.8 acres) are designed to provide infiltration and reduce the overland flow of storm water. The pond drains east through the storm water piping system to the river. The roof drainage from the processing building (6.5 acres) is designed to connect to the piping system and drain to the river through the same single outfall. Figure 1 shows the overland flow paths and location of storm water Outfall SW-001 to the Fox River.

3.5 Summary of Existing Sampling Data or Observations

Quantitative sampling of storm water has not been performed in the past and previous observations have not been made that would be useful in assessing the quality of facility storm water runoff. Given there is a possibility for stormwater to contact potential sources of contamination described above in Section 3.0, the facility has implemented several source control BMPs. These are further described in Section 5.0.

4.0 Other Plans Incorporated by Reference

The following plan(s) is/are incorporated into the SWPPP by reference.

- 100 Percent Design Report, Volume 1 for the Lower Fox River OU2-5 Remedial Action Project
- Storm Water Management and Erosion Control Plan, Revised Phase 1 (2008)
- Storm Water Management and Erosion Control Plan, Phase 2 (2009)
- Contingency Plan for the Lower Fox River OU 2-5 Remediation (2008)

5.0 Best Management Practices

5.1 Source Area Controls

Source area controls designed to reduce the potential for storm water from becoming contaminated, to the maximum extent practicable and to the extent it is cost effective, will be implemented at this site. Source area control BMPs that are either proposed or in place are illustrated on the attached Site Diagram (Figure 1) and/or described below.

5.1.1 Erosion Control Measures

Areas of potential soil erosion should be identified and corrected as needed. Methods of reducing the potential for and controlling sediment and erosion on site include:

- Utilize vegetation
- Reduce the duration of non-vegetated soil exposure
- Prevent runoff from flowing across disturbed or otherwise non-vegetated areas (divert the flow to vegetated areas)
- Stabilize any disturbed soils as soon as possible
- Reduce runoff rate across the site
- Provide alternate drainageways for areas subject to rapid runoff rates (use grassy swales rather than concrete drains)
- Remove sediment from storm water runoff before it leaves the site (with silt fence or silt socks, etc.)

5.1.2 Good Housekeeping Practices

Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment, which should help reduce the potential for significant materials to come in contact with storm water runoff. The following good housekeeping practices are followed at this site.

Good Housekeeping Practices to be Performed		
Area/Equipment	Task	Frequency
Ground surfaces	Sweep, shovel, and/or vacuum to prevent pollution	Ongoing
Exposed soil	Any unpaved outdoor area that is not covered with gravel is to be planted with vegetation to control erosion	Ongoing
Garbage/waste materials	Pick up loose items and dispose of properly	Ongoing
Dumpsters and waste containers	Keep covered or under cover	Ongoing
Exposed parked equipment	Ensure equipment is in good condition and not leaking	Ongoing
Stored materials	Store in areas away from traffic	Ongoing
Chemical substances	Retain Material Safety Data Sheets on site for each substance. Store in covered areas when not in use.	Ongoing
Hazardous materials	Manage and dispose of properly by trained personnel	Ongoing
Waste materials	Segregate and clearly label, recycle, or dispose properly; store in compatible containers located indoors or under cover	Ongoing
Salt	Store indoors	Ongoing
Maintenance materials	Store indoors, on pallets	Ongoing
Security	Provide adequate security for site and stored materials	Ongoing
Fueling	Perform with trained personnel who remain with the vehicles at all times during fueling	Ongoing
Roof downspouts	Keep maintained	Ongoing
Spills	Clean promptly	Ongoing

5.1.3 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance involves the regular inspection, testing, and cleaning of facility equipment and operational systems. These inspections will help to uncover conditions that might lead to a release of materials, and will allow for maintenance to be performed preventing such a release.

During the operations period (April-November), preventative maintenance and BMP inspections are to be conducted and documented each month on the *Monthly Preventative Maintenance and Storm Water Inspection Checklist* form and the *Quarterly Visual Inspection - Field Sheet*, which are located in the Appendix. In addition to the maintenance requirements listed in the Storm Water Management and Erosion Control Plans for Phases 1 and 2, the following equipment/activities will be included in the preventive maintenance program.

Preventative Maintenance Tasks		
Equipment	Task	Frequency
Storm water system	Check catch basins, drainage swale, pond, and other areas in the system for contamination or maintenance needs.	Monthly
Storm water outfall	Evaluate for the presence of non-storm water discharges through visual observation.	Twice per year during dry weather
Storm water outfall	Visual inspection of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution.	Monthly during storm event
Sand storage pad	Confirm that sand is not migrating from the pad area.	Weekly
Scalping storage	Confirm that the scalpings are contained within the roll-off box.	Weekly
Outdoor material staging piles	Inspect for migration of materials.	Weekly
Treatment chemicals storage	Properly containerize and store treatment chemical (filter press and wastewater treatment system) inside the processing building in the designated storage area.	Monthly
Processing building area	Remedy possible sources of storm water contamination, label hazards, maintain floor drains.	Monthly
Loading/delivery areas	Remedy possible sources of storm water contamination.	Monthly
Maintenance	Perform indoors only in designated areas.	Ongoing
Equipment	Inspect for leaks; complete appropriate maintenance.	Ongoing
Vehicles awaiting maintenance	Contain leaks with a drip pan until leak is corrected.	Ongoing

5.1.4 Spill Prevention and Response

Spills and leaks together are the largest industrial source of storm water pollution. This SWPPP specifies material handling procedures and storage requirements for significant materials. Equipment and procedures necessary for cleaning up spills and preventing the spilled materials from being discharged have also been identified. Refer to the Contingency Plan for the Lower Fox River OU 2-5 Remediation (2008). Documentation of any spill that adversely impacts storm water will be retained on file.

Potential types of spills that could occur on site and the appropriate response actions are identified in the table below.

Spill Response		
Size of Spill	Substance	Response Plan
Minor	Petroleum	Spread absorbent material over the spill; place contaminated absorbent material in a container for proper disposal, label the container with the date, product, name, and address of the facility.
Major	Petroleum	Take action to stop the release (e.g., shut off pumps and place overturned container upright); place a spill blanket over any catch basin that may become contaminated. All spills shall be coordinated through the Emergency Contact for the facility. The Emergency Contact shall be responsible for contacting an emergency response contractor; contacting the local emergency response agency; and reporting the spill to the WDNR. Clean-up will be completed by qualified OSHA-trained personnel.
Any	Solvent or other similar hazardous materials	The Emergency Contact for the facility will contact an emergency response contractor and, if necessary call a local emergency response agency, evacuate the area if necessary, and report the spill to the WDNR. Clean-up will be completed by qualified OSHA-trained personnel.

5.1.5 Employee Training

Facility operations personnel will receive annual environmental training using the most current procedures that incorporate requirements of this SWPPP. Training will be implemented to inform appropriate personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the SWPPP. Topics covered will include good housekeeping practices, spill prevention and response procedures, preventative maintenance activities, waste management, and minimization practices. Documentation of which individuals attend the annual training will be retained on file.

5.2 Structural Controls

Structural control measures may be necessary to control pollutants that have the potential to be present in storm water runoff even after non-structural controls have been implemented. These types of controls are physical

features that control and prevent storm water pollution, and can range from preventive measures to collection structures to treatment systems. Structural controls either proposed or in place are illustrated on the attached Site Diagram (Figure 1) and/or described below.

5.2.1 Preventative Measures

Preventive measures are controls intended to reduce the potential for exposure of storm water to contaminants. The following preventive measures have been chosen for this site.

Preventative Measures for Storm Water Contamination		
Area	Material	Control Measure
Entire site	All materials	Security fencing and restricted site access via guarded gate limit the potential for vandalism.

5.2.2 Storm Water Diversion

Storm water diversion includes the use of structures (including grading and paving) to redirect storm water away from high risk areas, reduce the potential for contaminants from mixing with the runoff, or to channel contaminated storm water to a treatment system or containment area.

The following areas are to be protected through the use of diversion structures:

Storm Water Diversion Measures		
Area	Material	Control Measure
Processing Building	PCB-contaminated sediment	Pavement is graded to direct storm water away from the building.
Haul Roads	Sediment	Drainage swales and site grading will direct the storm water to the retention pond to allow for the settlement of suspended solids prior to discharge to the Fox River.

5.2.3 Storm Water Containment and Treatment

Storm water containment and treatment includes the use of structures designed to retain pollutants or contaminated storm water and to help prevent pollutants from being discharged to surface waters. These structures can include drip pans, large containment structures, sediment traps, and oil-water separators. Containment and treatment structures at this site include:

Storm Water Containment or Treatment Measures		
Area	Material	Control or Treatment Measure
Entire site	Sediment	Storm water retention pond.
East side of processing building	Sand and scalpings	Concrete storage pad with system to collect water and pump to the waste water treatment system inside the processing building. Scalpings will be in a roll-off box, separate from the sand.
Material staging area	Debris	Containerize debris in roll-off boxes.

5.3 Facility Monitoring

The Field Engineer/Environmental Coordinator will perform routine inspections to evaluate the storm water outfall for the presence of non-storm water discharges and assess the effectiveness of existing pollution prevention activities in reducing the potential for impacts to the storm water drainage system.

5.3.1 Evaluation for Non-Storm Water Discharges

The storm water drainage system will be evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges through semi-annual (twice per year) visual observation of the outfall during dry weather periods. Records of non-storm water inspections will be maintained on the inspection form in the Appendix. Records should include the following in accordance with Wis. Adm. Code NR 216.28(1):

- Date of testing
- Test method
- Outfall location
- Testing results
- Identified sources of non-storm water flows

5.3.2 Monthly Preventative Maintenance and BMP Inspections

During the operations period (April-November), monthly preventative maintenance and BMP inspections will be conducted and documented on the inspection form in the Appendix. The Agencies/Oversight Team project manager should be notified of the planned monthly inspections or event related inspections for possible observation of the inspection activity. The inspections will identify any follow-up tasks required to address observed deficiencies and prescribe a proposed implementation schedule. Monthly inspections will also fulfill requirements to conduct quarterly visual inspections as described in Wis. Adm. Code NR 216.28(3). Inspections will be performed within the first 30 minutes or as soon as practical thereafter and no later than 60 minutes from the beginning of the

storm water discharge. The inspection should be of the first flush (and presumably the most contaminated) of storm water.

5.3.3 Annual Site Compliance Inspection

An annual inspection will be completed to evaluate the effectiveness of the SWPPP. The inspection will determine if site drainage conditions and potential pollution sources identified in the SWPPP remain accurate and BMPs prescribed in the SWPPP are being implemented, properly operated, and adequately maintained. Information reported will include the inspection date, inspection personnel, scope of the inspection, major observations, and revisions needed in the SWPPP. Records of this inspection shall be completed using the Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Form (Form 3400-176) as made available by WDNR. A copy of the form is provided in the Appendix.

5.3.4 SWPPP Revisions

The SWPPP will be reviewed annually to identify any deficiencies or changes to site conditions, and amended as soon as practicable. The annual review of the SWPPP and any revisions will be documented to the Agencies/Oversight Team.

6.0 Recordkeeping and Reporting

Documentation identified in this SWPPP will be maintained in the project files located at the facility, as specified in the 100% Remedial Design Document for the Lower Fox River OU 2-5 Remedial Action Project. Documentation maintained on file will include:

- Copy of the SWPPP
- Copies of Monthly Preventative Maintenance and BMP Inspections
- Documentation of spills that adversely impacted storm water discharges
- Documentation of annual employee training
- Copies of the WDNR *Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation* Inspection Forms

7.0 Certification

The SWPPP must be signed and certified by a responsible official. The SWPPP certification is as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information contained in the plan. Based on my inquiry of the person, or persons, who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information; the information contained in this document is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for providing false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition I certify under penalty of the law that, based upon my inquiry of persons directly under my supervision, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the provisions of this document adhere to the provisions of the storm water permit for the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and that the plan will be complied with."

Donald R. Mangrum

Signature

DONALD R. MANGRUM

Name of Responsible Party

V.P. of Remediation

Title of Responsible Party

MARCH 26, 2009

Date of Signature



Figures

- Figure 1 Site Diagram
- Figure 2 Ground Improvement Plan

SDMS US EPA Region V

Imagery Insert Form



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Appendix



Appendix

Monthly Preventative Maintenance Storm Water Inspection Checklist

Quarterly Visual Inspection - Field Sheet (WDNR Form 3400-176A)

Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation (WDNR Form)

Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report (WDNR Form 3400-176)

Monthly Preventative Maintenance and Storm Water Inspection Checklist

Area/Equipment	Task	Comments and Follow-up Tasks Required	Follow-up Tasks Completed
Storm water system	Check catch basins, drainage swales, pond, and other areas in the system for contamination or maintenance needs (sediment buildup removal, etc.)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Storm water outfall	Visual inspection of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators of storm water pollution <u>during a storm event</u>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Storm water outfall	Visual inspection for non-storm water discharges <u>during a dry period</u>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Sand storage pad, scalping roll-off box	Inspect for containment		<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor material staging piles	Inspect for migration of materials		<input type="checkbox"/>
Treatment chemicals storage	Properly containerize and store treatment chemical (filter press and wastewater treatment system) inside the processing building in the designated storage area		<input type="checkbox"/>
Processing building area	Remedy possible sources of storm water contamination, label hazards, maintain floor drains		<input type="checkbox"/>
Loading/delivery areas	Remedy possible sources of storm water contamination		<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance	Perform indoors only in designated areas		<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment	Inspect for leaks; complete appropriate maintenance		<input type="checkbox"/>
Vehicles awaiting maintenance	Contain leaks with a drip pan, etc. until leak is corrected		<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground surfaces	Inspect any unpaved outdoor area that is not covered with gravel for proper vegetation to control erosion		<input type="checkbox"/>
Refuse area	Check that refuse is properly contained and covered		<input type="checkbox"/>
Exposed parked equipment	Ensure equipment is in good condition and not leaking		<input type="checkbox"/>
Stored materials	Check that all materials: hazardous, waste, maintenance, salt, etc. are handled and stored properly, in areas away from traffic		<input type="checkbox"/>
Security	Confirm adequate security for site		<input type="checkbox"/>
Fueling area	Inspect fueling area for leaks or contamination		<input type="checkbox"/>
Roof downspouts	Inspect for blockages or maintenance needs		<input type="checkbox"/>
Spills	Check for evidence of current or previous spills throughout site		<input type="checkbox"/>

Date: _____ Evaluator Signature: _____

This form is for your own use and should be kept as part of your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. It **does not** have to be submitted to the Department unless requested. If false information from quarterly visual inspections is reported to the Department, you could be subject to penalties up to \$10,000 pursuant to s. 283.91(4), Wis. Stats.

Use one form per outfall.

Quarterly Visual Inspections at each storm water discharge outfall on your site can be a valuable assessment tool and are required by the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Industrial Storm Water General Permits. This inspection should be performed when sufficient runoff occurs during daylight hours. Try to make observations within the first 30 minutes after runoff begins discharging from the outfall, or as soon as practical, but no later than 60 minutes. If you find visible pollution, note the probable source and list any possible Best Management Practices that could be used to reduce or eliminate the problem.

Make any necessary changes to your **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan** as needed.

Facility Name

Street Address

City

State

ZIP Code

Name of Person Conducting Inspection

Inspection Date

Employer

Telephone Number

Outfall Number (make reference to site map)

Description of Outfall (e.g., ditch, concrete pipe, grassed swale, etc.)

Time of Rainfall Event

Time of Visual Inspection

Optional: Amount of Rainfall at the Time of Observation (nearest tenth of an inch)

Describe your observations. An easy way to conduct this inspection is to use a glass jar to collect a sample of the storm water being discharged from the facility and visually inspect the water. Include any observations of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen or any other visual indicators of storm water pollution and the probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

Color: Clear Red Yellow Brown Other:

Odor: None Musty Sewage Rotten Egg Other:

Clarity: Clear Cloudy Opaque Suspended Solids Other:

Floatables: None Foam Garbage Oily Film Other:

Deposits / Stains: None Oily Sludge Sediments Other:

Comments:

This outfall could not be evaluated during this quarter due to the following reason:

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE EVALUATION

This document can be used as a tool to complete the non-storm discharge evaluation that is required under Part IV(B) of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 WPDES permit

Facility Name: _____ FIN # _____

Facility Address/Location: _____

Evaluation Form Completed by: _____ Date: _____

Complete one form for each storm water outfall. Information retained shall include: date of testing, test method, outfall location, visual observations, testing results, and potential significant sources of non-storm water discovered through testing. Upon discovering non-storm water discharges which are required to be covered by another WPDES permit, the permittee must either seek coverage under another permit from the Department or eliminate the non-storm water discharge.

“Non-storm water discharge” means discharges other than storm water. Examples of this include: non-contact cooling water, contact cooling water or any other process waste water.

Circle One or Fill in Blank

Test Method	End of pipe screening (visual) Or Detailed testing (smoke, dye, etc.)
Date / Time of Test	
Person Conducting Inspection	
Outfall Location & Number	
Visual Observations (dry weather flow, stains, sludge, color, odor, etc).	
Additional observations	
Test Results	Non-Storm Water Discharge in the outfall? Yes or No
Potential Source(s)	
Is non-storm discharge covered by a WPDES Permit?	Yes or No If yes, identify WPDES Permit No.

If answering “YES” to the test results but a WPDES Permit has not been issued for the non-storm water discharge please contact your appropriate WDNR Storm Water Specialist below:

Cheryl Bougie
Storm Water Management Specialist
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
2984 Shawano Avenue
Green Bay, WI 54313
Telephone: (920) 662-5441
Fax: (920) 662-5498
Email: cheryl.bougie@wisconsin.gov

Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report (AFSCI)

For Storm Water Discharge Associated With Industrial Activity Under
 Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Permit

Form 3400-176 (R 6/05)

Note: This form is authorized by s. NR 216.29(2), Wis. Adm. Code. Submittal of a completed form to the Department is mandatory for industrial facilities covered under a tier 1 storm water general permit. Facilities covered under a tier 1 permit are not required to submit AFSCI reports after submittal of the second AFSCI report, unless so directed by the department. However, these inspections and quarterly visual inspections shall still be conducted and results shall be kept on site for department inspection. Facilities covered under a tier 2 storm water general, industry-specific general or individual permit shall keep the results of their AFSCI and quarterly visual inspections on site for department inspection. Failure to comply with these regulations may result in fines up to \$25,000 per day pursuant to s. 283.91, Wis. Stats. Personally identifiable information on this form may be used for other water quality program purposes.

Facility Information

Facility Name				
Street Address		City	State	ZIP Code
County		Facility Contact Person		

Signature

This form must be signed by an official representative of the permitted facility, in accordance with s. 216.29(8), Wis. Adm. Code.

IF THIS FORM IS NOT SIGNED, OR IS FOUND TO BE INCOMPLETE, IT WILL BE RETURNED

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

Signature of Authorized Representative		Date Signed	
Type or Print Name	Position Title		
Company Name		Telephone Number	
Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code

The first level of storm water monitoring consists of a comprehensive annual facility site compliance inspection (AFSCI) to determine if your facility is operating in compliance with your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). You should use the results of this inspection to determine the extent to which your SWPPP needs to be updated to prevent pollution from new source areas, as well as to correct any inadequacies that the plan may have in handling existing source areas. This first level of monitoring is addressed in Section III of this Annual Report.

The second level of storm water monitoring consists of quarterly visual observations of storm water leaving the site during runoff events caused by snow-melt or rainfall. This is a practical, low cost tool for identifying obvious contamination of storm water discharges, and can also help identify which practices are ineffective. The goal of quarterly inspections is to obtain results from a set of four inspections that are distributed as evenly as possible throughout the year and which depict runoff quality during each of the four seasons. This second level of monitoring is addressed in Section IV of this Annual Report.

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Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report (AFSCI)

Form 3400-176 (R 6/05)

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Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection

The Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection shall be adequate to verify that; your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) remains current, potential pollution sources at your facility are identified, the facility site map and drainage map remain accurate, and Best Management Practices prescribed in your SWPPP are being implemented, properly operated, and adequately maintained.

Name of Person Conducting Inspection	Inspection Date
Employer	Telephone Number

Your inspection should start with a review of your written SWPPP kept at your facility. The SWPPP should be amended if, through these inspections, you find that the provisions in your SWPPP are ineffective in controlling contaminated storm water from being discharged from your facility.

Has your SWPPP been updated to include current Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation results? Yes No N/A

Has your SWPPP been amended for any new construction that would effect the site map or drainage conditions at the facility? Yes No N/A

Has your SWPPP been amended for any changes in facility operations that could be identified as new source areas for contamination of storm water? Yes No N/A

Are there any materials at the facility that are handled, stored, or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water that are not currently addressed in your SWPPP? Yes No N/A

Are there any maintenance or material handling activities conducted outdoors that have not been addressed in your SWPPP? Yes No N/A

Are outside areas kept in a neat and orderly condition? Yes No N/A

Are regular housekeeping inspections made? Yes No N/A

Do you see spots, pools, puddles, or other traces of oils, grease, or other chemicals on the ground? Yes No N/A

Are particulates on the ground from industrial operations or processes being controlled? Yes No N/A

Do you see leaking equipment, pipes or containers? Yes No N/A

Do drips, spills, or leaks occur when materials are being transferred from one source to another? Yes No N/A

Are drips or leaks from equipment or machinery being controlled? Yes No N/A

Are cleanup procedures used for spilled solids? Yes No N/A

Are absorbent materials (floor dry, kitty litter, etc.) regularly used in certain areas to absorb spills? Yes No N/A

Can you find discoloration, residue, or corrosion on the roof or around vents or pipes that ventilate or drain work areas? Yes No N/A

Are Best Management Practices implemented to reduce or eliminate contamination of storm water from source areas at the facility? Yes No N/A

Are Best Management Practices adequately maintained? Yes No N/A

Are there significant changes that will have to be made to your SWPPP to correct any inadequacies that the plan may have to effectively control a discharge of contaminated storm water from your facility? Yes No N/A

Comments:

Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report (AFSCI)

Form 3400-176 (R 6/05)

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Mailing

As otherwise directed, mail this completed form to the DNR office listed by county as follows:

Northern Region Counties

Ashland	Lincoln	DNR Service Center
Barron	Oneida	1401 Tower Avenue
Bayfield	Polk	Superior, WI 54880
Burnett	Price	
Douglas	Rusk	Phone: (715) 392-7988
Florence	Sawyer	
Forest	Taylor	
Iron	Vilas	
Langlade	Washburn	

South Central Region Counties

Columbia	Jefferson	DNR South Central Region
Dane	LaFayette	3911 Fish Hatchery Road
Dodge	Richland	Fitchburg, WI 53711
Grant	Rock	
Green	Sauk	Phone: (608) 275-3266
Iowa		

Northeast Region Counties

Brown	Marquette	DNR Northeast Region
Calumet	Menomonee	PO Box 10448
Door	Oconto	Green Bay, WI 54307
Fond du Lac	Outagamie	
Green Lake	Shawano	Phone: (920) 662-5100
Kewaunee	Waupaca	
Manitowoc	Waushara	
Marinette	Winnebago	

Southeast Region Counties

Kenosha	Sheboygan	DNR Southeast Region
Milwaukee	Walworth	Stormwater Program
Ozaukee	Washington	2300 N Dr Martin Luther King Jr Dr
Racine	Waukesha	Milwaukee, WI 53212
		Phone: (414) 263-8500

West Central Region Counties

Adams	Marathon	DNR Service Center
Bellevue	Monroe	5301 Rib Mountain Road
Dodge	Pepin	Wausau, WI 54401
Clark	Pierce	
Crawford	Portage	Phone: (715) 359-4522
Dunn	St. Croix	
Eau Claire	Trempealeau	
Jackson	Vernon	
Juneau	Wood	
La Crosse		