APPENDIX I

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FOR

IMPERIAL CENTER

Owner
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(760) 837-3570

Developer
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Prepared by Laura D. Zahn Planner/Environmental Consultant

Date Notice of Intent Filed

State Water Resources Control Board Permit No.

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1. Site Evaluation and Design Development Phase

A. Site Information

a. * Existing Soils Information

Geology

Imperial County can generally be divided into three geomorphic provinces: the Peninsular Range, the Salton Trough, and the Mojave Desert. The Salton Trough is the most significant of the three provinces, as it under lays a majority of Imperial County. Also known as the Salton Sink, Cahuilla Basin and Salton Basin, the Salton Trough is basically a northwestern landward continuation of the Gulf of California rift, which was formed by gradual settling in association with uplift of the surrounding mountains during the Miocene, Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs. Much of the land surface within this province is below sea level, and the Trough extends from near Palm Springs approximately 180 miles south to the head of the Gulf of California.

The project site is located in the Colorado Desert Province of southeast California. The dominant feature of the Colorado Desert is also the Salton Trough. Thick sequences of sedimentary rocks of up to 20,000 feet underlie the alluvial cover of the area.

The Salton Trough has experienced continual in filling with both marine and non-marine sediments since its formation in the Miocene epoch (30 million years before present). The specific stratigraphy incorporates Middle and/or Lower Pliocene marine, undivided Pliocene non-marine, and quaternary non-marine terrace deposits. The Middle and/or Lower Pliocene marine deposits consist of light-gray clay stone containing some arkosic sandstones, calcareous oyster shell reefs, and fossilferous calcareous sandstone. The undivided Pliocene non-marine formations consist of interbedded arkosic sandstones and reddish clays. The Quaternary non-marine terrace deposits are believed to be Pleistocene in age.

Soils

Utilizing the Soil Survey of Imperial County, published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (SCS 1981), four differing soil types were identified within the project boundaries. They include: Holtville silty clay, Imperial silty clay, Imperial-Glenbar silty clay loams, and Meloland very fine sand loam. The following discussion identifies the characteristics associated with each soil:

- Holtville Silty Clay; this very deep, stratified soil is on flood plains and alluvial basin floors. The soil formed in water-laid sediment from mixed sources. Typically, the surface layer of this Holtville soil is light brown silty clay approximately 17 inches thick. Underlying this is light brown and very pale brown silty clay and silt loam approximately 18 inches thick. Below this to a depth of 60 inches is very pale brown loamy very fine sand. In other areas the surface layer is silty clay loam or clay loam, and it is over sandy strata. Permeability is slow in the clayey layer and moderately rapid in the underlying material. Available water capacity is high to very high and the Holtville soil is non-saline to slightly saline. In addition, surface run-off is slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight.

- Imperial Silty Clay; this very deep soil is on flood plains and in basins and lakebeds. It is formed in clayey sediment from mixed sources. Typically, the Imperial silty clay, wet, is pinkish gray and light brown silty clay to a depth of 60 inches or more. Efflorescence's of gypsum and brown stains are common in the cracks and pores. In some places the surface layer is silty clay loam or clay loam. Permeability is slow, and available water capacity is very high. The soil is slightly saline. Surface run-off is slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight.

- Imperial-Glenbar Silty Clay Loams; these nearly level soil are on flood plains and lakebeds within the irrigated areas of Imperial Valley. Refer to the Imperial soil discussion above for additional detail regarding soil characteristics of the Imperial silty clay. The Glenbar soil is very deep and formed in alluvium of mixed origin. Typically, the surface layer is pinkish gray silty clay loam approximately 13 inches thick. The underlying material is stratified light brown clay loam and silty clay loam, with thin lenses of silty clay and sandy clay loam to a depth of 60 inches. Permeability of this Glenbar soil is moderately slow, and available water capacity is very high. The soil is non-saline to slightly saline. Surface run-off is slow and the hazard of erosion is slight. In addition, the hazard of soil blowing is moderate.

- Meloland Very Fine Sandy Loam; this very deep, nearly level soil is on flood plains and alluvial basin floors and was formed in alluvial or Aeolian sediments of mixed origin. Typically, the surface layer of this Meloland soil is light brown very fine sandy loam approximately 12 inches thick. The underlying material is stratified; very pale brown loamy fine sand and silt loam approximately 14 inches thick. Below this is pink silty clay to a depth of 71 inches that has gypsum efflorescences in the cracks. In some places, the surface layer is silt loam, or fine sandy loam. Permeability is slow and available water capacity is high to very high. Surface run-off is slow and the hazard of erosion is slight. The soil is non-saline to slightly saline in the surface layer but is moderately saline below a depth of approximately 2 feet.

b. Existing Runoff Water Quality: The site is flat vacant land. If there was a rain event, the water would contain sediment from the land as it flowed over the site.

c. Location of Surface Waters on the Construction Site: There are no "surface waters" on this flat site.

d. Name of Receiving Water: Salton Sea

B. Site Plan

a. Sensitive Areas: This land has been disturbed by agricultural production for 70 years, which eliminates any sensitive areas.

b. Steep Slopes/Unstable Slopes: The topography of this land is "flat" land leveled land.

c. Surface Waters/Wetlands: This land does not contain any surface waters, nor is it near any wetlands.

d. Existing Drainage Channels: The Alder Canal runs north to south along the western boundary of the project site. Storm water that cannot be discharged through the existing restricted connection to the Drain must be retained on-site until it can drain through the allocated connection. For on farm irrigation this is not a problem, however the system as currently operated does not allow for storm water run-off without on-site detention to allow for gradual release.

e. Areas Preserved or Open Space: The overall project will provide for a minimum of 10% open space/landscaped areas. The project will offer numerous walking paths to access the various retail opportunities. These paths will be landscaped with a variety of colorful vegetation, shade trees, benches and water elements. There will be an outdoor shaded auction center that will also serve as a community gathering place for public and private venues.

C. Construction Activity

a. Purpose of Construction Project:

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b. Soil Disturbing Activities:

1) Demolition: There are no existing buildings on the project site.

2) Clearing/Excavation:

3) Stockpiling:

4) Rough Grading:

5) Final/Finish Grading:

6) Seeding or Planting:

D. Pollution Prevention Site Map: See Attached

2. Assessment Phase:

A. Site Area:
   1) Parcel/Property Area:
   2) Disturbed Area:
   3)

B. Drainage Areas:

C. Runoff Coefficient:

Table 1. Typical "C" Values:

3. Control Selection/Plan Design Phase:

A State and Local Requirements: This project will be controlled by the following Documents:

* National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES)
* Environmental Protection Agency-Storm Water Management For Construction Activities Manual
* Regional Water Quality Control Board – Notice of Intent and Waste Discharge Identification Number
* General Construction Storm Water Permit
* Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

B Erosion Controls:

Stabilization: The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented which have been adopted from the Cal Trans Construction Site Manual.

1) Temporary Seeding:

2) Permanent Seeding:

3) Mulching:

C Sediment Controls:

1) Earth Dike:

2) Silt Fence:

3) Sediment Trap:

4) Sediment Basin:

D Other Controls:

1) Construction Site Waste Materials:

2) Sanitary Wastes:

3) Dust and Tracking Controls:

4) Non-Storm Water Discharges:

E Storm Water Management Controls:

1) Retention Pond:

2) Detention Pond:

3) Infiltration Measures:

4) Vegetated Swales/Natural Depressions:

F. Location of Controls on Site Map: Please See Attached Map

G. Inspection and Maintenance Plan: Inspection = Twenty-four hours prior to a storm event, during a storm event and after the storm event. Maintenance = Repairing and or reinforcing of any control measures.

H. Description of Major Activities:

I. Sequence of Major Activities:

4. Certification and Notification Phase:

A. Certification of the Pollution Prevention Plan:

B. Notice of Intent:

5. Construction/Implementation Phase:

A. Controls:

B. Maintenance of Controls:

1) Inspection:

2) Maintenance/Repairs:

C. Construction Activity Report:

D. Update/Changes:

E. Record of Reportable Quantities Released:

F. Plan Location and Access:

6. Stabilization/Termination Phase:

POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

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

Signed:_____
Laura D. Zahn
Planner/Environmental Consultant

Date:_____

CONTRACTOR'S CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms and conditions of the general National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that authorizes the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from the construction site Identified as part of this certification.

Signature **For** **Responsible For**

_____ _____
_____

Date:_____

_____ _____
_____

Date:_____

_____ _____
_____

Date:_____