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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN NCBC GULFPORT MS
4/29/1994
OGDEN ENVIRONMENTAL

**STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI
SOUTH DIV ORDER NO. N62467-92-D-1011
DELIVERY ORDER 0004**

PREPARED FOR:

**SOUTHERN DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
CONTRACT NO. N62467-92-D-1011
DELIVERY ORDER NO. 0004**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been written according to OPNAVINST 5090.1A which requires that all Naval facilities comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act. Because the Gulfport Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC Gulfport) has industrial activities as defined in 40 CFR 122, the EPA's final rule regarding NPDES storm water permitting, an NPDES storm water permit is being issued by the State of Mississippi which requires the development and implementation of a SWPPP. This SWPPP is an engineering and management strategy prepared specifically for NCBC Gulfport to improve the quality of the storm water runoff and thereby improve the quality of the receiving waters.

A storm water pollution prevention team (SWPPT) has been created to 1) determine the adequacy of the SWPPP, 2) ensure implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), 3) perform all record keeping and documentation as required within the SWPPP and, 4) perform the annual updating and certifications of the SWPPP.

The SWPPP has three major components that are to be implemented:

- Storm Water Monitoring,
- BMP Implementation and
- Site Compliance Evaluations

NCBC Gulfport has been divided into four drainage basins that contain the industrial activities. Drainage basins that contain non-industrialized storm water are not included in the SWPPP. Visual storm water monitoring will be performed quarterly at the designated outfall (where storm water exists NCBC Gulfport property) for each drainage basin.

Various BMP are to be implemented in an effort to reduce the amount of potential pollutants that enter storm water. There are three categories of BMPs; baseline, activity specific and site specific. The BMPs that require significant changes are outlined below:

- Building Number 266 - Public Works Paint and Riggers Shop: Provide sufficient covered containment area for drum and battery storage.
- Building Number 298 - RADSA Equipment and Maintenance Shop: Construct containment for drum storage of contaminated antifreeze and gasoline.
- Building Number 397 - Hobby Shop: Provide containment and drainage in the outdoor work area. Drainage should drain to the existing oil water separator that discharges to the sanitary sewer.
- Building Number 299 - Golf Cart Maintenance: Provide proper storage (inside for oils and lubricants. Relocate the outside POV storage bin indoors.

- Building Number 291 - Armory: Provide containment around the outdoor cleaning and equipment breakdown area to control runoff.
- Building Number 399 - Sandblasting Building: Provide indoors sandblast booth that captures all sandblasting material.
- Building Number 398 - Military Base Service Station: Install roofs over fuel dispensing areas to limit rainwater contact with fuel dispensing equipment and containment areas.
- Bulldozer Training and Heavy Equipment Training Field: Construct a sediment pond just prior to the outfall of this field. Install erosion control devices, such as, check dams and silt fences around the facility.
- Construction Areas: Provide proper erosion and sediment control methods.

The SWPPT is responsible for evaluating and updating the SWPPP yearly. To assist them in the evaluation, a series of checklists is included that each team member is to complete for his responsible area. Some of the checklists must be completed quarterly and some annually. The SWPPT shall meet twice a year to evaluate the effectiveness of the BMPs and determine if additional BMPs need incorporating at any area or activity.

SWPPP CERTIFICATION

"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 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."

| Authorized Signatory(s) | Title | Phone No. | Date |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------|------|
| | | | |
| | | | |

(Registered Professional Engineer signs here, only if required by EPCRA, Section 313, Reporting Requirements)

(Registered Professional Engineer
stamps seal here, only if required by
EPCRA, Section 313,
Reporting Requirements)

This SWPPP has been examined by a licensed professional engineer familiar with the NPDES permit rules and regulations. It should be clearly noted that there is no legal guarantee associated with the SWPPP, but is a statement that, to the best of his knowledge, the plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. No other warranties, expressed or implied, are provided. This statement shall in no way relieve NCBC Gulfport of their duty to prepare or fully implement this plan.

SECTION ONE

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TEAM REPRESENTATIVES AND REQUIREMENTS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

EPA regulations in 40 CFR 122 require that industrial and construction activities apply for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for storm water discharged to surface waters of the United States. Associated with the permitting is the need to characterize the storm drainage areas, monitor the storm water quality and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to improve storm water quality. BMPs include both structural and operational (non-structural) practices. Non-structural practices are also referred to as source controls. In addition, the activity is required to have spill containment procedures, drainage control, and security measures. Personnel involved with industrial activities are to be instructed on proper storm water pollution prevention procedures and requirements, standardized written operating procedures are to be implemented, inspections are to be routinely performed, and records are to be maintained to document the successful implementation of these requirements. A copy of the base instruction describing the NPDES Storm Water Permit is included in Appendix 2.

This SWPPP has been prepared for compliance with the EPA NPDES program under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*). The SWPPP has been developed utilizing information provided by the EPA regarding preparation of a SWPPP (*Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* dated July 1992).

NCBC Gulfport is a member of EPA Group Permit Number 1256 for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities. The State of Mississippi is a NPDES delegated state with general permitting authority granted by the EPA.

The regulatory contact for storm water permitting for the State of Mississippi is:

Louis LaVallee
Office of Pollution Control
Industrial Wastewater Branch
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
2380 Highway 80 West
Jackson, MS 39289-0385
(601) 961-5074

It should be noted that the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) requirements are in draft permit form; no final permit has been issued at the time of this writing. It is the responsibility of the SWPPT to review the SWPPP after the General Permit has been issued in its final format, to determine if the Final General Permit affects the SWPPP and if so, the SWPPP is to be modified immediately.

1.1.1 GOALS OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

Federal, state and local storm water management programs have one common goal:

To improve water quality by reducing pollutants contained in storm water discharges.

Meeting this goal can be a difficult challenge for many reasons. For example, the original sources of pollutants transported in storm water can be diffused or spread out over a wide area. Small oil and grease spills at hundreds of different activities within a single facility can collectively represent a major pollution problem. In addition, the nature of storm water is such that the amount of pollutants that enter the receiving waters will vary in accordance with the frequency, intensity, and duration of rainfall and the nature of the drainage patterns.

The pollution prevention approach in the SWPPP focuses on three major objectives:

- 1) identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water discharges from the facility associated with industrial activity;
- 2) describe and ensure implementation of practices to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility associated with industrial activity; and,
- 3) ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

1.1.2 PURPOSE

Storm water discharges have been increasingly identified as a significant source of water pollution in numerous nationwide studies on water quality. To address this problem, the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1987 required EPA to publish regulations to control storm water discharges under NPDES. EPA published storm water regulations on November 16, 1990 which require certain discharges of storm water to waters of the United States to apply for NPDES permits. "Waters of the United States" is generally defined as surface waters, including lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and coastal waters. NPDES storm water discharge permits are intended to allow the states and EPA to track and monitor sources of storm water pollution. According to the November 16, 1990 final rule, facilities with a "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" are required to apply for a storm water permit. EPA has defined this phrase in terms of 11 categories of industrial activity that include:

- (1) facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N;
- (2) "heavy" manufacturing facilities;
- (3) mining and oil and gas operations with "contaminated" storm water discharges;
- (4) hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities;

- (5) landfills, land application sites, and open dumps;
- (6) recycling facilities;
- (7) steam electric generating facilities;
- (8) transportation facilities, including airports;
- (9) sewage treatment plants;
- (10) construction operations disturbing five or more acres; and,
- (11) other industrial facilities where materials are exposed to storm water.

On June 4, 1992, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit remanded the exemptions for manufacturing facilities which do not have materials or activities exposed to storm water and for construction sites less than five acres to the EPA for further rulemaking. The NPDES storm water permit will contain a requirement to develop and implement a SWPPP.

1.1.3 ELEMENTS OF A SWPPP

A SWPPP consists of a series of steps and activities to identify potential sources of storm water pollution or contamination and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs are processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions on practices, and other management practices that could prevent or reduce the amount of pollutants in storm water runoff.

This SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices and identifies potential sources of pollution which may be reasonably expected to impact the quality of storm water runoff. This plan describes and recommends the implementation of BMPs to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activities at NCBC Gulfport to the maximum extent practicable and to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

In order to implement, evaluate, and make adjustments to the SWPPP, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Team (SWPPT) has been formed. The SWPPT is described in detail in Section 1.2.

1.1.4 HOW TO USE THE SWPPP

Section 1 contains information specifically for the SWPPT. The section is general in nature and includes requirements for the entire base. Each SWPPT member should be thoroughly familiar with the requirements contained in this Section. Section 2 contains information that is area specific. NCBC Gulfport has been subdivided into 4 different sub-basins in which industrial activity has been identified. These various areas have been identified based upon their drainage basin, tenant command and activities performed. Each SWPPT member is responsible for a certain area or areas.

Section 2 is designed so that the portion that applies to a specific area can be copied and distributed by the SWPPT member responsible for the area to all implementers in that area. BMPs are identified for each area which relate to activities performed by personnel within that area. Each SWPPT member must train all personnel within his/her designated area on proper BMP usage and evaluation. All BMPs that are identified for the area will be implemented if not already in practice.

The SWPPT members must conduct an annual evaluation for his/her area and complete the BMP checklists. In addition to forwarding all evaluations to the SWPPT leader, each SWPPT member must maintain records of all evaluations within his/her area. The SWPPT will meet, as discussed in Section 1.2.2, to evaluate the SWPPP and determine what changes, if any, need to be incorporated into the plan.

1.2 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

1.2.1 PURPOSE OF THE TEAM

The purpose of the SWPPT, as defined by EPA, is to assist in the implementation, evaluation, and revision of the SWPPP. Individuals selected to serve on the team represent industrial and administrative activities at NCBC Gulfport and will provide proper coordination of the military commands and support activities.

In general, implementation of the initial SWPPP involves certification, existing BMP evaluation, BMP implementation including associated design and construction activities, personnel training, inspections, and establishment of required records. The implementation phase of the SWPPP will involve all members of the team and all facilities that are addressed in the SWPPP.

Implementation of the BMPs described in the SWPPP is the responsibility of the individual operating units, working under the direction of a designated SWPPT member. As with the other environmental programs at NCBC Gulfport, the Environmental Division of the Public Works Department personnel will provide assistance and coordination as described herein.

1.2.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE TEAM

The individual responsible for all activities at NCBC Gulfport, including the SWPPP, is the Commanding Officer. However, the SWPPP requires many detailed actions at all levels that are best handled by the SWPPT. In order to accommodate the military chain-of-command, the SWPPT is organized to follow established command structures and include all levels of responsibility from the office to work center personnel.

The organizational arrangement of the SWPPT is presented schematically in Figure 1.2.1. The SWPPT leader will assist in coordinating the compliance activities of each command by providing guidance, training coordination, site inspections, and detailed assistance as required.

The SWPPT will meet within 30 days of the effective date of the SWPPP and at least twice per year thereafter. Meeting minutes will become part of the required documentation showing implementation of the SWPPP.

1.2.3 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TEAM MEMBERS

CO/XO

1. Implement the initial SWPPP at all commands at NCBC Gulfport.
2. Ensure compliance with the SWPPP at the activity.
3. Certify the SWPPP and approve revisions based on annual site compliance evaluations for all facilities.

SWPPT Leader

1. Assist the CO/XO in implementing the SWPPP.
2. Serve as chairperson of the SWPPT.
3. Coordinate with the SWPPT members to verify compliance with SWPPP implementation and operating requirements.
4. Coordinate with the SWPPT members to verify that qualified personnel conduct compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals as specified in the SWPPP.
5. Prepare annual revisions of the SWPPP based on the SWPPT member recommendations.
6. Review and forward to the CO/XO for approval, the annual update of the SWPPP covering all industrial facilities.
7. Verify the adequacy of SWPPT member response actions for spills, leaks, or other discharges covered by the SWPPP.

8. Verify that SWPPT members utilize proper records maintenance, updating, and retention practices within their area of responsibility as required by the SWPPP.
9. Coordinate recommendations for SWPPP revisions based on quarterly BMP evaluations with the SWPPT members.
10. Coordinate annual SWPPP compliance inspections and evaluations of the designated units within each Command as specified in the SWPPP including:
 - Evidence of pollutant discharges;
 - Use of pollutant reduction measures;
 - Maintenance and condition of spill response equipment; and,
 - Records maintenance and updating.
11. Monitor the activities of facility personnel on a random basis as needed to assure compliance with SWPPP implementation and operating requirements.
12. Prepare and forward to the SWPPT members a report summarizing the results of each annual compliance inspection and evaluation.
13. Assure proper implementation of a storm water monitoring program in accordance with the NPDES Storm Water Permit.
14. Review plans and drawings related to industrial facilities for new construction including erosion control, maintenance, or remodeling to determine if a revision to the SWPPP is required including any additional BMPs.
15. Initiate facility modifications to achieve compliance with the SWPPP guidelines by submitting projects as soon as possible but no later than six months after the change in design, construction, operations or maintenance occurred.
16. Provide technical guidance for training in storm water pollution prevention.

SWPPT Member

1. Implement the initial SWPPP requirements within designated area of responsibility.
2. Ensure compliance with the SWPPP implementation and operating requirements.
3. Perform or direct qualified personnel to complete compliance evaluations, visual monitoring form, and BMP forms at the intervals specified in the Sections 1.5 and 1.7.
4. Oversee the facility personnel to assure compliance with the SWPPP implementation and operating requirements.

5. Provide recommendations for the SWPPP revisions based on quarterly and annual site compliance inspections.
6. Designate and direct qualified personnel to conduct appropriate response action for spills, leaks, or other discharges covered by the SWPPP.
7. Assure that proper records maintenance, updating and retention practices are followed at each facility within their area of responsibility.
8. Provide training and technical guidance for SWPPP compliance and implementation for implementers.

Implementer

1. Execute the SWPPP requirements at unit level as directed by the SWPPT member.
2. Oversee daily operations of facility staff to assure compliance with the SWPPP implementation and operation.
3. Assist with compliance inspections.
4. Revise facility operations to assure consistency with the SWPPP based on site compliance inspections.
5. Prepare and forward to the appropriate SWPPT member a report summarizing the pertinent details of any spills, leaks, or other discharges in accordance with the SPCC plan for inclusion in the SWPPP.
6. Maintain, update and retain records at the unit level of all relevant aspects of unit operations as required by the SWPPP and provide copies upon request to the SWPPT member and SWPPT Leader.
7. Identify and coordinate the number and types of personnel requiring training. Assure that new employees are trained within 30 days from the date they enter the unit.
8. Initiate corrective actions for deficiencies found during inspections.

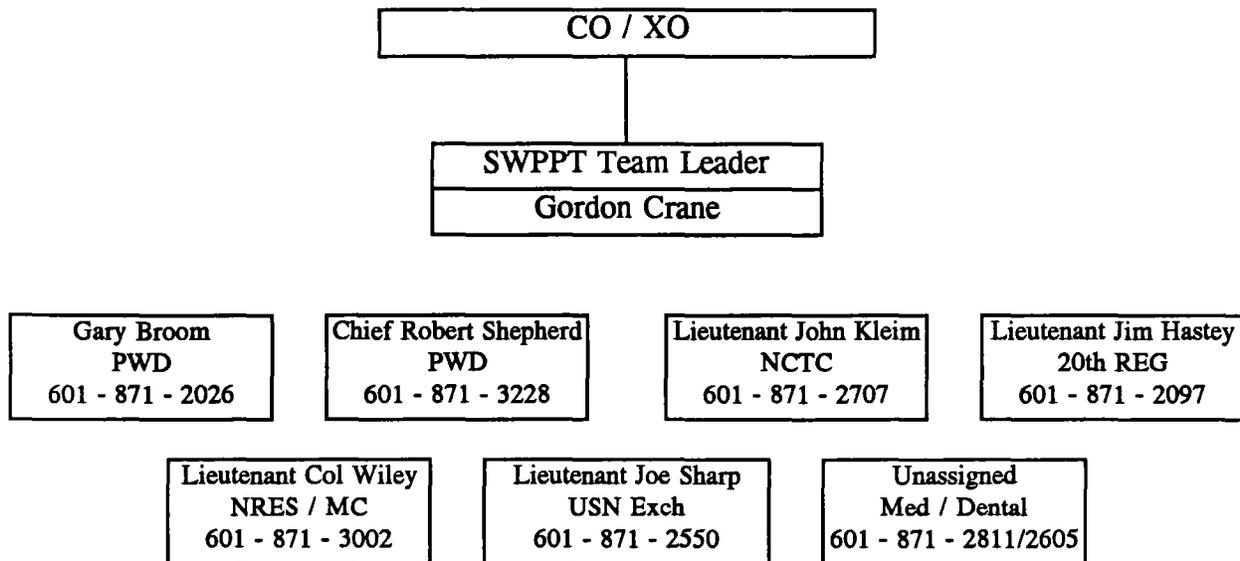
Facility/Unit Personnel

1. Properly handle significant materials to ensure that pollutants are not allowed to enter the storm sewer system.
2. Understand and implement unit designated SWPPP policies and BMPs.

1.2.4 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM MEMBERS

To ensure proper implementation, operation and updating of the SWPPP, specific individuals are identified to serve on the SWPPT (See Figure 1.2). The designated individuals are as follows:

**FIGURE 1.2
POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM ORGANIZATION CHART**



1.3 BASE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

1.3.1 SITE ASSESSMENT

The industrial activity that applies to NCBC Gulfport is ground transportation vehicle maintenance. This activity is formally defined in the NPDES General Permit November 19, 1993 Draft General Permit, Fact Sheet as follows:

"Vehicle maintenance or equipment cleaning areas at motor freight transportation facilities, passenger transportation facilities, petroleum bulk oil stations and terminals, rail transportation facilities and the United States Postal Service (USPS)."

Vehicle and equipment maintenance activities include vehicle and equipment fluid changes, mechanical repairs, parts cleaning, sanding, refinishing, painting, fueling, locomotive sanding, storage of vehicles and equipment waiting for repair or maintenance, and storage of the related materials and waste materials, such as oil, fuel, batteries, tires, or oil filters. Equipment cleaning operations include areas where the following types of activities take place: vehicle exterior wash down, interior trailer washouts, tank washouts, and rinsing of transfer equipment. A copy of the draft general permit requirements for this category of activities is included in Appendix 3.

1.3.1.1 SITE LOCATION

NCBC Gulfport is located approximately 65 miles east of New Orleans, Louisiana and one mile inland from the Mississippi Sound in the Gulf of Mexico. The base is located in Gulfport, Mississippi, to southwest of downtown Gulfport. It is bounded on its north by 28th Street and is west of Highway 49. Klondike Road is west of the base and Old Pass Road and Railroad Street are located to the south. The base is located within the Turkey Creek drainage basin.

1.3.1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

NCBC Gulfport provides storage preservation and shipping facilities for Advance Base Mobilization; supports the Naval Construction Force, fleet units, and assigned organizational elements deployed or homeported at the centers; and performs engineering and technical services as assigned.

The industrial activities and buildings at NCBC Gulfport that are covered by this SWPPP are described in Section 2.

Wetlands

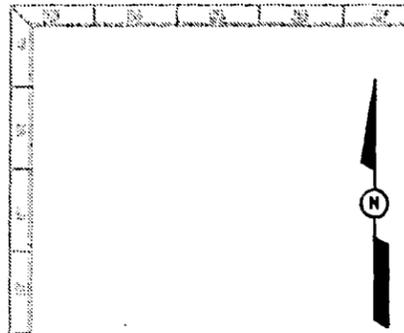
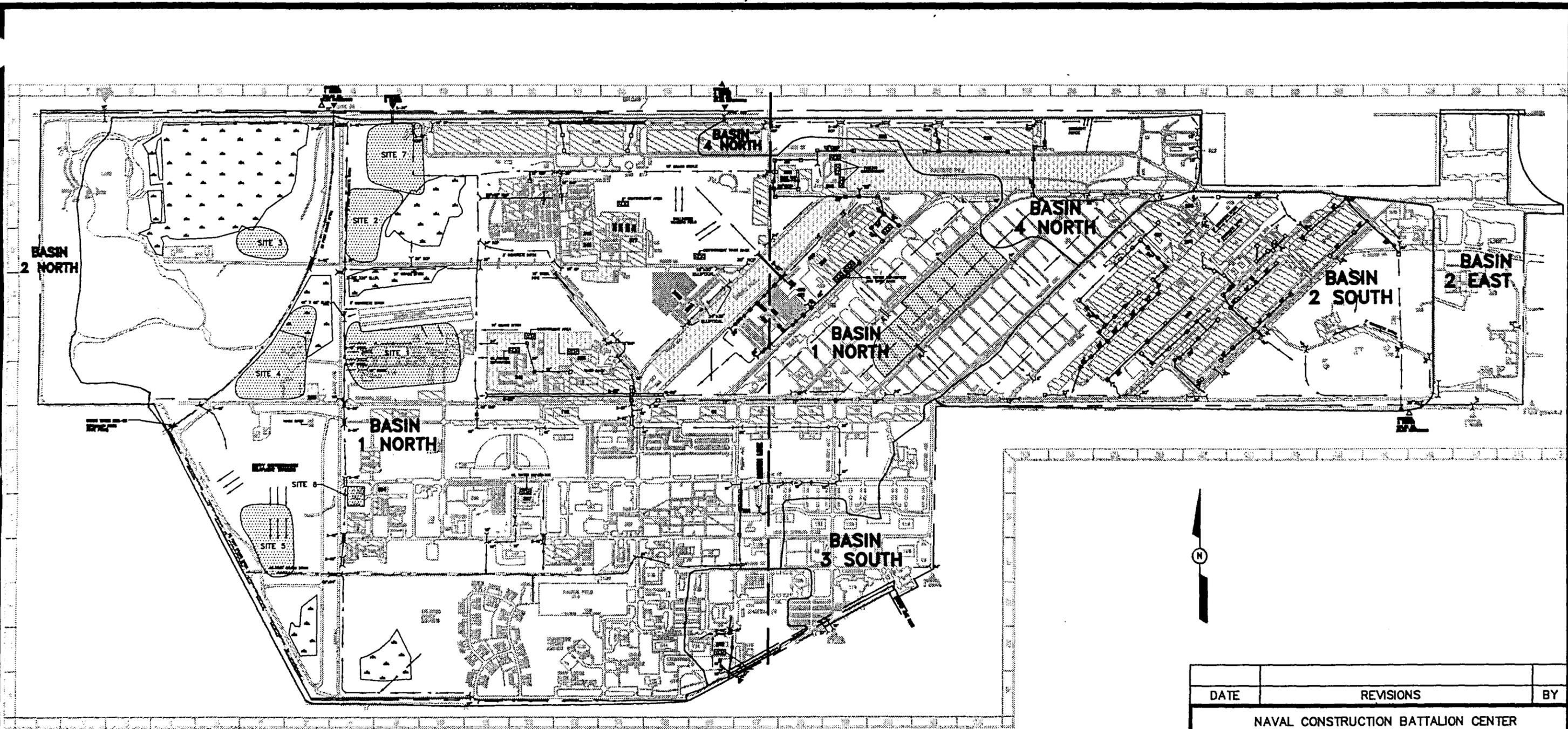
A wetlands survey performed during the Remedial Investigation (RI) has been incorporated onto the Site Plan.

1.3.1.3 SITE DRAINAGE

The drainage basins of the NCBC drain into Turkey Creek which then discharges to Big Lake. This lake is interconnected to the Back Bay of Biloxi and Biloxi Bay. Storm water discharges from the base are composed entirely of runoff from the base. There is no significant storm water which flows onto the base from outlying areas. A reduced scale site map is provided as Figure 1.3.

There are four sub-basins within the base that are comprised of industrial activities. These sub-basins discharge to four separate outfalls. The outfalls were assigned numbers during the field investigation. All outfalls were numbered, but only outfalls containing industrial activities in the drainage basin are discussed in this report.

- Outfall 1 North is the largest sub-basin at the facility. The drainage area is 754.14 acres and contains industrial related activities ranging from vehicle storage and maintenance to heavy equipment training. This outfall is located near the intersection of Colby Avenue and Eleventh Street.
- The drainage area for outfall 4 North is 61.89 acres. This drainage area contains several warehouses, construction areas, and part of the hazardous agent orange ash piles and is located along Eleventh Street near Building 222.
- Outfall 2 South has a drainage area of 152.38 acres. This drainage area contains the public works facilities, several warehouses, and a small park area and is located near the intersection of John Paul Jones Avenue and Seventh Street.
- Outfall 4 South has a drainage area of 19.64 acres and is located near the intersection of First Street and Perry Avenue. The only industrial activity within this area is the NEX service station. The drainage network within these four drainage basins are comprised of all types of drainage structures. Overland flow, shallow concentrated, pipe, and open channel flow was observed during the site visit.



LEGEND

- ▲ OUTFALL LOCATION (INDUSTRIAL)
- △ SAMPLE COLLECTION LOCATION
- ▲ OUTFALL LOCATION (NON-INDUSTRIAL)
- STORM WATER BASIN BOUNDARY
- WETLANDS
- IMPERVIOUS/PAVED-BUILDING
- IMPERVIOUS/GRAVEL
- IR SITE
- EXISTING STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURE
- OPEN DITCH
- CLOSED SYSTEM
- CULVERT
- INLET

| DATE | REVISIONS | BY | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN DRAINAGE BASINS | | | | | | |
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| DB | BWO | CHK | REV | | | |
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| PROJ: 3-4285-0050-0000 | DATE: 4/22/94 | SHEET 1 OF 1 | | | | |

FIGURE 1.3

1.3.2 SUMMARY OF POLLUTANT SOURCES

The following is a description of sources of known potential pollutants on-site. These are the only known sources exposed to precipitation. All other known potential pollutants are located within enclosed buildings and are not exposed to precipitation.

This description of potential pollution sources culminates the narrative assessment of the risk potential that sources of pollution pose to storm water quality. This assessment clearly points to activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that have a reasonable potential to contribute significant amounts of pollutants to storm water. Any such activities, materials, or features are addressed by the measures and controls subsequently described in the Best Management Practices (Volume 2). This assessment considers the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and on-site waste disposal practices. Significant pollution sources at the site are identified and the pollutant parameter or parameters (i.e. biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, etc.) associated with each source are identified in the Table 1.3.2. A summary of potential pollutant sources from various industrial activities associated with vehicle maintenance are summarized in Table 1.3.1.

1.4 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

This SWPPP is to be incorporated into storm water management practices that may be required by other regulations. When or if the following pollution management plans are developed for NCBC Gulfport, the SWPPT will evaluate these plans to determine which, if any, provisions may be incorporated into the SWPPP.

- Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265)
- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP) requirements (40 CFR 112)
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, and 469)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910)

A comparison of the requirements of the SWPPP in regard to each of the listed plans is shown in Table 1.4.1.

State of Mississippi Coastal Zone Management Program

The SWPPT will contact the Bureau of Marine Resources, Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks at (601) 385-5860 to obtain information or guidelines on storm water runoff that should be incorporated into the SWPPP. Some storm water discharges may fall under this program calling for the control of certain environmental impacts within the coastal zone "to the maximum extent practicable".

TABLE 1.3.1
SOURCE ACTIVITIES BY BUILDING NUMBER AND STORM WATER BASIN

| BASIN NUMBER | TENANT | BUILDING NUMBER | FUELING | VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE/REPAIR | OUTDOOR VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT STORAGE/PARKING | PAINTING AREAS | VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING AREAS | LIQUID STORAGE IN ABOVE GROUND STORAGE | OUTDOOR MATERIALS STORAGE AREA |
|--------------|---|-----------------|---------|--|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 2 SOUTH | GENERAL STORAGE, PUBLIC WORKS | 9 | | | | | | | X |
| 1 NORTH | 20TH NCR, CBLANT GENERAL WAREHOUSE | 61 | | | | | | | X |
| 1 NORTH | CBLANT, NIS, NEX GENERAL WAREHOUSE | 112 | | | | | | | X |
| 4 NORTH | CH CONTAINER WAREHOUSE | 219 | | | | | | | X |
| 4 NORTH | CH CONTAINER WAREHOUSE | 222 | X | | | | | X | |
| 1 NORTH | 20TH NCR/SEA BEE EQUIP. MAINT. FACILITY | 241 | | X | X | X | X | X | |
| 1 NORTH | CCCT FACILITY | 260 | | | X | | | | |
| 2 SOUTH | PUBLIC WORKS PAINT AND RIGGERS SHOP | 266 | | X | X | X | | X | X |
| 1 NORTH | ARMORY | 291 | | | | | X | | |
| 1 NORTH | RADSA EQUIP. AND MAINT. SHOP | 298 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| 1 NORTH | USMCR VEHICLE MAINT.-GOLF COURSE | 299 | | X | | | | X | |
| 2 SOUTH | SHIPPING AND RECEIVING | 320 | | | | | | | X |
| 4 SOUTH | EXCHANGE SERVICE STATION | 340 | X | X | | | | | |
| 1 NORTH | NCTC INSTRUCTION | 345 | | X | | | | X | |
| 1 NORTH | NCTC INSTRUCTION | 346 | | X | | | | X | |
| 2 SOUTH | PUBLIC WORKS SHOP | 370 | | X | | | | | |
| 1 NORTH | HEAD FACILITIES (NCTC) | 377 | | | | X | | X | |
| 1 NORTH | CM APPLIED INSTRUCTION, NCTC | 378 | X | X | | | | X | |
| 1 NORTH | CM APPLIED INSTRUCTION, NCTC | 379 | | X | | | | X | |
| 1 NORTH | CM APPLIED INSTRUCTION, NCTC | 380 | | X | | | | | |
| 1 NORTH | CM APPLIED INSTRUCTION, NCTC | 381 | | X | | | | | |
| 1 NORTH | UT APPLIED INSTRUCTION | 384 | X | | | | | X | |
| 1 NORTH | AUTO HOBBY SHOP | 397 | | X | X | | | | |
| 1 NORTH | MILITARY SERVICE STATION | 398 | X | | X | | | | X |
| 1 NORTH | CED | 399 | | | X | X | X | | X |
| 1 NORTH | CED | 400 | X | X | X | | X | X | |
| 1 NORTH | CED | 409 | | X | | | | | |
| 2 SOUTH | PESTICIDE BUILDING | 421 | | | X | | | X | |
| 1 NORTH | USMR | 428 | | | X | | | | |
| 1 NORTH | USMR SHOP AREA | 429 | | X | | | | X | |
| 1 NORTH | USMR | 429 | | | X | | X | | |
| 1 NORTH | USMR | 430 | | | X | | | | |
| 1 NORTH | USMR | 431 | | | X | | | | |
| 1 NORTH | BULLDOZER TRAINING FIELD (West of bldg. 11) | | | | X | | | | X |
| 1 NORTH | HEAVY CONSTR. EQUIP. TRAINING FIELD | | | | X | | | | |
| 1 NORTH | AREA BEHIND 378 AND 379 | | | | | | | | X |

**TABLE 1.3.2
ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS INFLUENCED BY TYPICAL POLLUTANTS
ASSOCIATED WITH VEHICLE MAINTENANCE**

| PARAMETER | POL & WASTE OILS | HEAVY METALS | SOLVENTS & ANTIFREEZE | BATTERY ACID | PESTICIDE/HERBICIDE | SUSPENDED SOLIDS | DETERGENTS/CLEANERS | LATEX PAINT | OIL BASE PAINT |
|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| REQUIRED | | | | | | | | | |
| BOD | X | | | X | | | X | | |
| pH | | | | | | | | | |
| AMMONIA | | | | | | | | | |
| COD | X | | | | | | | | |
| TSS | | | | | | X | | X | |
| TOC | X | | X | | | | | | |
| TEMPERATURE | | | | | | | | | |
| CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL | | | | | | | | | |
| BROMIDE | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE | | | | | | | | | |
| COLOR, TRUE | | | | | | | | X | |
| FECAL COLIFORM | | | | | | | | | |
| NITRATE-NITRITE (as N) | | | | | | | | | |
| NITROGEN, ORGANIC | | | | | | | | | |
| OIL & GREASE | X | | | | | | | | X |
| PHOSPHORUS | | | | | | | X | | |
| SULFATE | | | | X | | | | | |
| SULFIDE | | | | | | | | | |
| SULFITE | | | | | | | | | |
| SURFACTANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| ALUMINUM | | | | | | | | | |
| BARIUM | | | | | | | | | |
| BORON | | | | | | | | | |
| COBALT | | | | | | | | | |
| IRON | | | | | | | | | |
| MAGNESIUM | | | | | | | | | |
| MOLYBDENUM | | | | | | | | | |
| MANGANESE | | | | | | | | | |
| TIN | | | | | | | | | |
| PRIORITY POLLUTANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| VOLATILES | X | | X | | | | | X | X |
| BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLES | | | | | | | | | |
| PESTICIDES/PCBs | | | | | X | | | | |
| METALS (Sb, As, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Ag, Ti, Zn, Prep) | | X | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL CYANIDE | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL PHENOL | | | | | | | | | |

**TABLE 1.4.1
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS**

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Identification of Pollutants of Concern | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Description of potential pollutant sources ● Risk identification and assessment ● Material Inventory ● Test for illicit connections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires identification of hazardous wastes handled at the facility and associated hazards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires prediction of direction, rate of flow and total quantity of oil that could be discharged | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires identification of toxic organic compounds used | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires list of major workplace fire and emergency hazards |
| Coordinator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pollution prevention planner or team under supervision of facility manager | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emergency coordinator at facility or on call at all times to coordinate emergency response. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Designated person who is accountable for oil spill prevention and who reports to line management. | Not specifically addressed | Not specifically addressed |

**TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS**

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| Operational Controls | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preventive maintenance program ● Good housekeeping ● Spill prevention and response procedures ● Site specific storm water BMPs ● Activity-specific BMPs ● Integrity testing* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires that personnel involved in hazardous waste activities have access to emergency communication device | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires appropriate spill prevention and containment procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires method of disposal used instead of dumping into drain be specified ● Procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into wastewater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires employer to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste ● Maintain equipment and systems to prevent accidental ignition of combustible materials |

TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| Structural Controls | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sediment and erosion control ● Site-specific storm water BMPs ● Activity-specific BMPs ● BMPs for non-storm water discharges ● Enclosure of salt storage piles ● Appropriate secondary containment, diversion controls to prevent contamination of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to SARA Title III Section 313* ● Security* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain aisle space for movement of emergency equipment and personnel ● Specific requirements for storage tanks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment (detailed suggestions provided in reg.) ● Security - including fences and gates, locks for flow and drain valves and pumps, and lighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specify method of disposal used instead of dumping into drain ● Procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into wastewater | Not specifically addressed |

**TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS**

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Inspections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Routine visual inspection of designated equipment and plant areas, including materials handling, by qualified plant personnel who will also develop procedures to ensure follow up ● Annual site inspection to verify the accuracy of pollutant source description, drainage map and controls | Not specifically addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Testing and inspection of pollution prevention/control equipment by owner/operator on a scheduled, periodic basis ● Inspections should be in accordance with written procedures developed for the facility by the owner/operator | Not specifically addressed | Not specifically addressed |

**TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS**

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Employee Training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training for employee at all levels in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spill response - good housekeeping - materials management ● Specify periodic training dates in plan | Not specifically addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Owners/operators are responsible for properly training personnel on applicable regulations and in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges ● Owners/operators should schedule and conduct spill prevention briefings for operating personnel | Not specifically addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Designate and train a sufficient number of persons to assist in safe evacuation |

**TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS**

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Coordinate with Local Authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities which discharge storm water to large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems must comply with applicable conditions in municipal storm water management programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiarize local police and fire departments, hospitals and emergency responsible teams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - layout of facility - properties of hazardous wastes - types of injuries Coordinate arrangements for plan implementation authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow contingency plan provisions of 40 CFR 109 including consultation with State and local governments | Not specifically addressed | Not specifically addressed |

TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Emergency/Spill Response Equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Necessary equipment to implement a spill clean up | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● List describing emergency equipment and its location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - internal communications (intercom or alarm) - immediately accessible line of communicate to summon emergency assistance (fire/police) - fire extinguishers - water supplies - decontamination equipment - spill control equipment ● All equipment must be tested and maintained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment ● If impractical, a written commitment of equipment and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any harmful quantities of oil discharged | Not specifically addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alarm system |

TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Notification/ Record Keeping Procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Record spills and other discharges ● Record storm water quality/quantity information ● Document inspection and maintenance activities ● Certify that discharge has been tested for the presence of non-storm water discharges or certify where such testing is not feasible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In case of imminent or actual emergency situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activate alarms/ communication systems to notify facility personnel - notify State/local agencies - identify the character, exact source, amount and areal extent release - assess hazards to human health and the environment and respond - facilitate containment - coordinate clean up - submit incident report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Written procedures for and records of inspections should be made part of the SPCC and maintained for 3 years ● Detailed notification requirements apply if a facility has a single spill event of more than 1000 gallons of oil or has discharged oil in harmful quantities in two spill events within the last 12 months | Not specifically addressed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Means of reporting fires and other emergencies |

**TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS**

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Evacuation Procedures | Not specifically addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evacuation plan describing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - signals to begin evacuation - primary and alternate routes | Not specifically addressed | Not specifically addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emergency escape routes ● Procedures to account for all employees ● Procedures for employees who remain behind to perform critical functions |

TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Plan Location/ Distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintained at facility unless requested by the director or the municipal operator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintained at facility ● ubmitted to local police, fire, hospital, and State and local emergency response teams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain at facility if facility is normally attended at least 8 hours per day or at nearest field office if not so attended | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Submitted to permitting authority for approval | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plan shall be written and kept at the workplace unless there are fewer than 10 employees, then oral communication is sufficient ● Employer shall review the plan with each employee covered by the plan when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plan is initially developed - plan changes - employee's responsibility changes |

**TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS**

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Modification of Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plan fails to control pollutants in storm water ● Change in design, construction, operation or maintenance ● Requested by the director | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facility permit revised ● Plan fails during emergency ● Facility changes ● Emergency coordinator(s) change ● Emergency equipment changes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By the Regional Administrator where the plan does not meet requirements or is necessary to prevent and contain discharges of oil ● By the owner/operator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - change in facility - if warranted by findings of 3 years evaluation | Not specifically addressed | Not specifically addressed |

**TABLE 1.4.1 (CONTINUED)
POTENTIALLY RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF OTHER FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS**

| Required Elements of Each Plan | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan | Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (40 CFR 264 and 265) | Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (40 CFR 112) | NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 CFR 413, 433, 469) | OSHA Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910) |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Certification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certify that discharges have been tested for the presence of non-storm water discharges ● Plans must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22 ● <i>Spill prevention and response plan for facilities subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 must be reviewed and certified by a registered professional engineer*</i> | Not specifically addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plan must be reviewed and certified by a registered professional engineer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No dumping of toxic organic compounds into the wastewater has occurred and the approved TAMP is being implemented | Not specifically addressed |

* Elements described under Special Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Facilities Subject to SARA III, Section 313.

1.5 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

This SWPPP will be maintained on-site at the office of the SWPPT Leader. The SWPPP will be revised and updated by the SWPPT at least annually.

The SWPPT Leader will maintain a record which summarizes the results of all inspections and a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP (indicating implementation of BMPs) and identifying any incident(s) of non-compliance.

All areas must perform quarterly inspections which will include completing BMP Checklists for their particular area. Each building/area must complete all BMP Checklists as referenced in Table 2.2.1.

All accompanying reports and changes to the SWPPP will be retained for at least three (3) years after expiration of the permit.

Compliance with the recommendations of the SWPPP will be within the time allotted. Additional time may be allowed if structural BMPs are recommended in the SWPPP. The portions of a plan addressing BMP construction requirements provide for compliance with the plan as soon as practicable, but in no case later than three (3) years from the effective date of the permit.

NCBC Gulfport is not required to submit the SWPPP for review unless requested by EPA or DEQ. If the SWPPP is reviewed by EPA or DEQ, the Director can require NCBC Gulfport to amend the SWPPP.

1.6 PERSONNEL TRAINING

Personnel training is essential to effective implementation of the SWPPP. Personnel at all levels of responsibility should be trained in the components and goals of the NPDES program and the SWPPP. Training will address each component of the SWPPP, including how and why tasks are to be implemented.

At a minimum, the following will be part of the training program:

- Personnel will be trained to identify and **manage potential spills** that can occur from equipment and containers containing petroleum products (i.e. gas, diesel fuel, oil, lubricating grease, hydraulic fluids, etc.).
- All employees will be trained in **proper good housekeeping practices** which include:
 - regular vacuuming and/or sweeping;
 - cleaning up spilled materials;
 - identifying where brooms, vacuums, sorbents, foams, neutralizing agents, and other good housekeeping and spill response equipment are located;
 - instruction on securing drums and containers; and,
 - frequently checking for leaks and spills of various materials.

- All personnel will be trained to **recognize toxic and hazardous substances** located at the facility. Personnel will be trained in:
 - Proper organization and storage of materials; and,
 - Identification of toxic and hazardous substances stored, handled, and produced on-site.

Personnel refresher training will be held on an annual basis. New personnel will receive training within thirty (30) days of assignment. All personnel training will be documented on the form found in and maintained as part of this SWPPP. The SWPPT Leader will coordinate training for all SWPPT members in the elements of the SWPPP and all required annual updates. The SWPPT members will coordinate training for all area personnel within their jurisdiction on the proper implementation of BMPs.

1.7 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Storm water discharge monitoring will be performed at the designated outfall points (discharge points) as noted on the enclosed site plan. The monitoring will be performed in accordance with the requirements of the proposed MSGP for Sector P which represents the industrial activities at NCBC Gulfport. The MSGP monitoring requirements state that only quarterly visual monitoring is required. Analytical sampling will not be required at NCBC Gulfport under the proposed MSGP. A discussion of baseline general permit monitoring requirements is included in Appendix 3 in the event that quantitative analysis is required at some point during the permit term.

1.7.1 CO-LOCATED INDUSTRIAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The MSGP addresses co-located industrial activities at an industrial facility which supports the facility's primary industrial activity. The monitoring requirements for storm water discharges at NCBC Gulfport must comply with the requirements for Sector P. By monitoring the discharges from these different industrial activities, NCBC Gulfport, can determine the effectiveness of the BMPs and the SWPPP to control the storm water quality of runoff from these areas.

1.7.2 VISUAL MONITORING

EPA has determined that the potential for storm water discharges to contain pollutants above benchmark levels, because of industrial activities and materials exposed to precipitation, does not support analytical sampling at facilities covered under Sector P. Implementation of the SWPPP, use of recommended BMPs, and quarterly visual monitoring of storm water discharges will help ensure storm water contamination is minimized.

The visual inspection must be of a grab sample collected at each designated storm water outfall as indicated on the enclosed site plan. The visual examination shall include observations of:

- color,
- odor,
- turbidity (clarity),
- floating solids,
- foam,
- oil sheen,
- other obvious indicators of storm water pollution,
- settled solids; and,
- suspended solids.

A visual monitoring form is included in Appendix 4.

The inspection must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on these samples.

The **Final Illicit Discharge Engineering Study** identified sources of non-storm water. However, if it is suspected that the sample might contain non-storm water, it should be noted on the visual monitoring form and a non-storm water discharge investigation will be performed in the drainage area in order to identify the source of the discharge. When a non-storm water discharge is identified or is otherwise known to occur, a *Non-Storm Water Discharge Assessment And Failure To Certify Notification* form, as is provided in Appendix 4, must be completed and submitted to the SWPPT Leader.

The inspection will be made by a member of the SWPPT and must be made at least once in each quarter of the permit term, during daylight hours, unless there is insufficient rainfall for runoff to occur. The same individual will attempt to conduct the visual monitoring throughout the term of the permit to ensure the greatest degree of consistency. The visual examinations must be conducted in the following quarters:

- December - February;
- March - May;
- June - August; and,
- September - November.

The grab sample for the visual examination will be collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of when runoff occurs. The person responsible for monitoring will document observations. All such samples must be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

When a sample cannot be collected over the course of the monitoring period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the reason for not performing the visual examination must be documented. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricanes, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended rainfalls, etc.).

The drainage basins of NCBC Gulfport drain into Turkey Creek which then discharges to Big Lake. This lake is interconnected to the Back Bay of Biloxi and Biloxi Bay. Storm water discharges from the base is composed almost entirely of runoff from the base. There is no significant storm water which flows onto the base from outlying areas.

There are four sub-basins within the base that are comprised of industrial activities. These sub-basins discharge to four separate outfalls. The outfalls were assigned numbers during the field investigation. All outfalls were numbered and are shown on the enclosed site plan (Figure 1.3), but only outfalls containing industrial activities in the drainage basin are discussed in this report. Outfall 1 North is the largest sub-basin at the facility. The drainage area is 754.14 acres which contains industrial related activities ranging from vehicle storage and maintenance to heavy equipment training. This outfall is located near the intersection of Colby Avenue and Eleventh Street. The drainage area for outfall 4 North is 61.89 acres. The drainage area contains several warehouses, construction areas, and part of the hazardous agent orange ash piles and is located along Eleventh Street near Building 222. Outfall 2 South has a drainage area of 152.38 acres. This drainage area contains the public works facilities, several warehouses, and a small park area and is located near the intersection of John Paul Jones Avenue and Seventh Street. Outfall 4 South has a drainage area of 19.64 acres and is located near the intersection of First Street and Perry Avenue. The only industrial activity within this area is the NEX service station. The drainage network within these four drainage basins are comprised of all types of drainage structures. Overland flow, shallow concentrated, pipe, and open channel flow was observed during the site visit.

Visual observation reports must be maintained onsite in Appendix 5 of the SWPPP. The report will include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge, visual quality of the storm water discharge, presence of suspected non-storm water discharges and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. A visual monitoring form is provided in Appendix 4.

The results of the visual monitoring will be used to determine the effectiveness of existing as well as any BMPs implemented as a result of the SWPPP. The visual examinations will not assess chemical properties of the storm water but it will provide results on which the activity may react quickly. The quarterly monitoring will allow for timely adjustments to the SWPPP. If the BMPs are not effective, corrective action must be implemented as soon as practical.

1.8 ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATION

Illicit connections are defined as direct physical connections to the storm drainage system which allow unpermitted waste waters or illicit flows to discharge to the storm drainage system. A separate illicit discharge report, dated December 1993, was conducted detailing the procedures and findings for the illicit discharge investigation. Dye testing was used in the investigation to test potential sources of illicit discharges. All industrial related buildings were tested and documented in this report. The following illicit discharges were documented in the report:

- Washing and maintenance of light equipment outside Building 222-A was observed during the investigation. Drainage was directed into an inlet discharging to the storm water system.
- A higher degree of outdoor washing and maintenance occurs at the CED, Building 400. Washing and maintenance are performed in undesignated areas discharging to the storm water system. Several valves were located on wash racks which discharges to either sanitary or storm sewers. These valves were not used properly and in some cases were malfunctioning.
- A janitors sink in Building 266 was discharging waste water from the paint brush cleaning operation. This illicit discharge was re-routed to the sanitary system shortly after it was discovered.
- Building 291 contains an outside covered gun cleaning area with a trench drain providing drainage for the shed. The guns are cleaned with solvents which are discharged through the trench drain to the sanitary sewer. The pipe for this drain is undersized as evident by the clogging and overflow to the storm drainage system was observed during rainfall events.

Most of these illicit discharges can be eliminated with procedural changes as opposed to structural changes. For more detailed information on this study, see the Final Illicit Discharge Engineering Report, dated December 1993.

1.9 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) requirements have not been fully implemented at NCBC Gulfport at the time of development of this SWPPP. When the EPCRA requirements are fully implemented, the SWPPP must be revised according to the following section. These revisions must be completed under the direction of a licensed Professional Engineer.

1.9.1 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITIES SUBJECT TO EPCRA SECTION 313 REQUIREMENTS

There are special requirements for certain permittees subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of the EPCRA (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)). EPCRA Section 313 requires operators of certain facilities that manufacture (including import), process or otherwise use listed toxic chemicals to report annually their releases of those chemicals to any environmental media. Listed toxic chemicals include more than 300 chemicals listed in 40 CFR part 372.

The criteria for facilities that must report under Section 313 are given in 40 CFR 372.22. A facility is subject to the annual reporting provisions of Section 313 if it meets all three of the following criteria for a calendar year:

- It is included in SIC codes 20 through 39;
- It has 10 or more full-time employees; and,
- It manufactures (including imports), processes, or otherwise uses a chemical listed in 40 CFR 372.65 in amounts greater than the "threshold" quantities specified in 40 CFR 372.25.

For the purposes of this SWPPP, Section 313 water priority chemicals are defined as chemicals or chemical categories that:

- (1) are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to EPCRA Section 313;
- (2) are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and,
- (3) meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - (i) Are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols), or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances);
 - (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311 (b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic toxicity criteria. *The SWPPT must compile a list of water priority chemicals for inclusion in this SWPPP.*

1.9.2 SUMMARY OF SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

These requirements reflect the best available technology for controlling discharges of water priority chemicals in storm water. Appropriate containment, drainage control, and/or diversionary structures must be provided for such areas. *The SWPPT must evaluate the usage of one or more of the following preventative systems for use in all areas where water priority chemicals are identified.*

- Curbs, culverts, gutters, sewers, or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water runoff to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants;
- Roofs, covers, or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.

In addition, the special requirements apply to priority areas of the facility which include the following:

- Liquid storage areas where storm water comes into contact with any equipment, tank container, or other vessel used for Section 313 water priority chemicals;
- Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids;
- Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals; and
- Areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are transferred, processed, or otherwise handled.

1.9.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY AREAS

Drainage from priority areas must be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Where containment units are employed, such units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these must be manually activated.

Flapper-type drain valves must not be used to drain containment areas, as these will not effectively control spills.

Records must be kept of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas. (Current priority areas are noted on the enclosed site plan, Figure 1.3). *The SWPPT must designate on the enclosed site plan all areas where section 313 water priority chemicals are utilized or stored.*

Additional special requirements are related to the types of industrial activities that occur within the priority area. These requirements are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Liquid Storage Areas

Where storm water comes into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel used for Section 313 water priority chemicals, the material and construction of tanks or containers used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical must be compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage, such as pressure and temperature. Liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals must be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or equivalent measures.

A strong spill contingency plan would typically contain, at a minimum, a description of response plans, personnel needs, and methods of mechanical containment (such as use of sorbents, booms, collection devices, etc.), steps to take for removal of spill chemicals or materials, and procedures to ensure access to and availability of sorbents and other equipment. The testing component of the plan would provide for conducting integrity testing of storage tanks at set intervals such as once every five years, and conducting integrity and leak testing of valves and piping at a minimum frequency, such as once per year. In addition, a strong plan would include a written and actual commitment of manpower, equipment and materials required to comply with the permit and to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of spilled or leaked chemicals that may result in a toxic discharge.

Other Material Storage Areas

Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids that are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind, must incorporate drainage or other control features to minimize the discharge of these chemicals by reducing their contact with storm water. Appropriate measures could include storage lockers, storage inside closed buildings, and self contained pallets.

Truck and Rail Car Loading and Unloading Areas

Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals must be operated to minimize discharges of these chemicals. Appropriate measures may include:

- the placement and maintenance of drip pans (disposal of materials collected in the drip pans) where spillage may occur (such as hose connections, hose reels, and filler nozzles) or;
- when making and breaking hose connections; inclusion of a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan; and/or;
- other equivalent measures.

Other Transfer, Process or Handling Areas

Processing equipment and materials handling equipment must be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Appropriate measures may include:

- Materials used in piping and equipment must be compatible with the substances handled.
- Drainage from process and materials handling areas must minimize storm water contact with these chemicals.
- Additional protection such as covers or guards to prevent exposure to wind, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents to prevent a discharge of these chemicals to the drainage system, and overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks must be provided as appropriate.
- Visual inspections or leak tests must be provided for piping conveying these chemicals without secondary containment.

1.10 NPDES PERMIT FOR STORM WATER RUNOFF FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES

DEQ requires a general permit for storm water runoff from construction sites greater than five (5) acres. As discussed in Section 1.1.2, the five acre size may be changed as a result of further rulemaking by EPA. The general permit requires erosion controls and certain other storm water control measures at regulated construction sites. Such controls should:

- Divert upslope water around disturbed areas of a site;
- limit exposure of disturbed areas to the shortest time period possible;
- minimize the surface area that must be disturbed;
- implement best management practices (BMPs) to mitigate adverse effects of runoff; and,
- remove sediment from storm water before it leaves the site.

At a minimum, controls must be in accordance with the standards set forth in "Guidelines for the Control of Erosion and Sediment in Urbanization Areas within the Mississippi," (1975), by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Jackson, MS, or "Other recognized manual of design." The description of storm water controls to be included in the erosion control plan for a construction site must also address:

- vegetative practices to preserve existing vegetation where possible and revegetate disturbed areas as soon as possible after grading or construction;
- structural practices to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas;

- post-construction control measures; and
- measures to minimize off-site vehicle tracking of sediments.

Inspection of such controls must occur at least once every seven (7) calendar days, within 24 hours after the beginning of a rainfall event greater than or equal to a two-year, 24-hour storm event. On the Gulf Coast, this means within 24 hours after the beginning of a six-inch rainfall; at the Tennessee Border, it means 24 hours after the beginning of a four-inch rainfall. Inspections also must occur "as often as is necessary to ensure that appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been properly constructed and maintained."

A construction site erosion control plan must also provide for compliance with applicable state or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer, and septic system regulations.

SECTION TWO

2.0 BMP ASSESSMENT

This section is to be utilized to determine the effectiveness of storm water pollution prevention measures. Potential storm water pollution is controlled through the use of BMPs. BMPs are generally divided into three categories, 1) Baseline BMPs - which are general in nature (i.e. good housekeeping), 2) Activity Specific BMPs - which pertain to functions to occur at a facility (i.e. fueling) and 3) Site Specific BMPs - which are peculiar to a certain facility (i.e. construction of a concrete containment around an individual fuel tank).

Section 2.1 describes the industrial activities that occur at each building/area that is covered by the SWPPP and list the BMPs that are employed. Section 2.2 summarizes the BMPs that are to be implemented at each building/area to help reduce potential storm water pollution.

2.1 BMPs IN USE

The following is a listing of industrial activities and site specific BMPs currently in place at each building/area. Table 2.1 indicates baseline and activity specific BMPs that apply to each building/area.

428 through 431 - United States Marine Reserves (USMR)

The USMR is located between Bussell Avenue and Gilbert Avenue. Maintenance is performed on jeeps, pick-ups and troop carriers. Vehicle and equipment cleaning occurs outside at a wash rack located adjacent to building 429.

BMPs in use include:

- The wash rack drains and the trench drains in the maintenance bays flow through an oil water separator that discharges to the sanitary sewer.
- The wash rack drain is connected to a valve which can be positioned to drain either to the sanitary sewer or the storm sewer. This valve's operation is clearly indicated on a sign above the valve. When the valve is positioned to connect to the sanitary sewer, the discharge is routed through the oil water separator prior to ultimate discharge to the sanitary sewer.
- Solvents are stored in six tanks positioned horizontally on holding racks that are located within a concrete containment that is under a roof. The containment basin valve is normally closed.

Building 421 - Pesticide Building

This facility is located in the vicinity of the intersection of McKinney Avenue and Ninth Street. Pesticides are mixed with water in the application tank in deep mixing sinks inside this building. Pesticide solution tanks are then strapped onto the trucks outside for dispersal. The pesticide trucks are stored either in an adjacent graveled parking area or on the building's covered, concrete porch.

BMPs in use include:

- Pesticides are stored indoors.
- Pesticides are mixed with water in the application tank in deep mixing sinks inside this building. The mixing sink drains are connected to the sanitary sewer.
- The building's covered, concrete porch, where the truck pesticides are filled, is drained to the sanitary sewer by a central drain.

Buildings 409 and 400-Construction Equipment Department (CED)

The CED is located at the intersection of Ninth Street and Bussell Avenue. This facility performs maintenance on construction vehicles that are stored on-base.

The fueling facilities at building 400 include a 250 gallon underground storage tank (UST) next to the steam cleaning unit at the wash racks that stores diesel fuel, and 2-500 gallon steel above ground storage tanks (ASTs) that store diesel fuel for ancillary fueling purposes. Specific information pertaining to the fueling facilities at this location is summarized in the following table.

BUILDING 400 - FUELING FACILITY UST DATABASE

| INVENTORY ITEM | FUELING FACILITIES | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | Fuel Tank at Wash Rack for Steam Cleaning | 2-500-Gallon Fuel Tanks |
| Tag No. | 400-8 | None |
| Capacity each (gallons) | 250 | 500 |
| Product or material stored | diesel for fuel | diesel fuel |

Parts cleaners, antifreeze, petroleum, oils, and lubricants are stored and used in this building. An oil water separator receives influent from the wash rack drain and discharges to the sanitary sewer. Vehicle and equipment are stored outdoors while awaiting maintenance at the facility.

Building 400 has two vehicle and equipment washing areas; they are (1) the steam cleaner wash rack, and (2) a general washing area in the concrete paved areas surrounding building 400. The wash rack is used for cleaning motors and equipment and is located by the oil water separator. Waste water from the wash rack flows to a central drain that discharges to the oil water separator.

Five 250-gallon ASTs store diesel fuel and new oils in a covered and contained outdoor area of the facility.

Used oil storage facilities include 3 USTs; which are regulated under the jurisdiction of the Underground Storage Tank Regulations affecting petroleum storage.

BMPs in use include:

- Parts cleaners and product storage are located inside the facility's buildings; interior building drains are connected to the sanitary sewer.
- The oil water separator receives discharges from the two wash rack drains. The oil water separator discharges to the sanitary sewer.
- Liquids stored in above ground storage facilities include the indoor storage of new oil, lubricants, fuel, antifreeze and solvents that are dispensed with hoses. The interior floor drains are connected to the sanitary sewer.

Building 399 - Sandblasting Building (CED)

Building 399 is adjacent to building 400. Vehicles and equipment are sandblasted outside of this building prior to re-painting and then are painted inside the building, outside storage is on a concrete surface.

Vehicles and equipment are washed at the steam cleaning rack located just outside of the building. Waste water from the steam cleaner flows to a central drain that discharges through the oil water separator and into the sanitary sewer.

BMPs in use include:

- Painting occurs inside the building in an approved paint booth.
- Paint wastes are collected and stored at CED building 400 in a hazardous materials storage locker prior to contracted collection and disposal.

Building 398 - Military (Base) Service Station

Building 398 is the military service station and is the bulk fuel storage facility. This facility is located at the intersection of Brown Avenue and Ninth Street.

Gasoline and diesel fuel are stored for use in all base government vehicles and in smaller tanks across the base used for fueling vehicles. This facility has five (5) USTs, 2 fuel delivery unloading areas (for filling USTs) with containment, one high volume dispensing station with two containment areas, and one dispensing island. Specific information pertaining to the fueling facilities at this location is summarized in the following table.

BUILDING 398 - FUELING FACILITY UST DATABASE

| INVENTORY ITEM | UST INVENTORY | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Tag number | 398-1 | 398-2 and 398-3 | 398-4 and 398-5 |
| Capacity each (gallons) | 5,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 |
| Material of construction | steel | steel | steel |
| Product or material stored | gasoline | gasoline | diesel |

Fuel trucks are stored outdoors in a specified truck storage area with concrete containment.

BMPs in use include:

- The fuel delivery unloading areas (for filling USTs) are located outside without roofs, but have containment.
- The high volume dispensing station is located outside without roofs, but has two containment areas where the trucks park during fueling.
- Fuel trucks are stored in a specified truck storage area with concrete containment.

Building 397 - Auto Hobby Shop

The auto hobby shop facility is used for non-military vehicle oil changes and light vehicle maintenance. The auto hobby shop is located at the intersection of Fifth Street and Rodgers Avenue.

Vehicle and equipment maintenance activities involve oil changing, cleaning, and light repair work of non-military vehicles on base. The facility has shop work areas inside and outside. The interior facility has a sloped concrete floor and drains that are connected to an in-ground oil water separator that discharges to the sanitary sewer.

The outdoor facilities include a covered shed with bays where vehicle oil changes can be performed. The outdoor shop area is surfaced with smooth concrete that slopes moderately away from the building.

BMPs in use include:

- Sorbents are readily available in case of petroleum spills.
- Used solvents are collected for disposal by an outside contractor.
- The interior shop area has a sloped concrete floor and floor drains which are connected to an in-ground oil water separator that discharges to the sanitary sewer.
- The outside work area has a roof, but storm water runoff flows to a grass swale.

Building 384 - CM Applied Instruction, NCTC

Building 384 is an NCTC training facility located at the intersection of Fifth Street and Simms Avenue.

BMPs in use include:

- Diesel fuel is stored in above ground storage tanks positioned on racks within a concrete containment area.
- All maintenance activities occur indoors.

Buildings 378 - 381 - CM Applied Instruction, NCTC

These buildings are used for engine repair training, and are located on Eighth Street in the complex of buildings to the immediate west of the bulldozer training field.

BMPs in use include:

- Maintenance activities occur inside the buildings.
- Three tanks containing diesel fuel, unleaded gas and waste oil are located behind buildings 378 and 379 within concrete containment.

Building 377 - Head Facilities, NCTC

The NCTC Head facility is located on the north side of Eighth Street in the complex of buildings just west of the bulldozer training field. This facility, which was previously utilized as a head, is used to store paints and cleaning supplies.

BMPs in use include:

- All materials are stored inside the building.

Buildings 345 and 346 - Applied Instruction, NCTC

These training facilities are located on the north side of Eighth Street near the intersection of Eighth Street and Bainbridge Avenue. Vehicle maintenance and repair training occurs at both buildings. Building 346 also has a battery shop in the eastern portion of the building. Acids, corrosives and paints are stored inside in a labeled, above ground locker. The storage area has a drain that is connected to an aboveground storage tank for storage and disposal of materials spilled in the locker.

BMPs in use include:

- Floor drains in both buildings are connected to grease trap located just outside of each building that discharge to the sanitary sewer.
- Acids, corrosives and paints are stored inside at building 346 in a labeled, above ground locker; the storage area has a drain that is connected to a storage tank for storage and disposal of materials spilled in the locker.
- Vehicle maintenance and repair training occurs inside.

Building 340 - Exchange Service Station

Building 340 is the exchange service station for active duty and retired Navy personnel for fueling privately owned vehicles. The exchange service station is located at the intersection of Perry Avenue and First Street.

Gasoline, diesel fuel and waste oil are stored in underground storage tanks at this station. This facility has four USTs, and three dispensing islands. Three USTs are 10,000 gallon tanks equipped with pressurized piping to dispense fuel to the dispensing islands. Containment is not present at any of the fuel loading or unloading areas. The fourth UST is a 280-gallon waste oil tank.

The waste oil UST is located adjacent to the building and is used to store waste oil collected from the auto shop.

BUILDING 340 - FUELING FACILITY

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Tag number(s) | 340-1, 340-2 and 340-3 |
| Capacity Each (gallons) | 10,000 |
| Material of Construction | Asphalt Coated |
| Product or Material Stored | Fuel |

BMPs in use include:

- Vehicle fueling occurs under covered area.

Building 299 - USMCR Vehicle Maintenance

Building 299 is the golf course vehicle maintenance facility, which is located near the intersection of Seventh Street and Colby Avenue.

BMPs in use include:

- All equipment maintenance is performed inside the facility.
- Waste oil is stored outside in an above ground storage tank.

Building 298 - RADSA Equipment and Maintenance Shop

This facility is located on the southeast side of Bainbridge Avenue, in the block that is north of Seventh Street. This facility handles overflow service requirements from CED, and performs the following activities:

- (1) fueling,
- (2) vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair,
- (3) outdoor vehicle and equipment storage and parking,
- (4) painting, and;
- (5) vehicle and equipment washing.

Oil, lubricant, antifreeze and detergents are stored indoors in 10 gallon containers and dispensed with a hose. Light painting and touch up painting are performed indoors at this facility.

Vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair activities at building 298 include the use and storage of new oil, lubricants, fuel, antifreeze and solvents. The building contains an inactive battery room and an indoor tire storage area. Outdoor activities include waste oil storage in two (2) above ground storage tanks. Outdoor storage of vehicles, solvents and contaminated petroleum products is on a gravel surface without containment.

An interior battery room once drained to an in-ground tank called the lime pit. A housekeeping matter involves the outside storage of miscellaneous tanks and drums, including drums of contaminated antifreeze and gasoline. These vessels are stored on wooden pallets and racks without containment.

BMPs in use include:

- Wastes are collected and stored in a locker at building 400 for contracted collection and disposal.
- Used oil is stored outdoors in two above ground storage tanks located within a concrete containment area with bollards to prevent any possible vehicle collision with the tanks.
- Most maintenance activities occur indoors.

Building 291 - Armory

The armory is located on Fifth Street at the intersection with Perry Avenue. Outdoor gun cleaning and equipment breakdown activities are performed at building 291.

BMPs in use include:

- The outside cleaning area is under a roof and on a concrete pad. The pad drains to a central drain that is connected to a tank which overflows to the sanitary sewer.

Building 266 - Public Works Paint and Riggers Shop

This facility is located in the complex of buildings located near the intersection of Ninth Street and McKinney Avenue. Painting of miscellaneous parts and appliances is performed in this facility.

Latex paints and thinners are mixed and stored here. Diesel fuel and antifreeze are stored inside. Old air conditioners and general public works equipment are stored outside. Used oil drums, diesel tanks, and used lube oil are also located outside of this building. Some are under a roof.

Building 241 - SEABEE Equipment and Maintenance Facility

Various maintenance activities are performed on parts of heavy equipment or trucks from facility 240 - 20th NCR MLO, CTR and OJT. The building is located on the north side of Seventh Street near the intersection with Barry Avenue. Some light painting is performed indoors at this facility.

Transmission fluid, antifreeze, hydraulic fluid, lube oil, and diesel fuel are stored inside. There are four (4) USTs for collection of used oil. The floor drains in the maintenance area flow through an oil/water separator then, discharge to the sanitary sewer.

BMPs in use include:

- Light painting is performed indoors.
- Vehicle and equipment washing occurs at a wash rack located outside the building. The wash rack effluent drain is connected to an oil water separator that discharges to the sanitary sewer.
- The transmission fluid, antifreeze, hydraulic fluid, lube oil, and diesel fuel are dispensed and stored inside in above ground storage vessels.

Building 228 - Hazardous/Flammable Warehouse

This building is located south of Tenth Street next to gate no. 7. This facility is used for storage of incoming hazardous and flammable material.

BMPs in use include:

- All materials stored inside.
- All loading and unloading docks are covered with roofs.
- Outdoor trench drains by loading docks are connected to outside containment basin. The discharge can be controlled by a valve.

Building 222 and 219 - CH Container Warehouse

These facilities are located between Tenth Street and Eleventh Street near the Military Gas Station.

BMPs in use include:

- Diesel fuel is stored in an above ground tank within a concrete containment basin.

Building 112 and 61 - CBLANT, NIS, NEX General Warehouse

Building 112 is located on the south side of Seventh Street, to the northeast of the ball fields. Building 61 is located on the south side of Seventh Street near the intersection of Seventh Street and Bainbridge Avenue. These facilities receive, store and dispense all materials for NCBC Gulfport.

BMPs in use include:

- Extended roofs cover loading/unloading docks.

Bulldozer Training Field west of Building 11

The bulldozer training field is a barren earth area used for training new operators on bulldozers. The bulldozers are fueled and maintained in the area.

BMPs in use include:

- The wash rack drains to the sanitary sewer.

Heavy Equipment Training Field

This training field is located to the south of the golf course, and is used for earth moving operations training area for frontend loaders, graders and other forms of heavy equipment. Heavy equipment is fueled and maintained on site.

Bauxite Piles

The two bauxite storage piles are located between Seventh Street and Tenth Street. These piles are scheduled to be removed at a future date. Bauxite is a naturally occurring mineral form of aluminum oxide. Bauxite is inorganic and is "practically insoluble in water" (The Merck Index).

Installation Restoration (IR) Sites

Seven IR sites are presently under investigation at Gulfport. The seven sites are located and are identified on the Site Plan. The site identification and descriptions text from the Remedial Investigation (RI) have also been included on the site plan for reference.

2.2 BMP IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed activity specific BMPs for each building/area are summarized in Table 2.2.1. BMPs are to be implemented to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). Due to changing technology, MEP is an ever changing goal. The SWPPT will continue to review activities at NCBC Gulfport to determine what additional BMPs should be implemented at the various facilities.

Some of the recommended BMPs are structural in nature (requiring construction) while others are non-structural (source control). The SWPPT team will review the recommended structural BMPs and provide an implementation timeframe. Recommended structural BMPs are summarized in Table 2.2.2. Those BMPs that are non-structural can normally be implemented more easily while the structural BMPs require funding and a construction timetable.

**TABLE 2.2.1
PROPOSED ACTIVITY SPECIFIC BMPs**

| BUILDING NUMBER | 1* | | | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | 6 | | 7 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------|---|
| | OVERFLOW PROTECTION | CONTROL RUNON | COVERED AREA | DRY CLEANUP METHODS | SPILL CONTROL | TANK PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE | INVENTORY MATERIALS | PROPER DISPOSAL** | LABEL WASTE MATERIAL** | DRAIN OIL FILTERS | PROPER BATTERY STORAGE** | USED FLUIDS** | DRIP PANS | ROOF COVERED STORAGE AREA | RECYCLE PAINT, PAINT THINNER, AND SOLVENTS | A VOID WASHING PARTS OR EQUIPMENT OUTSIDE | USE PHOSPHATE-FREE BIODEGRADABLE DETERGENTS | DESIGNATE AREA FOR MAINTENANCE | CONTAIN/RECYCLE WASHWATERS | MAINTAIN INTEGRITY OF ALL STORAGE CONTAINERS | CONTAINMENT | PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE | INSPECTION | TRAIN EMPLOYEES | |
| 428-431 | | | | | | | P | | P | P | | P | | | P | P | | P | | | | | P | P | |
| 421 | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | P | P | | | | | | | | P | P |
| 400, 409 | | | | | | P | | | P | P | | | | | | P | | P | | | | | | P | P |
| 399 | | | | | | P | | | P | P | | | | | | P | | P | | | | | | P | P |
| 398 | | | P | P | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | |
| 397 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | |
| 384 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P |
| 381-378 | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | |
| 377 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 346,345 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 340 | | | P | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 299 | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | P | P | | P | P | |
| 298 | | | | | | | P | P | P | P | P | | P | | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | |
| 291 | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| 266 | | | P | | | | | P | P | | P | P | | | | | | | | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| 241 | | | | | | | | P | P | | | | P | | | | | | | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| 228 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | P |
| 222 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | P | | | | | | P | P | P |
| 112,61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BULLDOZER AREA | P | P | | P | P | P | | P | | P | | P | P | | P | | P | | | | | | P | P | |
| FRONT END LOADER AREA | P | P | | P | P | P | | P | | P | | P | P | | P | | P | | | | | | P | P | |
| CONST. LOT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | |

LEGEND: P - PROPOSED

- *ACTIVITIES:
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) FUELING | 5) VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING AREAS |
| 2) VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE | 6) LIQUID STORAGE IN ABOVE GROUND STORAGE |
| 3) OUTDOOR VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT STORAGE/PARKING | 7) GENERAL |
| 4) PAINTING AREAS | |

**NOTES:

PROPER DISPOSAL - (GREASY RAGS, OIL FILTERS, AIR FILTERS, BATTERIES, SPENT COOLANT, AND DEGREASERS).
 LABEL WASTE MATERIAL - LABEL RECYCLED WASTE MATERIAL (e.g., USED OIL, SPENT SOLVENTS, BATTERIES).
 PROPER BATTERY STORAGE - STORE CRACKED BATTERIES IN A NONLEAKING SECONDARY CONTAINER.
 USED FLUIDS - PROMPTLY TRANSFER USED FLUIDS TO THE PROPER CONTAINER; DO NOT LEAVE FULL DRIP PANS OR OTHER OPEN CONTAINERS AROUND THE SHOP. EMPTY AND CLEAN DRIP PANS AND CONTAINERS.

**TABLE 2.2.2
ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED SITE SPECIFIC BMP**

| Building Number | Recommended Site Specific BMP | Implementation Timeframe |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 266 - Public Works Paint and Riggers Shop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide sufficient covered containment area for drum and battery storage. | |
| 298 - RADSA Equipment and Maintenance Shop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct containment for drum storage of contaminated antifreeze and gasoline. | |
| 397 - Hobby Shop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide containment and drainage in the outdoor work area. Drainage should drain to the existing oil water separator that discharges to the sanitary sewer. | |
| 299 - Golf Cart Maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide proper storage (inside for oils and lubricants. Relocate the outside POV storage bin indoors. | |
| 291 - Armory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide containment around the outdoor cleaning and equipment breakdown area to control runoff. | |
| 399 - Sandblasting Building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide indoors sandblast booth that captures all sandblasting material. | |
| 398 - Military Base Service Station | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Install roofs over fuel dispensing areas to limit rainwater contact with fuel dispensing equipment and containment areas. | |
| Bulldozer Training and Heavy Equipment Training Field | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct a sediment pond just prior to the outfall of this field. Install erosion control devices, such as, check dams and silt fences around the facility. | |
| Construction Areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide proper erosion and sediment control methods. | |

ACRONYMS

The following is a list of acronyms and abbreviations that may be used in reference to the Navy's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| AG | Aboveground |
| AIMD | Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Division |
| APWO | Assistant Public Works Officer |
| AST | Above Ground Storage Tanks |
| Bldg | Building |
| BMPs | Best Management Practices |
| CED | Construction Equipment Division |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CM | Construction Management |
| CNATRA | Chief of Naval Air Training |
| CNET | Chief of Naval Education and Training |
| CO | Commanding Officer |
| COMSUBRON | Commander Submarine Squadron |
| DEQ | Department of Environment Quality |
| DOT | Department of Transportation |
| DRMO | Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESQD | Explosive Safety Quantity Distance |
| FAC | Facility |
| FBM | Fleet Ballistic Missile |
| FDER | Florida Department of Environmental Regulation |
| FDNR | Florida Department of Natural Resources |
| FFTF | Fire-fighting Training Facility |
| FMO | Facilities Management Officer |
| FTC | Fleet Training Center |
| GDM | General Development Map |
| GPM | Gallons per minute |
| GPH | Gallons per hour |
| MSL | Mean Sea Level |
| NALF | Naval Auxiliary Landing Field |
| NAVHOSP | Naval Hospital |
| NAVFAC | Naval Facilities Engineering Command |
| NAVSTA | Naval Station |
| NCBC | Naval Construction Battalion Center |
| NCSC | Naval Coastal Systems Center |
| NCTC | Naval Construction Training Center |
| NFPA | National Fire Protection Association |
| NRC | National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) |
| NS | Naval Station |
| NSAQ | Naval Support Activity |

ACRONYMS (CONTINUED)

| | |
|------------|---|
| NTC | Naval Training Center |
| OPNAVINST | Chief of Naval Operations Instruction |
| OWS | Oil-Water Separator |
| POL | Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants |
| POMFLANT | Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic |
| PWO | Public Works Officer |
| SIMA | Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity |
| SOUTHDIV | Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command |
| SPCC | Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures |
| SUBTORPFAC | Submarine Torpedo Facility |
| SWPPP | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan |
| SWPPT | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team |
| UG | Underground |
| UST | Underground Storage Tanks |

DEFINITIONS

Access Road/Haul Road is any road constructed, maintained, or used by the operator of a mining facility primarily for the purpose of transporting raw materials, equipment, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products, and is located within the affected area.

Aeration is a process which promotes biological degradation of organic matter. The process may be passive (as when waste is exposed to air) or active (as when a mixing or bubbling device introduces the air).

Backfill is earth used to fill a trench or an excavation.

Baffles are fin-like devices installed vertically on the inside walls of liquid waste transport vehicles that are used to reduce the movement of the waste inside the tank.

Baseline General Permit is a storm water permit (issued under the NPDES program) intended to initially cover the majority of storm water discharges associated with industrial activities. For example, EPA is planning to issue two baseline general permits: NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges From Construction Activities that are classified as "Associated with Industrial Activity" and NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities that are classified as "Associated with Industrial Activities." EPA is also encouraging delegated States which have an approved general program to issue baseline general permits.

Benification is all or any part of the process involved in treating a mineral or raw material so as to improve properties and/or remove impurities. Processing may include any or all of the following activities: sizing, screening, crushing, separation, and washing.

Berm is an earthen mound used to direct the flow of runoff around or through a structure.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means a practice or a combination or series of practices and measures designed to prevent or minimize the amount of pollution generated from sources such as access roads and haul roads, spoil storage and stockpile areas, site preparation, installation of culverts, stream crossings and bridges, and other related activities.

Biodegradable is the ability to breakdown or decompose under natural conditions and processes.

Boom (1) is a floating device used to contain oil on a body of water. (2) A piece of equipment used to apply pesticides from ground equipment such as a tractor or truck.

Buffer Strip or Zone is a strip of grass or other erosion-resistant vegetation between a waterway and an area of more intensive land use.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of wastes from any portion of a treatment facility.

By-product is material, other than the principal product, that is generated as a consequence of an industrial process.

Calendar Day is defined as any 24-hour period.

Calibration is a check of the precision and accuracy of measuring equipment.

CERCLA is Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Chock is a block or wedge used to keep rolling vehicles in place.

Clay Lens is a naturally occurring, localized area of clay that acts as an impermeable layer to runoff infiltration.

Clean Water Act or *Act* means the Federal Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), as amended.

Concrete Aprons are pads of non-erosive material designed to prevent scour holes developing at the outlet ends of culverts, outlet pipes, grade stabilization structures, and other water control devices.

Conduit is any channel or pipe for transporting the flow of water.

Conveyance is any natural or manmade channel or pipe in which concentrated water flows.

Corrosion is the dissolving and wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction such as between water and the pipes that the water contacts, chemicals touching a metal surface, or contact between two metals.

Culvert is a covered channel or a large-diameter pipe that directs water flow below the ground level.

Daily Maximum Concentration is a limitation on the average concentrations in milligrams per liter, of the discharge during any calendar day.

- (a) When a proportional-to-flow composite sampling device is used, the daily concentration is the concentration of that 24-hour composite.
- (b) When other sampling means are used, the daily concentration is the arithmetic mean of the concentrations of equal volume samples collected during any calendar day or sampling period.

Denuded is land stripped of vegetation such as grass, or land that has had vegetation worn down due to impacts from the elements or humans.

Dike is an embankment to confine or control water, often built along the banks of a river to prevent overflow of lowlands; a levee.

Director means the Director of the Division of Water Pollution Control or his authorized

representative.

Discharge is a release or flow of storm water or other substance from a conveyance or storage container.

Drip Guard is a device used to prevent drips of fuel or corrosive or reactive chemicals from contacting other materials or areas.

Emission is pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks, other vents, and surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities and from motor vehicle, locomotive, or aircraft exhausts.

Erosion is the wearing away of land surface by wind or water. Erosion occurs naturally from weather or runoff but can be intensified by land-clearing practices related to farming, residential or industrial development, road building, or timber-cutting.

Excavation is the process of removing earth, stone, or other materials.

Fertilizer is materials such as nitrogen and phosphorus that provide nutrients for plants. commercially sold fertilizers may contain other chemicals or may be in the form of processed sewage sludge.

Filter Fabric is textile of relatively small mesh or pore size that is used to (a) allow water to pass through while keeping sediment out(permeable), or (b) prevent both runoff and sediment from passing through (impermeable).

Filter Strip is usually long, relatively narrow area of undisturbed or planted vegetation used to retard or collect sediment for the protection of watercourses reservoirs, or adjacent properties.

Flange is a rim extending from the end of a pipe; can be used as a connection to another pipe.

Flow Channel Liner is a covering or coating used on the inside surface of a flow channel to prevent the infiltration of water to the ground.

Flowmeter is a gauge that shows the speed of water moving through a conveyance.

General Permit is a permit issued under the NPDES program to cover a certain class or category of storm water discharges. These permits allow for a reduction in the administrative burden associated with permitting storm water discharges associated with industrial activities.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

Grading is the cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

Hazardous Substances (1) are any materials that pose a threat to human health and/or the environment. Hazardous substances can be toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically

reactive. (2) Any substance named required by EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States or if otherwise emitted into the environment.

Hazardous Waste is by-products of human activities that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Possesses at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special EPA lists.

Holding Pond is a pond or reservoir, usually made of earth, built to store polluted runoff for a limited time.

Illicit Connection is any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges authorized by an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storms sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

Infiltration (1) The penetration of water through the ground surface into sub-surface soil or the penetration of water from the soil into sewer or other pipes through defective joints, connections, or manhole walls. (2) A land application technique where large volumes of wastewater are applied to land, allowed to penetrate the surface and percolate through the underlying soil.

Inlet is an entrance into a ditch, storm sewer, or other waterway.

Intermediates are chemical compounds formed during the making of a product.

Irrigation is human application of water to agricultural or recreational land for watering purposes.

Jute is a plant fiber used to make rope, mulch, netting, or matting.

Lagoon is a shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen work to purify wastewater.

Land Application is discharge of wastewater onto or into the ground for treatment or reuse.

Land Treatment Units are areas of land where materials are temporarily located to receive treatment. Examples include: sludge lagoons, stabilization pond.

Landfills (1) Sanitary landfills are land disposal sites for non-hazardous solid wastes at which the waste is spread in layers, compacted to the smallest practical volume, and cover material applied at the end of each operating day. (2) Secure chemical landfills are disposal sites for hazardous waste. They are selected and designed to minimize the chance of release hazardous substances into the environment.

Leaching is the process by which soluble constituents are dissolved in a solvent such as water and carried down through the soil.

Level Spreader is a device used to spread out storm water runoff uniformly over the ground surface as sheetflow (i.e., not through channels). The purpose of level spreaders are to prevent concentrated, erosive flows from occurring and to enhance infiltration.

Liming is treating soil with lime to neutralize acidity levels.

Liner (1) a relatively impermeable barrier designed to prevent leachate from leaking from a landfill. Liner materials include plastic and dense clay. (2) An insert or sleeve for sewer pipes to prevent leakage or infiltration.

Liquid Level Detector is a device that provides continuous measures of liquid levels in liquid storage areas or containers to prevent overflows.

Material Storage Areas are on-site locations where raw materials, products, final products, by-products, or waste materials are stored.

Mine shall mean an area of land, surface or underground, actively mined for the production of crushed and broken stone from natural deposits. Such area shall also include any adjacent land, the uses of which is incidental to any such activities; all lands affected by the construction of new roads or the improvement or use of existing roads, except maintained public roads, to gain access to the site of such activities and for haulage, excavations, workings, impoundments, dams, dumps, stockpiles, overburden piles, holes or depressions, repair areas, storage areas, and other areas upon which are sited structures, or other property or materials on the surface, resulting from or incident to such activities.

Mine Dewatering is any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine or quarry and is pumped, drained, or otherwise removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. The term also includes wet pit overflows caused solely by direct rainfall and ground water seepage and surface run-off entering the mine area.

Monthly Average Concentration is a limitation on the discharge concentration in milligrams per liter, as the arithmetic mean of all daily concentrations determined in a one-month period.

Mulch is a natural or artificial layer of plant residue or other materials covering the land surface which conserves moisture, holds soil in place, aids in establishing plant cover, and minimizes temperature fluctuations.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the Federal Environmental

Protection Agency's (EPA) national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing water quality permits. The term includes an "approved state program."

Non-contact Cooling Water is water used to cool machinery or other materials without directly contacting process chemicals or materials.

Notice of Intent is an application to notify the permitting authority of a facility's intention to be covered by a general permit; exempts a facility from having to submit an individual or group application.

NPDES is EPA's program to control the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. See the definition of "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" in 40 CFR 122.2 for further guidance.

NPDES Permit An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved State agency to implement the requirements of the NPDES program.

Oil and Grease Traps are devices which collect oil and grease, removing them from water flows.

Oil Sheen is a thin, glistening layer of oil on water.

Oil/Water Separator is a device installed, usually at the entrance to a drain, which removes oil and grease from water flows entering the drain.

Organic Pollutants are substances containing carbon which may cause pollution problems in receiving streams.

Organic Solvents are liquid organic compounds capable of dissolving solids, gases, or liquids.

Outfall is the point, location, or structure where wastewater or drainage discharges from a sewer pipe, ditch, or other conveyance to a receiving body of water.

Permeability is the quality of a soil that enables water or air to move through it. Usually expressed in inches/hour or inches/day.

Permit is an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved State agency to implement the requirements of an environmental regulation; e.g., a permit to operate a wastewater treatment plant or to operate a facility that may generate harmful emissions.

Permit Issuing Authority (or Permitting Authority) is the State agency or EPA Regional office which issues environmental permits to regulated facilities.

Plunge Pool is a basin used to slow flowing water, usually constructed to a design depth and shape. The pool may be protected from erosion by various lining materials.

Pneumatic Transfer is a system of hoses which uses the force of air or other gas to push material through; used to transfer solid or liquid materials from tank to tank.

Point Surface is any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

Pollutant is any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean: (i) Sewage from vessels; or (ii) Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by the authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

Radioactive materials covered by the Atomic Energy Act are those encompassed in its definition of source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials. Examples of materials into covered include radium and accelerator-produced isotopes. See Train v. Colorado Public Interest Research Group, Inc., 426 U.S. 1 (1976).

Porous Pavement is a human-made surface that will allow water to penetrate through and percolate into soil (as imperious asphalt pavement or concrete). Porous asphalt pavement is comprised of irregular shaped crush rock pre-coated with asphalt binder. Water seeps through into lower layers of gravel for temporary storage, then filters naturally into the soil.

Precipitation is any form of rain or snow.

Preventative Maintenance Program is a schedule of inspections and testing at regular intervals intended to prevent equipment failures and deterioration.

Process Wastewater is water that comes into direct contact with or results from the reduction or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, waste product, or wastewater.

PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) is any product or material that is converted into another material by processing or manufacturing.

Process Generated Wastewater is any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material, air emissions control, or processing exclusive of mining. The term also includes any other water which becomes commingled with such wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine or other facility used for treatment of such wastewater.

Quarry is an open pit, mine, or excavation where stone, sand, gravel, or mineral is obtained from open faces, with or without a waste rock overburden.

Raw Material is any product or material that is converted into another material by processing or manufacturing.

RCRA is Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Recycle is the process of minimizing the generation of waste by recovering usable products that might otherwise become waste. Examples are the recycling of aluminum cans, wastepaper, and bottles.

Regional Administrator means the Administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency or his authorized representative.

Reportable Quantity (RQ) is the quantity of a hazardous substance or oil that triggers reporting requirements under CERCLA or the Clean Water Act. If a substance is released in amounts exceeding its RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center, the State Emergency Response Commission, and community emergency coordinators for areas likely to be affected (see Appendix 1 for a list of RQs).

Residual is an amount of pollutant remaining in the environment after a natural or technological process has taken place, e.g., the sludge remaining after initial wastewater treatment, or particulates remaining in air after the air passes through a scrubbing or other pollutant removal process.

Retention is the holding of runoff in a basin without release except by means of evaporation, infiltration, or emergency bypass.

Retrofit is the modification of storm water management systems in developed areas through the construction of wet ponds, infiltration systems, wetland plantings, stream bank stabilization, and other BMP techniques for improving water quality. A retrofit can consist of the construction of a new BMP in the developed area, the enhancement of an older storm water management structure, or a combination of improvement and new construction.

Rill Erosion is the formation of numerous, closely spread streamlets due to uneven removal of surface soils by storm water or other water.

Riparian Habitat area areas adjacent to rivers and streams that have a high density, diversity, and productivity of land and animal species relative to nearby uplands.

Run On is storm water surface flow or other surface flow which enters property other than that where it originated.

Runoff is that part of precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation water that runs off the land into streams or other surface water. It can carry pollutants from the air and land into the receiving waters.

Sanitary Sewer is a system of underground pipes that carries sanitary waste or process wastewater to a treatment plant.

Sanitary Waste is domestic sewage.

SARA is Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

Scour is the clearing and digging action of flowing water, especially the downward erosion caused by stream water in sweeping away mud and silt from the stream bed and outside bank of a curved channel.

Sealed Gates is a device used to control the flow of liquid materials through a valve.

Secondary Containment are structures, usually dikes or berms, surrounding tanks or other storage containers and designed to catch spilled material from the storage containers.

Sediment Control Structure means the quarry and any constructed, existing, or natural depression approved as part of the mine plan for treating mine wastewater prior to the water entering the receiving stream.

Sediment Trap is a device for removing sediment from water flows; usually installed at outfall points.

Sedimentation is the process of depositing soil particles, clays, sands, or other sediments that were picked up by flowing water.

Sediments are soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water, usually after rain. They pile up in reservoirs, rivers, and harbors, destroying fish-nesting areas and holes of water animals and cloud the water so that needed sunlight might not reach aquatic plants. Careless farming, mining, and building activities will expose sediment materials, allowing them to be washed off the land after rainfalls.

Sheet Erosion is the erosion of thin layers of surface materials by continuous sheets of running water.

Sheetflow is runoff which flows over the ground surface as a thin, even layer, not concentrated in a channel.

Shelf Life is the time for which chemicals and other materials can be stored before becoming unusable due to age or deterioration.

Significant materials, as defined at 122.26(b)(12) include, but are not limited to:

Raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have a potential to be released with storm water discharges.

Slag is non-metal containing waste leftover from the smelting and refining of metals.

Slide Gates is a device used to control the flow of water through storm water conveyances.

Sloughing is the movement of un-stabilized soil layers down a slope due to excess water in the soils.

Sludge is a semi-solid residue from any of a number of air or water treatment processes. Sludge can be a hazardous waste.

Soil is the unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as a natural medium for the growth of plants.

Solids Dewatering is a process for removing excess water from solids to lessen the overall weight of the wastes.

Source Control is a practice or structural measure to prevent pollutants from entering storm water runoff or other environmental media.

Spent Solvent is a liquid solution that has been used and is no longer capable of dissolving solids, gases, or liquids.

Spill Guard is a device used to prevent spills of liquid materials from storage containers.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) is a plan consisting of structures, such as curbing, and action plans to prevent and respond to spills of hazardous substances as defined in the Clean Water Act.

Stopcock Valve is a small valve for stopping or controlling the flow of water or other liquid through a pipe.

Storm Drain is a slotted opening leading to an underground pipe or an open ditch for carrying surface runoff.

Storm Water is runoff from a storm event, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Storm Water Application Rule is the EPA Regulation promulgated on November 16, 1990, and amended March 21, 1991, November 5, 1993, and April 2, 1992, requiring that application be made for NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity is the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in subparagraphs (i) through (x) of this subsection, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application of disposal of process waste waters (as defined at 40 CFR 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the categories of industries identified in subparagraph (xi), the term includes only storm water discharges from all the areas (except access roads and rail lines) that are listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste material, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the: storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separated from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in this paragraph (i)-(xi) include those facilities designated under the provision of 122. 26(a)(1)(v). The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of this subsection:

- (i) Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are excepted under category (xi) of this paragraph;
- (ii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285) 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 372;
- (iii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(l) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority

has been released, or except for areas on non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990 and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining site that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining mining claim);

(iv) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA;

(v) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA;

(vi) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobiles junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;

(vii) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

(viii) Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40,41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45 and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs (i)-(vii) or (ix)-(xi) of this subsection are associated with industrial activity;

(ix) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA;

(x) Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except; operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale;

(xi) Facilities under Standard Industrial Classification 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-25, (and which are not otherwise included within categories (iii)-(x));

Note: The Transportation Act of 1992 provides an exemption from storm water permitting requirements for certain facilities owned or operated by municipalities with a population of less than 100,000. Such municipalities must submit storm water discharge permit applications for only airports, power plants, and uncontrolled sanitary landfills that they own or operate, unless a permit is

otherwise required by the permitting authority.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is the plan developed, documented, and maintained by the permittee or responsible mine operator to minimize erosion and the contribution of suspended solids from storm water discharges associated with access roads and haul roads.

Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at industrial plant. The term includes storm water discharges from immediate access roads and haul roads.

Subsoil is the bed or stratum of earth lying below the surface soil.

Sump is a pit or tank that catches liquid runoff for drainage or disposal.

Surface Impoundment is treatment, storage, or disposal of liquid wastes in ponds.

Surface Water is all water naturally open to the atmosphere (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, wetlands impoundments, seas, estuaries, etc.); also refers to springs, wells, or other collectors which are directly influenced by surface water.

Swale is an elongated depression in the land surface that is at least seasonally wet, is usually heavily vegetated, and is normally without flowing water. Swales direct storm water flows into primary drainage channels and allow some of the storm water to infiltrate into the ground surface.

Tarp is a sheet of waterproof canvas or other material used to cover and protect materials, equipment, or vehicles.

The term *10-year, 24-hour precipitation event* means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U.S.," May 1961, and subsequent amendments or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

Topography is the physical feature of a surface area including relative elevations and the position of natural and human-made features.

Toxic Pollutants are any pollutants listed as toxic under Section 501 (a)(1) or, in the case of "sludge use or disposal practices," any pollutant identified in regulations implementing Section 405(d) of the CWA. Please refer to 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D.

Treatment is the act of applying a procedure or chemicals to a substance to remove undesirable pollutants.

Tributary is a river or stream that flows into a larger river or stream.

Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) are storage tanks with at least 10 percent or more of its storage capacity underground (the complete regulatory definition is at 40 CFR Part 280.12).

Waste is unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing or other process.

Water Table is the depth or level below which the ground is saturated with water.

Waters of the United States

(a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";

(c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, play lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

(1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

(2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

(3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

(e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;

(f) The territorial sea; and

(g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11 (m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States.

Waterway is a channel for the passage or flow of water.

Wet Well is a chamber used to collect water or other fluid and to which a pump is attached.

Wetlands is an area that is regularly saturated by surface or ground water and subsequently is

characterized by a prevalence of vegetation that is adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Examples include: swamps, bogs, fens, marshes, and estuaries.

Wind Break is any device designed to block wind flow and intended for protection against any ill effects of wind.

BASE INSTRUCTION

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, MS

Subj: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Ref: (a) 40 CFR 122, 123, and 124, NPDES Permit Application Regulations for Storm Water Discharges; Final Rule
(b) 40 CFR 124.10, NPDES General Permits and Fact Sheets; Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activity; Notice

Encl: (1) SWPPP for Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport: Volume 1; Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
(2) SWPPP for Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport: Volume 2; BMP Manual

1. Purpose. To comply with references (a) and (b) through the implementation of the program defined in enclosure (1), and to ensure the protection of the quality of storm water runoff from Navy-owned property at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport (NCBC) to the maximum extent practicable.

2. Policy. Reference (a) states that specific industrial activities are potentially significant sources of pollutants in storm water runoff and must therefore be subject to a storm water discharge permit issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Storm water runoff from areas of identified industrial activities at NCBC will be managed in accordance with a program of source and structural controls identified in the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).

3. Discussion. Storm water runoff carries pollutants that have accumulated on surfaces that are exposed to rainfall. The accumulation of pollutants is a result of the atmospheric deposition of wind-borne pollutants, the disturbance of naturally occurring pollutants, the deposition of pollutants from on-site activities, and pollutant exposure due to leaks, spills, or dumping. The opportunity to minimize the exposure of these pollutants to storm water runoff is referred to as a source control. Source controls include good housekeeping practices, preventative maintenance, containment, inspections, and training / education programs for staff. The cost of a program of source controls will be significantly less than the cost of end-of-pipe controls, mitigation, and / or fines for non-compliance with environmental regulations.

4. Discharge Criteria. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has prohibited the discharge of non-storm water to the waters of the United States. As part of developing the SWPPP for NCBC, a non-storm water discharge investigation was performed in which illicit connections were discovered and for which remedial plans will be developed.

EPA has identified one group of industrial activities which includes vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and cleaning operations that applies to the NCBC. EPA's review of representative sampling data for facilities in this group resulted in the determination that pollutants in runoff from these activities do not warrant numerical limitations, and therefore analytical sampling is not being required. Visual monitoring is required on a quarterly basis to determine whether or not the SWPPP is being successful in the control of pollutants in the storm water runoff at the NCBC.

The existing Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) for NCBC is an integral part of the SWPPP for the facility. This plan should continue to be closely adhered to. In the event of a spill the Public Works Department should be notified immediately.

5. Compliance. To ensure that the SWPPP is being implemented and adhered to, regular inspections will be performed by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team (SWPPT). The SWPPT will be responsible for ensuring that the SWPPP is implemented by performing inspections of areas of industrial activity on either a monthly or on a quarterly basis, depending on the type of operation being performed at a specific location. The SWPPT will also be responsible for performing a comprehensive environmental compliance audit of the NCBC on an annual basis. SWPPT members will also be responsible for the visual monitoring of storm water discharges in their assigned areas. All inspection and monitoring logs will become permanent parts of the SWPPP.

When non-compliance is observed the SWPPT will inform the SWPPT Leader. The responsible activity will be notified and will in turn inform the SWPPT of corrective actions and a time frame for those actions. The SWPPT will again inspect the activity when the time frame for corrective action has elapsed. In any case where non-compliance leads to environmental violations at the NCBC the responsible activity will be held accountable for any punitive damages incurred.

6. Responsibilities. The following individuals or groups of individuals are responsible for seeing that the SWPPP is implemented and that the components of the plan are actually providing the control of storm water pollution that is intended.

- a. The SWPPT Leader is ultimately responsible for the proper implementation of the SWPPP. The duties of the facility SWPPT Leader are enumerated in Section 1.2.3 of enclosure (1).
- b. The SWPPT members assist the SWPPT Leader in the implementation of the SWPPP and in monitoring compliance with the program. The responsibilities of the SWPPT members are defined in Section 1.2.3 of enclosure (1).
- c. The "Implementors" are the building-level personnel that are designated to assure that the SWPPP is implemented and complied with in their activity areas. The responsibilities of the Implementors are described in Section 1.2.3 of enclosure (1).
- d. NCBC personnel are responsible for complying with the SWPPP and assisting the Implementors, SWPPT, or SWPPT Leader as needed.

7. **Actions.** The following actions will be taken to comply with the SWPPP:
- a. The SWPPT will advise the staff of the NCBC and of the tenant activities identified in enclosure (1) of their duties and obligations under the SWPPP,
 - b. The staff of the NCBC and of the identified tenant activities will comply with the requirements of the SWPPP,
 - c. The SWPPT will perform inspections of the facility's activities and document compliance with the SWPPP.

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P. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section. Storm water discharges from ground transportation facilities and rail transportation facilities that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and/or equipment cleaning operations are eligible for coverage under this section. The facilities covered by this section of today's proposed permit are commonly identified by standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171 or any other facility with vehicle and equipment maintenance shops or cleaning operations.

When an industrial facility, described by the above eligibility provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and SWPPP terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and SWPPP section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

If monitoring and SWPPP requirements of another industrial activity section of this permit apply to co-located industrial activities at an industrial facility, the eligibility provisions of that industrial activity section shall not preclude the operator of the industrial facility from complying with the applicable monitoring and SWPPP requirements of that section.

2. Special Conditions. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges. Prohibited non-storm water discharges, including vehicle and equipment washwaters, are not authorized by this permit. The operators of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate NPDES permit if discharged to waters of the United States or through a municipal separate storm sewer system or comply with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements if discharged to a municipal sanitary sewer system.

3. SWPPP Requirements

a. Contents of the Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

(1) Pollution Prevention Team. Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team who are responsible for developing the SWPPP and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities

of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

(2) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:

(a) Drainage—A site map indicating the location of each point of discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity, an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries (with a prediction of the direction of flow), each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks have occurred, and the locations of the following activities: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, storage areas for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing areas, storage areas, and all monitoring locations.

(b) Inventory of Exposed Materials—An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three (3) years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; dirt or gravel parking areas for storage of vehicles to be maintained; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of three (3) years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.

(c) Spills and Leaks—A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of three (3) years prior to the effective date of this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

(d) Sampling Data—A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

(e) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources—A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities associated with vehicle and equipment maintenance and equipment cleaning: fueling stations; maintenance shops; equipment or vehicle cleaning areas; paved dirt or gravel parking areas for vehicles to be maintained; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities;

significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., oil and grease, etc.) of concern shall be identified.

(3) **Measures and Controls.** Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

(a) **Good Housekeeping**—All areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. The following areas must be specifically addressed:

i) **Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas**—The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. The facility shall consider the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment, indoor storage of the vehicles and equipment, installation of berming and diking of this area, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease, or other equivalent methods.

ii) **Fueling Areas**—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The facility shall consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection and cleanup equipment, minimizing runoff of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures.

iii) **Material Storage Areas**—Storage units of all materials (e.g., used oil, used oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, radiator fluids, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of storm water, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The facility shall consider indoor storage of the materials, installation of berming and diking of the area, minimizing runoff of storm water to the areas, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment, or other equivalent methods.

iv) **Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas**—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The facility shall consider performing all cleaning operations indoors, covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwaters drain to the intended collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system unless NPDES permitted), collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures. The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate NPDES

permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

v) Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance. The facility shall consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling, minimizing runoff of storm water areas or other equivalent measures.

vi) Locomotive Sanding (loading sand for traction) Areas—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding. The facility shall consider covering sanding areas, minimizing storm water runoff, appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water, or other equivalent measures.

(b) Preventive Maintenance—A preventive maintenance program shall include timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins, drip pans, vehicle-mounted drip containment devices) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

(c) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures—Areas where potential spills could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, and their accompanying drainage points, shall be clearly identified. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures and equipment for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel.

(d) Inspections—Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility on a monthly basis. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: storage area for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas (both indoors and outdoors), material storage areas, vehicle and equipment cleaning areas, and loading and unloading areas. Follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. The use of a checklist should be considered by the facility.

(e) Employee Training—Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP or otherwise responsible for storm water management of the components and goals of the SWPPP. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The SWPPP shall identify how often training will take place; at a minimum, training must be held at least

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semiannually (twice per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: summary of the facility's SWPPP requirements; used oil management; spent solvent management; spill prevention, response and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

(f) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures—A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

(g) Non-storm Water Discharges

i) The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with the Signatory Requirements of this permit. Such certification may not be practical if the facility operating the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit which receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the SWPPP shall indicate why the certification required by this part was not practical, along with the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site. A discharger that is unable to provide the certification required by this paragraph must notify the Director in accordance with Failure to Certify portion of the SWPPP.

ii) Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

iii) A copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle and equipment washwaters or, if an NPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application must be attached to or referenced in the plan. For facilities that discharge vehicle and equipment washwaters to the sanitary sewer system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. In such cases, a copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, a copy of that permit must be attached in the plan. In all cases, any permit conditions or pretreatment requirements must be considered in the plan. If the washwaters are handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) must be attached to the plan.

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iv) Failure to Certify—Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), must notify the Director **270 days after permit issuance** or, for facilities which begin to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity after **270 days after permit issuance**, 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations;

potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the United States which are not authorized by an NPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

(h) Sediment and Erosion Control—The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

i) Management of Runoff—The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide for the implementation and maintenance of measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices. If a facility determines that other management measures can attain the same water quality in the storm water discharges as an oil/water separator, the justification must be included in the plan.

(4) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct comprehensive site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but, in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:

(a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

(b) Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources identified and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan shall be revised as appropriate within two (2) weeks of such inspection and shall provide for implementation of

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any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than twelve (12) weeks after the inspection.

(c) A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least one (1) year after coverage under this permit terminates. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed.

(d) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required, the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

4. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in Part V. of this permit.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Monitoring Requirements

(1) Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a representative storm water discharge associated with industrial activity exposed to storm water. The examination must be made at least once in each designated period [described in (a), below] during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event.

(a) Examinations shall be conducted in each of the following periods for the purposes of visually inspecting storm water quality associated with storm water runoff or snow melt: December to February; March to May; June to August; and September to November.

(b) Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The inspection must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. EPA expects that whenever practicable the same individual will carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the life of the permit.

When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the monitoring period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the

collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricanes, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

(c) Visual observation reports must be maintained onsite in the SWPPP. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

(d) When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the observation data also applies to the substantially identical outfalls provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explaining in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

BASELINE GENERAL PERMIT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Since the monitoring requirements for this activity may be modified as the result of comments solicited on the proposed monitoring requirements for the MSGP, the baseline general permit monitoring requirements are shown in Table 3.1. The annual monitoring shall begin on the effective date and last through the expiration date of the permit. In addition to the parameters listed below, the date and duration (in hours) of the storm events sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (gallons) of the discharge sampled must be documented. The quarterly visual monitoring requirements are the same as proposed in the MSGP.

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**TABLE 3.1
BASELINE GENERAL PERMIT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR SECTOR P**

| PARAMETER | UNIT | FREQUENCY | SAMPLE TYPE |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Total Flow | Gallons | Annual | Estimated |
| Oil and Grease | mg/l | Annual | Grab |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Annual | Grab |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) | mg/l | Annual | Grab |
| Surfactants (MBAS) | mg/l | Annual | Grab |
| pH | Standard | Annual | Grab |

The grab sample shall be collected in the first 30 minutes of the discharge or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 60 minutes.

The analysis for surfactants is required only for storm water discharges from vehicle or equipment cleaning areas.

RUNOFF VOLUMES

The time of concentration (Tc) is the time it takes runoff to move from the hydraulically most distant point in the drainage area to the outlet. The longest flow path (time not particularly distance) of each sub-basin was divided into three segments to determine Tc. These three segments were overland flow, shallow concentrated flow, and channel flow. The longest flow path in each sub-basin was estimated/delineated and a travel time for each segment of the longest flow path was determined by utilizing 1"=400' topography maps and field reconnaissance.

The overland flow segment occurs through woods, lawns, or concrete and has a maximum length of 300 feet. The equation for computing the overland flow segment is a function of the length, ground slope, surface roughness, and the 2-year - 24 hour rainfall depth for each sub-basin. Because of the lack of survey information, the slopes were estimated based on the flat local terrain.

The shallow concentrated flow segment had varied lengths and usually extended along the overall flow path to a point and then entered a closed conveyance system or a defined channel on the topographic map. This flow path had two surface types, paved or unpaved. Often the flow path included both types. If both flow path existed, each would have an incremental travel time computed for each type of surface. The travel time for this segment is a function of the ground slope, once the surface type has been selected. If the slope of these flow sections was unknown, it was estimated based on the flat local terrain. The following equations represent the velocity calculations for the shallow concentrated flow segments.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Unpaved} & V=16.1345(S)^{-5} \\ \text{Paved} & V=20.3282(S)^{-5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} V = \text{Velocity (ft/sec)} \\ S = \text{Slope (ft/ft)} \end{array}$$

Flow line elevations were known for several channel reaches. These elevations were taken from 1980 storm drainage maps. Elevations from these maps were used for computing slopes for the channel sections. The travel times through the channel sections were computed by using an average velocity with the Mannings equation and dividing by the length of the channel. Parameters for the Mannings equation are roughness, flow area, wetted perimeter, and channel slope.

A spreadsheet was developed to compute each of the incremental travel times and their sum to derive the total travel time. Tc for each of the sub-basins is displayed in Table 3.2.

Peak Flows by the Rational Method

The rational method is one of the simplest and best-known methods routinely applied in urban hydrology. The equation is as follows:

$$Q_p = (k_c)(C)(i)(A)$$

- Q_p = peak flow (cfs)
- C = runoff coefficient
- i = rainfall intensity (in/hr)
- A = drainage area (acres)
- k_c = conversion factor (1.008 to convert ac-in/hr to cfs)

The area for each of the four sub-basins was planimetered from the 1" = 400' base map. The four industrial related basins contained an estimated total of 988 acres. The totals are given in Table 3.2.

Each of these sub-basins contained a certain percentage of pervious and impervious areas which was estimated from existing mapping and field investigations. A runoff coefficient (C) was estimated for each area for both pervious and impervious areas. These coefficients were composited based on the percent of imperviousness in each sub-basin. The weighted coefficient (C_w) was used in the calculations. A rainfall intensity of 2.6 in/hr was assumed in this analysis. This intensity is typical for short, intense storms. For the Gulfport area, this intensity is approximately a 2-year - 1 hour event. The variables for the rational formula with flow results are given in the following table.

Table 3.2

| BASIN | AREA (acres) | % IMP | C (imp) | C (per) | C _w | T _c (min) | i (in/hr) | Q (cfs) |
|---------|--------------|-------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 North | 754.14 | 17.3 | .75 | .20 | .30 | 76.5 | 2.6 | 583.35 |
| 4 North | 61.89 | 31.6 | .80 | .30 | .46 | 77.5 | 2.6 | 74.28 |
| 2 South | 152.38 | 30.3 | .80 | .30 | .45 | 52.4 | 2.6 | 180.31 |
| 4 South | 19.64 | 54.1 | .80 | .20 | .52 | 18.0 | 2.6 | 27.01 |

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Predicted Volumes for Measured Rain Events

Volumes were predicted for each of the four basins for rain events measuring from .1 inches to 3.0 inches using .1 inch increments. These volumes were estimated using the following equation:

$$V = (Cw)(A)(R)(27152.4)$$

V = Volume of Runoff (gallons)

Cw = weighted runoff coefficient

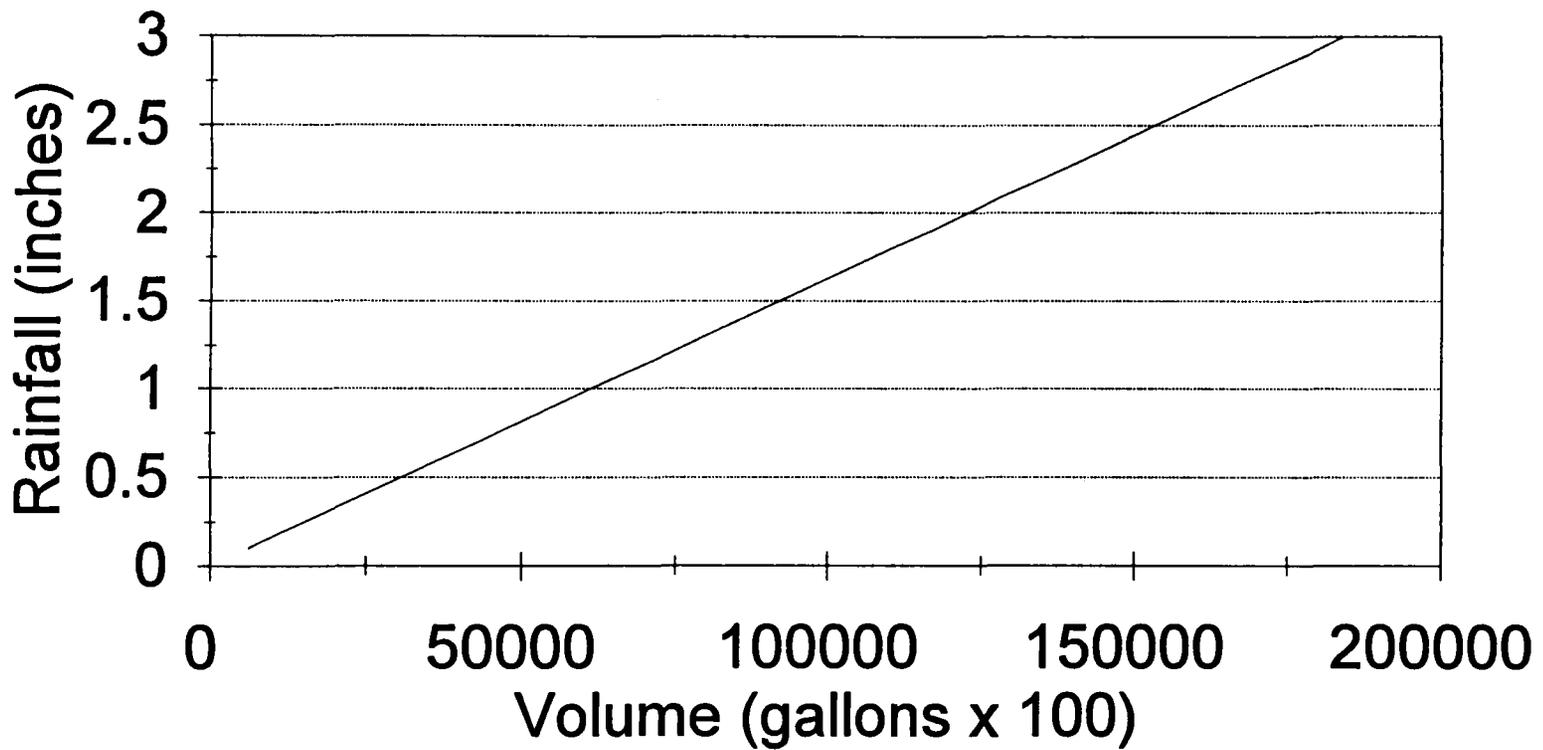
A = catchment area (acres)

R = measured rainfall (inches)

Figures 3.1 TO 3.4 show the volume vs. rainfall relationship. From these figures volumes can be obtained from any measurable rain event up to 3.0 inches.

Volume vs. Rainfall

Basin 1 North



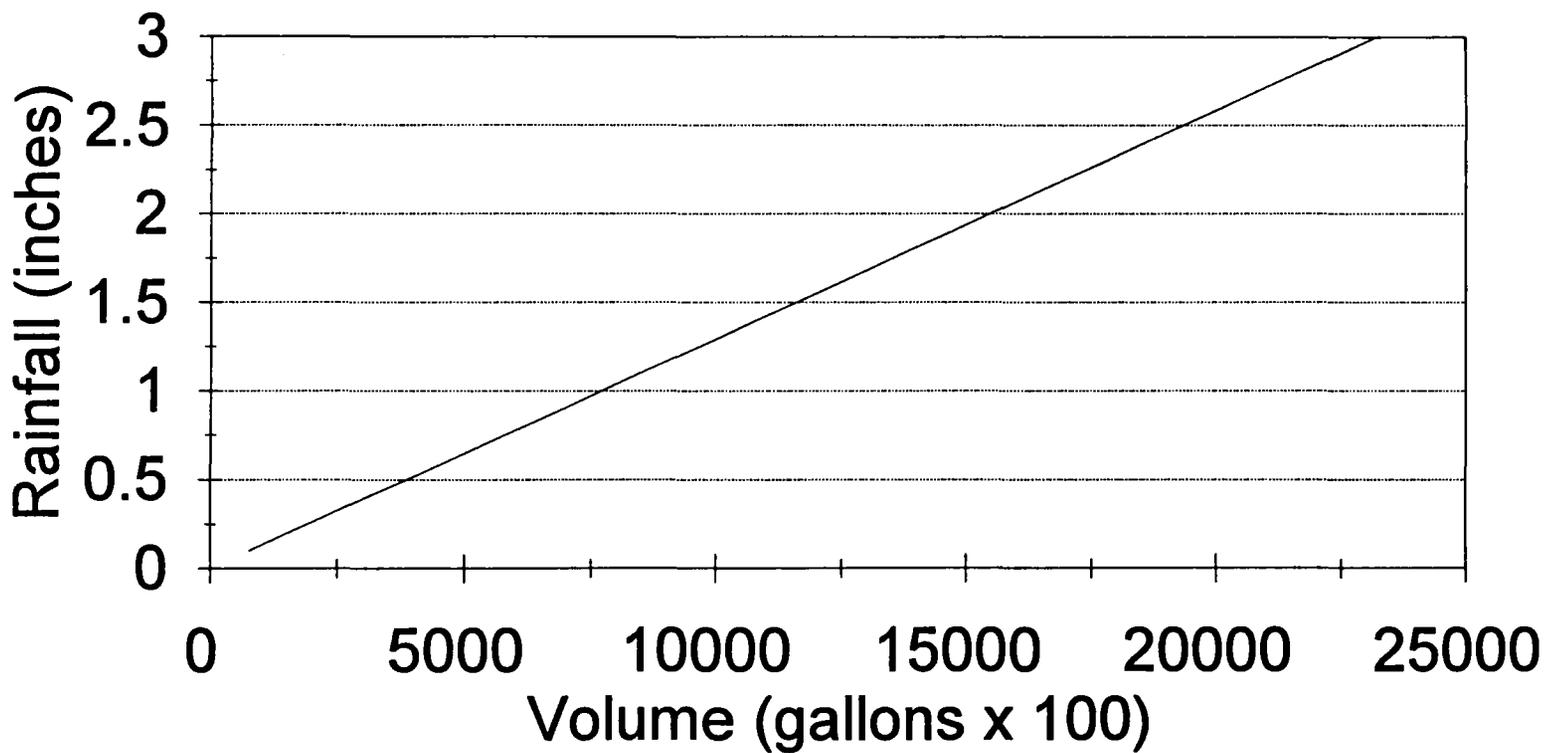
$$V = (\text{Rainfall})(6143013.3)$$

FIGURE 3.1
BASIN 1 NORTH

SECTOR P

Volume vs. Rainfall

Basin 4 North



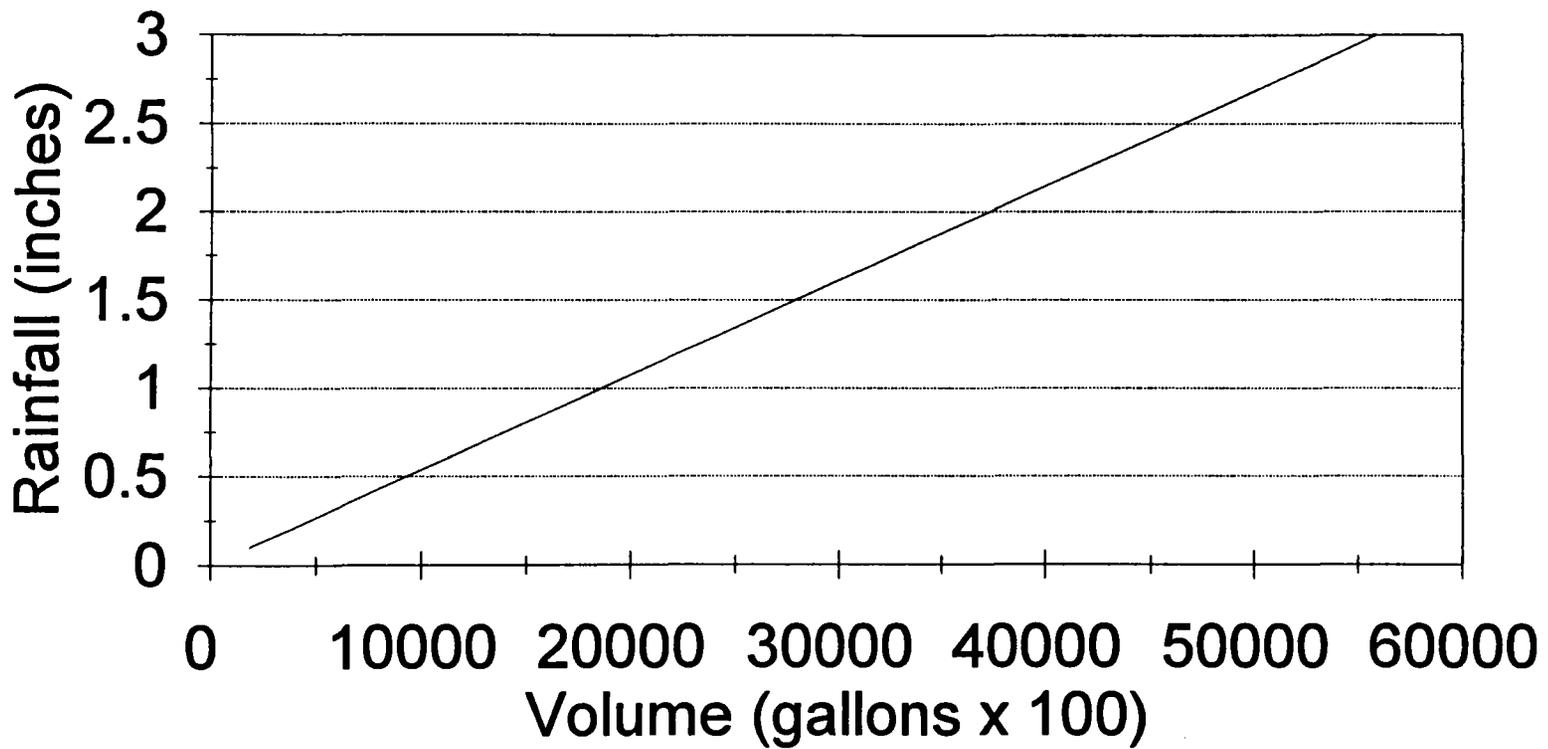
$$V = (\text{Rainfall})(773012.5)$$

FIGURE 3.2
BASIN 4 NORTH

SECTOR P

Volume vs. Rainfall

Basin 2 South

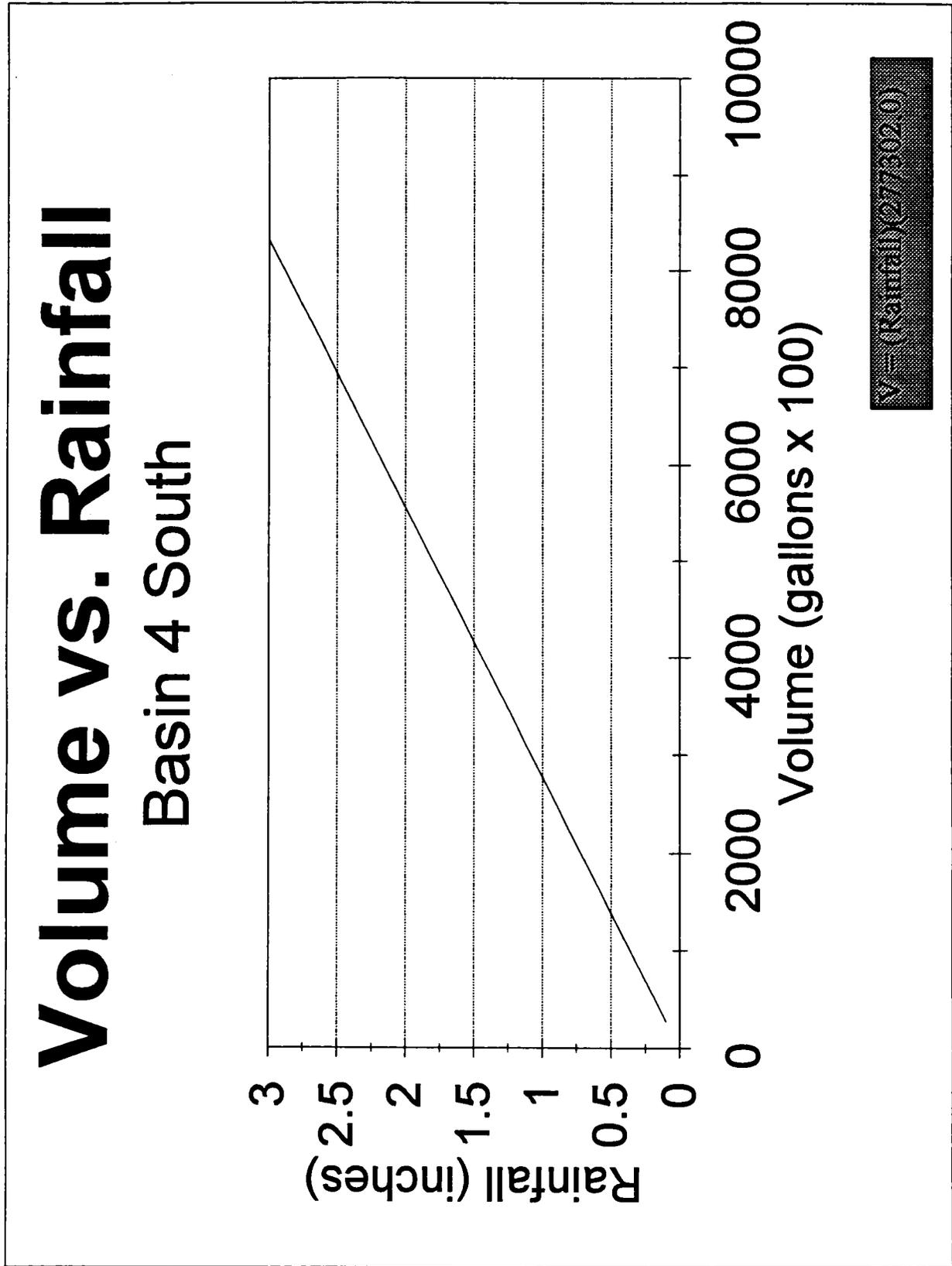


$$V = (\text{Rainfall}) (861867.2)$$

FIGURE 3.3
BASIN 2 SOUTH

SECTOR P

FIGURE 3.4
BASIN 4 SOUTH



SECTOR P

BMP Checklists

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

- | | | |
|------|---|--------------------------|
| 1.0 | Good Housekeeping | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2.0 | Preventative Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3.0 | Visual Inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4.0 | Spill Prevention and Response | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5.0 | Sediment and Erosion Control | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6.0 | Runoff Management and Pollution Prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7.0 | Personnel Training and Record Keeping | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8.0 | Fueling | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9.0 | Vehicle, Aircraft and Equipment Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10.0 | Painting Operations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11.0 | Vehicle, Aircraft and Equipment Washing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12.0 | Loading and Unloading Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13.0 | Liquid Storage in Above Ground Tanks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14.0 | Waste Management Areas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15.0 | Outside Storage Areas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16.0 | Site Specific Practices | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments: _____

Note: Responses on the BMP checklists should be answered and interpreted in the following manner:

Yes: Implies proper compliance.

No: Implies non-compliance (This could be a needed BMP not present or a BMP that is not functioning properly).

N/A: Not applicable for activity, area or building that is being evaluated.

Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Good Housekeeping BMP Checklist #1.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Operation and Maintenance | | | |
| 1. Is loose garbage and waste material picked up and disposed of regularly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is equipment kept in good working condition? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Is there a routine inspection for leaks or conditions that could lead to contact with storm water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Are spill cleanup procedures understood by employees? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Material Storage Practices | | | |
| 1. Is adequate space provided for material transfer and easy access for inspections? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are containers, drums, and bags stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are containers stacked according to manufacturer's instructions on pallets and above ground level to avoid corrosion due to moisture buildup? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Material Inventory Procedures | | | |
| 1. Are all chemical substances identified on material usage lists? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are MSDS sheets readily available? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are all containers labeled to show the name and type of substance, stock number, expiration date, health hazards, etc.? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Preventative Maintenance BMP Checklist #2.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Equipment Identification | | | |
| 1. Is a system in place to identify equipment that upon failure, could result in a leak or spill of potential pollutants that could enter the storm drainage system? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Preventative Maintenance Inspections | | | |
| 1. Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment that could result in leaks/spills that could enter the storm water stream? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are there timely inspections and maintenance of storm water management devices (cleaning catch basin, etc.)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Note: Equipment that should be inspected includes pipes, storage tanks/bins, process/material handling equipment, runoff management devices, etc. | | | |
| C. Equipment Repair and Maintenance | | | |
| 1. Is a program in place to repair or replace defective equipment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Maintenance Records | | | |
| 1. Are inspections and corrective action items documented? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Visual Inspection BMP Checklist #3.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Area Inspections | | | |
| 1. Is the area <i>absent</i> of : | | | |
| a. Corroded drums or drums without plugs or covers? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Corroded or damaged tanks, tank supports and tank drain valves? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Torn bags or bags exposed to rain water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Corroded or leaking pipes? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Leaking or improperly closed valves and fittings? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Leaking pumps and/or hose connections? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Broken or cracked dikes, walls or other physical barriers designed to prevent storm water from reaching stored materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Windblown dry chemicals? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Improperly maintained or overloaded dry chemical conveying systems? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Inspection Plan | | | |
| 1. Is a regular visual inspection plan properly implemented? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Records of Inspections | | | |
| 1. Are inspections and corrective action items documented? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Spill Prevention and Response BMP Checklist #4.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Identify Potential Spill Areas | | | |
| 1. Have potential spill areas been identified and documented? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Material Handling and Storage Procedures | | | |
| 1. Does the facility have a SPCC plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is the SPCC plan being implemented properly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Sediment and Erosion Control BMP Checklist #5.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Are the following structural sediment/control measures in place, maintained and functioning properly: | | | |
| 1. Brush barrier? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Check dam? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Draining swale? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Interceptor dikes and swales? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Pipe slope drain? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Sediment trap? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Silt fence? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Storm drain inlet/outlet protection? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Straw bale dike? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Chemical stabilization? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Are the following vegetative practices to control erosion in place, maintained and functioning properly: | | | |
| 1. Minimizing the disturbance of existing vegetation? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Buffer zones? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Mulching, matting, and netting? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Temporary/permanent seeding and planting? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Sodding? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Runoff Management and Pollution Prevention BMP Checklist #6.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Are the following flow and/or pollution control measures in place, maintained and functioning properly: | | | |
| 1. Storm water conveyance systems to separate contaminated and uncontaminated storm water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Diversion dikes? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Graded pavement? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Subsurface drains? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Temporary storm drain diversion? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Retention/Detention devices? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Oil/Water separators? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Oil/Fuel sumps | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Berms at fuel points (temporary/permanent)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Are proper infiltration practices in place, maintained and functioning properly? (List BMPs in place or that need to be implemented below.) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Personnel Training and Record Keeping BMP Checklist #7.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Employee Training Program | | | |
| 1. Is an employee training program in place to train employees on the components and goals of the SWPPP? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are employees specifically trained in the areas of: | | | |
| a. Spill prevention and response? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Good housekeeping? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Material management practices? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Record Keeping | | | |
| 1. Are spill incidents documented and do these records include all circumstances surrounding the incident? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are inspection records kept up to date and according to SWPPP guidelines? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Is a list of names and telephone numbers of appropriate personnel kept with procedures for notifying personnel in case of a leak or spill? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Are records maintained and incorporated into the SWPPP? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Fueling BMP Checklist #8.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Spill and Overflow | | | |
| 1. Is spill/overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly at fuel delivery areas? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are fuel areas contained to prevent spills from directly entering the storm or sanitary stream? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are portable fuel tanks stored properly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Topping Off | | | |
| 1. Are fuel tanks topped off? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Storm Water Exposure | | | |
| 1. Are fueling areas protected from rain and runoff? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Cleanup Methods | | | |
| 1. Are dry cleanup methods used for fuel spills? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is cleaning the fueling area with water avoided? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. Spill Control | | | |
| 1. Are oil/water separators or oil/grease traps installed in storm drains? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are spill control awareness signs visible? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are petroleum spills controlled using sorbent/drip pans/pads? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F. Personnel Participation | | | |
| 1. Are personnel aware of ways to reduce contamination of storm water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are pollution prevention measures discussed with personnel? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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| | | | |

Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Vehicle, Aircraft and Equipment Maintenance BMP Checklist #9.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Leaking Fluids | | | |
| 1. Are vehicles, aircraft and equipment checked for leaking fluids? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Nontoxic or Low Toxicity Materials | | | |
| 1. Are nontoxic or low toxicity materials used? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Oil Filter Disposal | | | |
| 1. Are oil filters completely drained before recycling/disposal? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Liquid Waste Disposal | | | |
| 1. Is the practice of pouring liquid wastes down drains avoided? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. Recycling of Materials | | | |
| 1. Are engine fluids and batteries recycled? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F. Waste Segregation | | | |
| 1. Are wastes properly segregated, labeled and discarded? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G. Recycled Products | | | |
| 1. Are recycled products used? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H. Maintenance Activities Areas | | | |
| 1. Are maintenance activities performed in covered areas? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I. Wrecked Vehicles | | | |
| 1. Are wrecked vehicles and aircraft stored properly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Painting Operations BMP Checklist #10.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Painting Areas | | | |
| 1. Are painting activities performed within designated areas? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Does the designated paint area prevent overspray and the contact of by-products with storm water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Parts Inspection | | | |
| 1. Are parts inspected prior to being painted to ensure that they are dry, clean, and rust free? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Sanding Wastes | | | |
| 1. Are wastes from sanding contained? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Paint Waste | | | |
| 1. Is paint waste isolated from contact with storm water contact? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. Storage | | | |
| 1. With regard to waste paint and solvents are proper interim storage procedures being followed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F. Recycling | | | |
| 1. Are paint, paint thinner, and solvents recycled? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are recycled products used? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G. Waste Separation | | | |
| 1. Are wastes separated hazardous/non-hazardous, chlorinated/non-chlorinated, etc.? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Vehicle, Aircraft and Equipment Washing BMP Checklist #11.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Types of Detergent | | | |
| 1. If detergents are used are they phosphate-free bio-degradable detergents? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Wash Areas | | | |
| 1. Is outside washing done in a designated area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is wash water contained and kept out of the storm drainage system? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Wash Water Recycling | | | |
| Is wash water recycled if practical? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Loading and Unloading Materials BMP Checklist #12.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Spills and Leaks During Transfer | | | |
| 1. Are tank trucks/material delivery vehicles parked where spills/leaks can be contained? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Spills and Leaks of Equipment | | | |
| 1. Are loading/unloading equipment checked regularly for leaks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Rainfall Exposure | | | |
| 1. Are loading/unloading docks/areas covered to minimize exposure to rainfall? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Storm Water Runon | | | |
| 1. Are loading/unloading docks/areas designed to minimize storm water runon? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Liquid Storage in Above Ground Tanks BMP Checklist #13.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | YES | NO | N/A |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Above Ground Tank Management Plans | | | |
| 1. Are the above ground tanks included in other environmental management plans? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Safeguards Installed to Prevent Accidental Release | | | |
| 1. Are there overflow protection devices on tanks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are there protective guards around tanks and pipes? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are valves clearly tagged, labeled, and oriented properly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Are employees trained in correct operating procedures and safety activities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Routine Inspections | | | |
| 1. Are the tank systems inspected and is tank integrity tested regularly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Secondary Containment | | | |
| 1. Are tanks bermed or surrounded by a secondary containment system? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are valve(s) used for draining containment system? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are valve(s) in proper position? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Waste Management Areas BMP Checklist #14.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Waste Reduction Study | | | |
| 1. Has a waste assessment study been conducted for the facility? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Source Reduction | | | |
| 1. If applicable, are waste reduction BMPs in place and operating? (List BMPs in use or that should be in use in the comments section below.) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Storm Water Runon and Runoff | | | |
| 1. Are industrial waste management and outside manufacturing areas covered? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are industrial waste management and outside manufacturing areas enclosed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are industrial waste management and outside manufacturing areas bermed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Is storm water runon minimized to disposal site? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Is runoff from the disposal site managed properly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Waste Tracked Offsite | | | |
| 1. Are sediment/wastes prevented from being tracked off-site? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. Container Labels | | | |
| 1. Are containers properly labeled? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is the difference between date of material stored and date of inspection less than 90 days? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Outside Storage Areas BMP Checklist #15.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Outside Storage | | | |
| 1. Are materials protected from rainfall? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are materials protected from runoff? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are materials protected from runoff? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable

Site Specific Practices BMP Checklist #16.0

Building / Area: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Member: _____

By: _____

| | Yes | No | N/A |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Exposure Minimization Practices | | | |
| 1. Are containment dikes/curbing in place and functioning properly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are drip pans in place to contain leaks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are collection systems to contain spills in place, maintained and functioning properly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. a. Are sumps in place to collect spills or leaks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Are sump pumps in place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Are sump pumps manually operated? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Do sump pumps discharge spills to appropriate disposal areas? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Are materials that contain potential pollutant sources covered? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Are vehicles positioned during loading/unloading to minimize exposure to storm water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Other Preventative Practices | | | |
| 1. Are monitoring procedures in place to identify pollutant sources? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are proper dust control measures in place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are warning and information signs in place where needed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Are appropriate security measures in place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Are vehicles washed to control the migration of pollutants? (Refer to vehicle washing BMP checklist) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comments: | | | |
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Yes: Compliance

No: Non-Compliance

N/A: Not Applicable