



Best Management Practice Field Manual for Operations at State of Hawaii Airports



STATE OF HAWAII, DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION, AIRPORTS DIVISION
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| AIR-EE | DOTA, Engineering Branch, Environmental Section |
| AOA | Air Operations Area |
| AOC | Airport Operations Control |
| AOM | Airport Operations Maintenance |
| ARFF | Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting |
| AST | Aboveground Storage Tank |
| BMP | Best Management Practice |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CWB | State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Clean Water Branch |
| DOH | State of Hawaii, Department of Health |
| DOTA | State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division |
| EC | Emergency Coordinator |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| GSE | Ground Service Equipment |
| HAR | Hawaii Administrative Rules |
| HAZMAT | Hazardous Materials |
| HEER | State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response |
| HRS | Hawaii Revised Statutes |
| LQG | Large Quantity Generator |
| MS4 | Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| OPA | Oil Pollution Act |
| OWS | Oil/Water Separator |
| PBMP | Post Construction/Permanent Best Management Practice |
| PCB | Polychlorinated biphenyl |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| SDS | Safety Data Sheet |
| SDWB | State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Safe Drinking Water Branch |
| SHWB | State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch |
| SPCC | Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure |
| SQG | Small Quantity Generator |
| UIC | Underground Injection Control |
| UST | Underground Storage Tank |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compound |
| VSQG | Very Small Quantity Generator |

Disclaimer

Industrial and commercial activities conducted at airports have the potential to discharge pollutants into the DOTA MS4, drainage system, or State waters. Drainage systems may include ditches, canals, inlets, and/or drainage wells (such as UIC wells). Airport tenants (those who lease space(s) from DOTA, sub-lets, service providers, and concessionaires) have a responsibility to prevent or reduce the release or discharge of pollutants generated by their operations at their tenant space(s) and the common use areas of the AOA, such as the ramp or hardstand areas. This Best Management Practice Field Manual for Operations at State of Hawaii Airports (hereafter referred to as “Manual”) shall serve as a guidance document for general activities conducted by any and all tenants, concessionaires, and service providers at all State of Hawaii airports owned or operated by DOTA. The list of local, State, and Federal regulations that apply to environmental compliance at State of Hawaii airports is provided in Attachment I. It is every airport user’s responsibility to ensure that their activities comply with all current and applicable environmental laws and regulations, as well as their signed lease agreement or contract with DOTA.

All tenants and/or their contractors, service providers, and concessionaires operating at State of Hawaii airports shall adhere to the following BMPs in their tenant space(s) and common use areas, airport responsibilities as described in HAR Title 19, Subtitle 2 – Airports Division, and pertinent State and Federal regulations. In the case of a conflict between tenants and/or their contractors’ company policies or procedures and the BMPs provided by DOTA, tenants and/or their contractors shall follow the more stringent BMPs.

Implementation of the following BMPs is designed to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with operation, maintenance, and repair activities from entering the DOTA MS4, drainage system, or State waters.

Best Management Practices Good Housekeeping Practices

Description

Good housekeeping BMPs are intended to maintain a clean and safe working environment, and reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the DOTA MS4, drainage system, or State waters.

Limitations

There are no major limitations to the implementation of these BMPs.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | DO NOT overfill dumpsters or leave trash outside of containers. Ensure that materials are properly placed in dumpsters and that dumpsters do not leak to avoid discharging contents into stormwater runoff. Use leak-proof dumpsters and keep them covered when not in use. If dumpsters are damaged, delivered without lids, or leaking, implement BMPs to prevent and/or contain discharges until dumpsters can be repaired or replaced. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Remove and properly dispose of debris and trash from all areas daily. Keep areas exposed to stormwater free of waste, garbage, and floatable debris to prevent these materials from being discharged into stormwater and transported offsite. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Schedule regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Dry sweep or vacuum all areas to prevent tracking and drag-out of materials. DO NOT hose down facility floors or outside areas unless a collection method and/or treatment device is implemented to contain wash water. Collection methods and treatment devices may include discharging to an OWS, discharging to an evaporation pond, discharging to a vegetated sump or depression, or collecting with a vac-truck. Properly dispose of collected wash water and dry material to prevent potential impacts to stormwater. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Place spill kits in easily accessible areas and keep them stocked, especially in areas where equipment/vehicle/aircraft leaks might occur and in areas where activities take place that have the potential to discharge (i.e., fueling operations, repairs, maintenance, hazardous material or petroleum storage areas, etc.). If activities are conducted in areas that pose a potential threat for non-stormwater discharges to enter the DOTA MS4, drainage system, or State waters, such as fueling activities, it may be necessary to include drain mats or other preventative devices within spill kits to prevent such discharges. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods such as rags or absorbent material to prevent pollutants from comingling with stormwater and being transported offsite. Properly dispose of spent cleaning materials. Disposal of hazardous spilled substances and spent cleanup materials shall be in accordance with the BMPs outlined in the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal section of this Manual as well as applicable rules and regulations. |

**Best Management Practices
Good Housekeeping Practices
(Continued)**

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Perform PBMP inspections, at a minimum annually, and perform maintenance as required. Document and maintain records of all PBMP inspections and maintenance. Refer to the <i>PBMP Fact Sheet</i> for more information. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Identify DOTA MS4 structures, drainage system, or State waters in each work area and prevent non-stormwater discharges into them. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Vehicles and equipment should be parked in designated areas, away from DOTA MS4 structures, drainage system, or State waters. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | Inspect storm drain inlets regularly for sediment build-up or debris accumulation. If the build-up and/or accumulation is not a result of tenant activity, notify AIR-EE of the storm drain structure(s) that require cleaning. Otherwise, it is the tenant's responsibility to ensure that all storm drain inlets and catch basins are maintained within their space(s). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | Inspect and maintain tenant-installed BMPs (e.g., drain guards, inlet inserts, catch basin inserts, biosocks, etc.). Report abandoned or unmaintained DOTA-installed BMPs to AIR-EE. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 | Divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff to minimize the discharge of pollutants. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 | Perform daily facility inspections to verify that good housekeeping practices are being followed by facility personnel. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 | Maintain records of all permits and plans as well as all required documentation for a minimum of five years. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 | At a minimum, one person from each facility must complete the annual Environmental Compliance Program Training video and survey. This training covers BMPs listed in this Manual. If only one person completed the training, they will be responsible for training other employees as necessary and keep a roster of all personnel trained. Please view the video and take the survey at the following link: Annual Environmental Compliance Program Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 | Identify all chemical substances used in maintenance activities, compile SDSs for hazardous chemicals, and store SDSs where chemicals are used in an accessible location for employees. SDSs provide both workers and emergency responders with the proper procedures for handling hazardous substances and identify potential threats to personal health and the environment. |

Best Management Practices Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance and Repair

Description

Routine maintenance on aircraft, vehicles, and equipment must be performed for proper operation and to prevent leaks and spills. Additionally, emergency maintenance of aircraft and equipment outside of tenant spaces may be required. Maintenance and repair activities may include fluids removal, engine and parts cleaning, and/or tire repair and replacement. These activities present a potentially significant source of contaminants due to the harmful materials used and the waste generated.

Limitations

Only emergency repair may be conducted in the common use areas of the AOA. All other maintenance and repair activities must be conducted in appropriate areas of the tenant facility.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Maintain aircraft, vehicle, and equipment used at the facility or in the common use areas of the AOA and keep in proper operating condition. Inspect aircraft, vehicles, and equipment periodically for leaks and immediately implement appropriate leak protection measures if a leak is observed, and repair as soon as possible. Leak protection measures, such as drip pans, are not intended for long term use and should only be used temporarily. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Perform aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance and repair activities indoors or under cover whenever possible and ensure that all maintenance and repair activities are conducted away from the DOTA MS4, drainage system or State waters. If emergency maintenance is conducted within the common use areas of the AOA, BMPs must be in place. Perform an area inspection and clean up after maintenance is conducted. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Store damaged and/or leaking aircraft, vehicles, and equipment indoors whenever possible. When a drip or leak is identified, use drip protective measures to prevent contact with ground (indoors or outdoors). If a drip pan is used outdoors, clean the drip pan regularly to prevent overflow, especially during rain events. DO NOT leave leaking aircraft, vehicles, and equipment parked within the common use areas of the AOA overnight. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Remove fluids and batteries from damaged and/or salvage aircraft, vehicles, or equipment before storage. Store damaged and/or salvage aircraft, vehicles, or equipment under cover, if feasible, until repair or disposal. Inspect, at least monthly, for signs of deterioration. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Use drip pans, tarps, or other liquid containment measures whenever fluids are being removed to capture releases and prevent stormwater pollution. Clean the drip pans, tarps, or liquid containment measures before they are full and properly dispose of the contents. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Prior to fluids transfer, closely examine the container(s) to be used for transfer. Carefully transfer fluids over pavement or concrete surface using a funnel or nozzle to a designated storage container as soon as possible. |

Best Management Practices
Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance and Repair
(Continued)

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Store used, cracked, or damaged batteries under cover and within secondary containment measures. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Store drums with capacity of 25 gallons and above containing liquid materials and waste indoors or under cover and within secondary containment. Store smaller containers of liquid materials and waste indoors or under cover. If not indoors, store within secondary containment. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Properly empty and clean drip protection measures (i.e., drip pans) regularly and ensure all containers at the facility are properly covered and closed when not in use. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | Store storm drain protection materials, such as impermeable berms or drain mats, nearby to protect storm drain inlets in the event of a spill. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | Designate areas for parts cleaning. Allow parts to drain over solvent tank or drip pan. DO NOT wash or rinse parts outdoors and do not allow solvent to drip or spill onto the floor. Remove any parts that are dipped in liquid slowly to avoid spills. Provide secondary containment for drums of solvent with capacity of 25 gallons and above. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 | Use dry methods such as dry sweeping, vacuuming, or wiping with rags or absorbent materials to clean all areas and properly dispose of collected materials and spent cleaning materials. Washing may only occur in areas where there is a collection method and/or treatment device that contains wash water. Ensure all wash water is properly disposed of and has no potential to impact stormwater. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 | Dispose of liquid wastes properly. DO NOT pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 | Maintain stocked spill kits throughout the facility, especially in maintenance areas, to prevent discharges to the DOTA MS4, drainage system, or State waters in the event of a spill. Refer to the BMPs in the Spill Prevention and Response section of this Manual. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 | Ensure that the PBMPs installed at the tenant facility for stormwater management, such as OWSs, storm drain inlet inserts, etc., are operating as designed. Conduct inspections, maintenance, and/or repairs as needed. At minimum, annual inspections of PBMPs are required and must be provided to <u>AIR-EE inspectors or their environmental consultants upon request.</u> |

Best Management Practices
Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance and Repair
(Continued)

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 | Inspect maintenance areas regularly for proper implementation of BMPs. Drip pans located outside, must be inspected, at minimum, daily. When liquid is present in drip pans, it must be properly be removed and disposed of. Daily inspections must be documented in a daily log and must be provided to AIR-EE <u>inspectors or their environmental consultants upon request.</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 | Conduct employee training, as described under the Good Housekeeping Practices section of this Manual, at a minimum annually, or as required. |

Best Management Practices Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Body Repair

Description

Body repair for aircraft, vehicles, and equipment may only be conducted in permitted paint booths, auto repair shops, or auto body shops. Body repair activities may include sanding, painting, welding, washing, and floor cleaning. The materials and waste generated by these activities have the potential to release pollutants such as oil and grease, organics, heavy metals, toxic chemicals, and paints to stormwater.

Limitations

The fire code does not allow sanding and painting activities, unless conducted within an approved and permitted paint booth, auto repair shop, or auto body shop. Prior to conducting these activities tenants must receive permission from ARFF.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Perform all body repair activities indoors or under cover and within a permitted paint booth, auto repair shop, or auto body shop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Utilize plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Sweep, vacuum, or use other dry cleanup methods routinely to pick up dust from dry sanding of primer, metal, or body filler. Keep airborne dust to a minimum by using vacuum attachments on sanding equipment whenever possible or utilize a paint booth. Make extra efforts to thoroughly sweep or vacuum dust prior to mopping. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Clean up wet sanding drips with rags or absorbent materials and let them drip dry, sweep or vacuum up the dust, mop the area and dispose of the mop water properly. Disposal of hazardous spilled material and spent cleanup materials shall be in accordance with the BMPs outlined in the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal section of this Manual as well as applicable rules and regulations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Use solvents and coatings with low VOC content, where possible. Use high-transfer efficiency coating techniques such as brushing and rolling to reduce overspray and solvent emissions. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Mix paints and solvents in designated areas indoors or under cover away from pervious surfaces and storm drain inlets. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Establish and implement effective inventory control to reduce paint waste, including tracking date received and expiration dates. |

Best Management Practices
Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Body Repair
(Continued)

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Conduct all priming and painting activities only in permitted paint booths. Uncontained spray-painting activities and painting outside or inside of hangars is prohibited and may be a violation of the fire code. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | DO NOT use water to control overspray or dust in paint booths, unless the water evaporates in the booth. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | Store waste paint, solvents, and rags in covered containers to prevent evaporation to the atmosphere. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | Wash water-based and latex paint brushes, rollers, and other equipment in utility sinks or other locations where wash water is properly contained and disposed. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 | DO NOT clean out brushes, rinse paint containers, or wash paint equipment onto the exposed ground, street, gutter, or into the DOTA MS4, drainage system, or State waters. "Paint out" brushes as much as possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 | Properly segregate and label waste paints for disposal in accordance with the BMPs outlined in the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal section of this Manual as well as applicable rules and regulations. Note: oil-based paints are considered hazardous waste per DOH SHWB. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 | Conduct employee training, as described under the Good Housekeeping Practices section of this Manual, at a minimum annually, or as required. |

Best Management Practice Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Washing

Description

Routine washing of aircraft, vehicles, and equipment shall be conducted only at designated wash racks or wash areas. Designated wash racks or wash areas are located inside a building or over an impervious area where wash water can be contained and properly disposed of. Proper disposal methods include discharge to an OWS that drains to the sanitary sewer system, discharging to an evaporation pond and properly disposing of dried materials, or collecting with a vac-truck for proper disposal. Wash water may contain oils, greases, heavy metals, sediments, soaps, and other pollutants that pose a threat to the DOTA MS4, drainage system, or State waters.

Limitations

Aircraft, vehicles, and equipment washing shall ONLY be conducted at designated wash racks or wash areas.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Keep aircraft, vehicles, and equipment clean and in good operating condition. Aircraft, vehicle, and equipment washing activities are NOT permitted in the common use areas of the AOA, unless at designated wash racks or DOTA approved wash areas by written approval from AIR-EE. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Ensure tenant installed wash racks or DOTA approved wash areas on tenant spaces are either located in an area where wash water can be contained and properly disposed of, directed to the sanitary sewer system, or in a designated area that AIR-EE has approved in writing. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Use biodegradable soaps and detergents that meet EPA's Safer Choice Standard. Please refer to the following link to verify if the product you are using meets this standard: https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice/products . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Where applicable, use dry methods to wash aircraft, vehicles, and equipment. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Conduct OWS maintenance in accordance with the BMPs outlined in the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal section of this Manual. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Ensure OWSs within the tenant space(s) have all applicable permits. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Prohibit washing of personal vehicles. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Ensure BMPs are implemented while washing at wash racks or DOTA approved wash areas at the tenant facility. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Always use the minimum amount of water and soap needed for all washing activities and avoid over spraying. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | Conduct employee training, as described under the Good Housekeeping Practices section of this Manual, at a minimum annually, or as required. |

Best Management Practice Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Fueling

Description

During fueling of aircraft, vehicles, and equipment on the tenant space, common use areas of the AOA, or ramp areas, there is the potential for leaked or spilled fuel to contaminate stormwater.

Limitations

Fueling of aircraft, vehicles, and equipment shall ONLY be conducted outside.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Where possible, perform fueling of aircraft, vehicles, and equipment in designated areas. All fueling activities conducted outside of designated areas should be performed away from storm drain inlets (use drain mats if near an inlet), DOTA MS4, drainage system, or State waters. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | DO NOT top off when fueling. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | During tank filling operations, engage the interlocking brake system and/or chock the wheels of the fueling vehicle to avoid movement. Deploy traffic safety cones or warning signs for safe fueling operations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | DOTA mandates that mobile refuelers and MSTs (including tanks on trailers where approved) be parked on space under a lease agreement or revocable permit when parking unattended or overnight. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Secondary Containment is required for mobile refuelers and MSTs (including tanks on trailers where approved) that meet the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500-gallon capacity or larger; • Have fittings, valves, connectors, and/or fuel sumps situated on the bottom or sides of the tank; • Have the potential to contain product when unattended or overnight. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Ensure that containment devices or diversion measures (e.g., storm drain cover, Safe Drain, etc.) are properly implemented during fuel transfer to ASTs and USTs. Continuously monitor the fuel transfer of ASTs and USTs. If containment devices or diversion measures contain accumulated product, properly remove product according to content specific environmental regulations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | DO NOT hose off fueling areas. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Post proper fueling and cleanup instructions in fueling areas. |

Best Management Practice
Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Fueling
(Continued)

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Use only dry absorbents or other dry cleanup materials to contain spills. Promptly clean spills with rags or absorbent material, and properly dispose of cleaning materials. For large spills, contact spill response personnel immediately. Refer to the BMPs in the Spill Prevention and Response section of this Manual. Dispose of hazardous spilled material and spent cleanup materials in accordance with the BMPs outlines in the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal section of this Manual as well as applicable rules and regulations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | Maintain an adequate supply of spill kits and spill control equipment near fueling areas to prevent pollutant discharge to the DOTA MS4, drainage system, and State waters in the event of a spill. Equip fuel trucks and mobile tanks with spill cleanup kits. Each spill kit should include, at a minimum, loose absorbent material or absorbent pads, a broom, and a pan or shop vac to pick up used spill cleanup materials. Additional suggested materials include absorbent booms, drain mats, plugs, or other devices to immediately stop and prevent spills from entering DOTA MS4, drainage system, or State waters. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | Develop and implement a SPCC Plan, if required, based on facility oil storage and operations. Ensure the SPCC Plan is updated at the required frequency or if storage capacity and/or changes to the facility are made in accordance with the SPCC rule. Conduct inspections and training per SPCC Plan requirements at the required frequency. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 | Train personnel who handle fuels, oil, and hazardous material on proper operations, as well as spill response and reporting procedures at a minimum annually, or as required. Refer to the BMPs in the Spill Prevention and Response section of this Manual. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 | Dispose of the waste resulting from fuel tests and water collected in fuel tanks and hydrant sumps in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 | Confirm satisfactory operation of leak detection systems and/or pipeline monitoring systems, where installed. |

Best Management Practice
Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Fueling
(Continued)

| Practice | |
|-----------------|---|
| □ | <p>The tenant and/or their fueling contractors must conduct the following checks regularly in addition to their operational procedures. If the following checks fail, immediately repair or replace defective parts or remove from service until repaired or replaced.</p> <p><u>Fuel Storage Tanks:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the general condition of fuel storage tanks for safety defects, damage, corrosion, leaks, and appearance. 2. Check the condition of all fuel hoses and dispensing nozzles for wear. 3. Check piping systems (e.g., pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves, etc.) for failure, cracks, and leaks. 4. Check for appropriate monitoring via liquid level indicators or gauges, overflow protection with alarms, and/or leak detection systems. 5. Check that automatic shut off controls on fuel dispensing nozzles are in working condition. 6. Check that bollards/posts surrounding the fuel pumps and tanks are in good condition to prevent collisions during vehicle ingress and egress. <p><u>Tank Truck or Fueling Vehicle Checks:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the general condition of tank trucks or fueling vehicles for safety defects, equipment damage, fuel leaks, and appearance. 2. Check the operation of deadman controls, brakes, and/or safety interlock systems. 3. Check the condition of all fuel hoses, swivels, and dispensing nozzles for wear. 4. Check the general condition of grounding reels, cables, clamps, and lift platforms. 5. Verify that fire extinguishers are properly placed with unobstructed access. 6. Verify the satisfactory operation of the emergency shutdown system. <p><u>Hydrant System Checks:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the hydrant valve pits for fuel leaks, liquid level, and cleanliness. 2. Check the hydrant valve and components for visual deficiencies. 3. Ensure all emergency fuel shutdown stations have clear access and check if the locator lights are working properly. 4. Verify the satisfactory operation of the emergency shutdown system. 5. Report abnormal pressure/flow recordings in charts because this may indicate leaks. 6. Check the isolation valve pits that control the distribution of fuel, for emergency access, lid condition, fuel leaks, and electrical components. |

Best Management Practices Fertilizer and Pesticide Storage and Application

Description

Fertilizer and pesticide application may be conducted by tenant facility personnel or a hired contractor to maintain landscaping or to eliminate pests at their facility. Improper use of pesticides and fertilizers can lead to the presence of chemicals in stormwater. Pesticides are defined as chemicals used to kill pest animals or plants. They are typically used to control the growth of weeds or other undesirable vegetation. Occasionally, insecticides or rodenticides are used to control an infestation of insects or to prevent the spread of diseases (i.e., mosquito or rodent control).

Limitations

Fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application should not be conducted during inclement weather or applied within six feet of a waterway or on slopes greater than a three to one ratio.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Store fertilizers and pesticides in accordance with the Container and Material Storage BMPs in this Manual to minimize potential contact with stormwater runoff. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Periodically check the condition of containers. Look for leaking or corroded containers, crystallization on covers or bases of containers, or discolored labels. Dispose waste containers properly in accordance with the BMPs outlined in the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal section of this Manual. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Use fertilizers and pesticides only where needed in amounts or rates per the manufacturer's recommendations; DO NOT over apply. Calibrate equipment regularly for proper application and loading rates. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Use natural or organic alternatives, if possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Ensure that any application is a minimum of six feet away from the DOTA MS4, drainage system, and State waters. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | DO NOT apply fertilizers or pesticides before or during rainfall or high winds or on slopes greater than a three to one ratio. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Transfer or mix fertilizers and pesticides above an impervious surface or container; clean up spills immediately. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Follow all rules and laws, refer to the Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry Division, Pesticide Branch for more information on the following: HRS, Administrative Rules, Chapter 66; HRS, Hawaii Pesticide Law, Chapter 149A; Senate Bill 3095; and Act 45 (2018). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Conduct employee training, as described under the Good Housekeeping Practices section of this Manual, at a minimum annually, or as required. |

Best Management Practices Container and Material Storage and Handling

Description

A variety of products and materials that may adversely affect water quality may be stored at tenant facilities or common use areas of the AOA. Tenants will minimize the exposure of such products and materials, minimize hazardous materials used on-site, and provide training to employees on the proper handling and use of materials.

Limitations

Materials and waste cannot be stored in the common use areas of the AOA without approval from the AOC/AOM/Security.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Store materials (e.g., tires, metals, etc.) indoors or in covered areas wherever practical. Store materials in their original or appropriate containers as recommended by the manufacturer. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Whenever possible, outdoor storage areas should be situated away from areas prone to flooding and in a location where they will not be accidentally damaged by equipment or vehicles. When storing non-liquid materials (e.g., tires, metals, etc.) outdoors, place off the ground on top of dunnage to minimize contact with stormwater runoff/run-on. Cover materials with a tarp when storing them outdoors, whenever practical, to prevent pollutants from leaching into stormwater or mixing with stormwater runoff. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Single-walled liquid storage containers with capacity of 25 gallons or above and used batteries shall be stored indoors or under cover, and within secondary containment measures. Liquid accumulation in secondary containment measures should be minimized, managed, and disposed of properly. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Liquid containers with capacity less than 25 gallons shall be stored indoors or under cover within secondary containment measures. Liquid accumulation in secondary containment measures should be minimized, managed, and disposed of properly. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Store reactive, ignitable, or flammable materials in compliance with federal, state, and county regulations. Store small containers of flammable materials within flammable storage lockers. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Ensure that all liquid containers are closed, secured to prevent movement, stored neatly and away from high traffic areas (if possible) to avoid accidental spills, and properly labeled. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Ensure that all empty containers are properly labeled as “empty” when stored on-site. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Inspect storage areas regularly. Look for leaking or corroded containers, chemical discoloration, or other changes in the containers or contents that may indicate a potentially hazardous condition or chemical deterioration. |

**Best Management Practices
Container and Material Storage and Handling
(Continued)**

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Maintain an accurate and organized inventory of stored supplies and materials used in the maintenance areas. Compile an inventory of SDSs for all chemicals and maintain them in an accessible location for employees. Periodically review the inventory and properly dispose of materials that are expired or no longer used. Follow manufacturer’s instructions regarding uses, protective equipment, ventilation, flammability, and mixing of chemicals. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | Only purchase and store needed quantities of hazardous materials and use less hazardous alternative materials where possible. Properly dispose of any unusable material, such as dried out paint. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | ASTs and MSTs shall be kept in good condition (i.e., free of damage with no signs of failure) to prevent potential spills or releases and should be properly labeled. Single-walled ASTs and MSTs must be stored within secondary containment and meet DOTA standards. If possible, a canopy or cover should be installed over ASTs used for fueling or transfer of products. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 | Maintain spill kits where spills may occur (e.g., liquid material storage areas, fueling areas, etc.) or where a rapid response can be made. Spill kits should be stocked in accordance with the BMPs in the Good Housekeeping Practices section; Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance and Repair section; and, Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Fueling section of this Manual. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 | Use absorbent materials to contain spills where appropriate. Promptly clean spills with rags or absorbent material, and properly dispose of used spill cleanup materials. Disposal of hazardous spilled material and spent cleanup materials should be in accordance with the BMPs outlined in the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal section of this Manual. For spill response procedures, refer to the BMPs in the Spill Prevention and Response section of this Manual. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 | Recycle anti-freeze, used oil, solvents, windshield washer fluid, batteries, degreasers, paints, thinners, etc., as appropriate. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 | Develop and implement a SPCC Plan, if required, based on facility oil storage and operations. Ensure the SPCC Plan is updated at the required frequency or if storage capacity and/or changes to facility are made in accordance with the SPCC rule. Conduct inspections and training per SPCC Plan requirements at the required frequency. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 | Conduct employee training, as described under the Good Housekeeping Practices section of this Manual, at a minimum annually, or as required. Train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. |

Best Management Practices Solid Waste Storage and Disposal

Description

Some chemicals used at airports require waste management. Improper handling of solid waste may result in contaminants entering stormwater runoff. The potential for discharge of these pollutants can be reduced by using proper solid waste storage, handling, and disposal techniques, as well as reducing the waste generation through reuse and recycling.

The solid wastes generated from tenant activities that may pose a threat to stormwater include, but are not limited to, oil-based paints, solvents, thinners, petroleum products, used batteries, anti-freeze, light ballasts, and other chemicals. Waste material categorized as hazardous waste, universal waste, and/or used oil must be managed properly as required by federal and state regulations (Appendix II). It is the responsibility of the hazardous waste generator to make a hazardous waste determination and dispose of the waste properly.

Limitations

All hazardous waste shall be disposed of by a certified hazardous waste hauler.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Use the entire product before disposing of the container. Minimize use of hazardous materials on-site. Use less hazardous, alternative materials, where possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | DO NOT remove the original product label; it contains important safety and disposal information. If a container is empty, label as such, or properly dispose of it. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Maintain good integrity of all liquid waste storage containers (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, waste aircraft fuel). Inspect containers regularly and transfer waste from damaged containers into proper containers that are intact and ensure new containers are properly labeled. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Identify, list, and maintain an inventory of all chemical substances present in the facility. Compile an inventory of SDSs for all chemical substances and maintain them in an accessible location for employees. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Only purchase and store needed quantities of hazardous materials. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Water-based paints should be dried and properly disposed of in dumpsters. Dispose of excess oil-based paints and sludge as hazardous waste. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Designate an indoor or covered area for hazardous waste collection. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Hazardous waste should be stored in secure, closed containers, and protected from damage. Store hazardous waste containers within secondary containment measures. |

**Best Management Practices
Solid Waste Storage and Disposal
(Continued)**

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Label hazardous waste containers clearly with the words “Hazardous Waste” and the date when the hazardous waste accumulation began. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | DO NOT mix wastes; this may cause chemical reactions, make recycling impossible, and complicate disposal. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | Arrange for regular hazardous waste collection before containers reach capacity and as required by hazardous waste generator status. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 | Ensure that hazardous waste is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal sites by an approved hazardous waste hauler. DO NOT discard hazardous waste into dumpsters. Maintain disposal manifests for a minimum of three years. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 | Recycle any useful waste such as used oil, spent solvents, used batteries, scrap metal, used oil filters, etc. Filter and re-use thinners and solvents, whenever possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 | Store used oil in appropriate closed containers, label containers clearly with the words “Used Oil,” and provide secondary containment for containers with capacity of 25 gallons or above. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 | Store universal waste in appropriate containers, indoors or under cover, and label containers clearly with the words “Universal Waste,” the material (e.g., “lamps,” “batteries,” etc.), and the accumulation start date. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 | Store used batteries indoors or under cover and within secondary containment. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 | Store used tires and rusted metal under cover and off the ground, if practicable, prior to disposal. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 | Place spill kits where they are readily accessible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 19 | If containers leak or spill, clean up immediately; follow the BMPs in the Spill Prevention and Response section of this Manual. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 | At a minimum, OWSs must be inspected annually and cleaned to remove accumulated oil, grease, floating debris, and sediment in order to maintain proper operation and removal efficiency. Removed materials must be disposed of properly. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 21 | Conduct employee training, as described under the Good Housekeeping Practices section of this Manual, at a minimum annually, or as required. Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures as well as spill prevention and control. |

Best Management Practices Spill Prevention and Response

Description

Small spills of oil (less than 25 gallons) can be cleaned up using absorbent materials or other acceptable practices as long as they are cleaned up within 72 hours and do not threaten ground or surface waters. All spills five gallons or more must be reported to Airport personnel according to the *Spill Reporting Fact Sheet* for each specific DOTA airport. Daily inspections of the facility shall be conducted to identify any small spills, which shall be addressed immediately.

In the event of a large or uncontrolled release, the owner or manager of the facility shall act as the Emergency Coordinator (EC). Tenant employees shall follow the BMPs listed below, where practicable.

Limitations

There are no major limitations to the implementation of these BMPs.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Immediately STOP WORK in the event of a spill and initiate spill cleanup procedures. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Determine the source of the release and any hazards present, notifying employees in the vicinity and keeping non-essential employees and visitors away from the spill area. Attempt to turn off the source of the spill, if it can be safely accomplished. If the spill originates from a fuel delivery truck or from an AST fill port, alert the truck operator to stop fuel delivery. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Notify Airport Personnel, (ARFF, Code 22, Dispatch, Duty Manager, etc.) according to the Spill Reporting Fact Sheet for the airport. This can be found on the environmental webpage (http://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/) under the applicable airport. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Prevent vehicles and equipment from driving through the spill area. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Protect qualified personnel with appropriate PPE, as required by the SDS, when responding to spills. |

Best Management Practices
Spill Prevention and Response Practices
(Continued)

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | <p>Confine the spill to prevent further migration using drainage diversion practices and controls, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dike and/or berm the area downgrade from the spill using absorbent booms, sand, soil, or other inert material; • Protect storm drains with drain covers, plastic cover materials, rubber mats, absorbent booms, and/or sandbags; • Divert chemicals from entering DOTA MS4, drainage system, and State waters; • Implement retention techniques such as temporary lined pits; and • Clean the spill with granular absorbent material, absorbent pads and booms, and/or rags. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | <p>Clean and properly dispose of the accumulated product resulting from the release. Properly collect and containerize the spilled materials, affected media, and used decontamination solutions, and transport off-site in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | <p>Use the following procedures to clean stained pavement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place a berm around the stain to contain liquids generated from cleaning activities; • Scrub the area using a biodegradable detergent or biodegradable degreasing solution; and • Rinse the area while ensuring that all detergent and rinse water is collected in the bermed area and properly removed and disposed. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | <p>After the spill has been properly addressed, provide a completed spill incident form along with photographic documentation to AIR-EE as soon as possible by emailing to dot.air.environmental@hawaii.gov. The spill incident form can be found on the environmental webpage (http://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/) under the applicable airport.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | <p>Conduct employee training, as described under the Good Housekeeping Practices section of this Manual, at a minimum annually, or as required.</p> |

Best Management Practices Outdoor Loading and Unloading Practices

Description

Loading and unloading activities involving cargo, HAZMAT, aircraft servicing, and waste disposal operations are conducted at common use areas of the AOA and tenant spaces. The loading and unloading of materials usually take place outside; therefore, materials spilled, leaked, or lost during these activities may collect in the soil or on other surfaces and have the potential to impact stormwater runoff.

Limitations

There are no major limitations to the implementation of these BMPs.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Perform loading and unloading operations in designated areas, away from DOTA MS4, drainage system, and State waters. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Utilize PPE such as eye protection, face shield, rubber gloves, and protective apron when engaging in HAZMAT handling operations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Park trucks or GSE in designated areas that have drainage controls to contain spills or leaks of materials. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Limit exposure of material to rainfall, whenever possible, such as only loading or unloading during dry weather or conducting loading and unloading operations under cover. Whenever possible, avoid staging the loading/unloading area near storm drains or cover storm drains during loading or unloading operations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Check loading/unloading equipment regularly for leaks. Remove any faulty or leaking equipment from service. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Use drip pans underneath hose and pipe connections, access fittings, and other leak-prone spots during liquid transfer operations. Drip pans should also be used for leaking delivery trucks, where appropriate. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Conduct regular broom sweeping of the loading and unloading area. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Maintain spill kits on all petroleum storage tank trucks as well as near the loading and unloading areas. In addition, place sufficient spill kits where it will be readily accessible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. | Conduct employee training, as described under the Good Housekeeping Practices section of this Manual, at a minimum annually, or as required. |

Best Management Practices Triturator Operation Practices

Description

The sanitary sewage and associated rinse waters produced during the servicing of aircraft lavatory facilities must be discharged to the designated DOTA triturator facility. All tenants and applicable personnel are responsible for proper disposal of waste associated with ground servicing of aircraft lavatory facilities. Tenant employees will follow each of the following steps for proper operation of the triturator facilities to minimize the risk of a wastewater spill.

Due to the potential for exposure to unknown pathogens, all wastewater spills, no matter how small, must be reported to Duty Manager/Code 22, Ramp Control, dispatch, or ARFF. In the event of a sewage spill, refer to HAR, Title 11, DOH, Chapter 62, Wastewater Systems.

Limitations

There are no major limitations to the implementation of these BMPs.

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Ensure the pit door is open when discharging to a triturator facility. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Position the vehicle so that the discharge pipe is centered over the pit to avoid spillage. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Some tritulators may require the activation of the equipment via a start button. Verify that the triturator equipment is on prior to discharge. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | DO NOT leave the vehicle unattended while waste is discharging. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Use the water hose to push clean water through the interior compartment of the vehicle. Note: the exterior of vehicles should not be washed at the triturator units. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Upon completion, check that the discharge valve is tightly closed to prevent releases. In the event of a faulty discharge valve, do not move the vehicle until the discharge valve is repaired or corrected. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | When discharge is complete, move the vehicle and clean area surrounding the pit, as necessary. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Some tritulators may require the deactivation of the equipment with a stop button. Verify that the triturator equipment is off prior to departure. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Observe the following warning signs to check for non-stormwater discharges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinct odor • Black staining inside drainage pipe • Visible evidence of sanitary waste (e.g., toilet paper, gray water) |

**Best Management Practices
Triturator Operation Practices
(Continued)**

| Practice | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | If an accidental spill occurs: Stop, Notify Airport Personnel, and Cleanup. Notify Airport Personnel in accordance with the Spill Reporting Fact Sheet for the airport. This can be found on the environmental webpage (http://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/) under the applicable airport. Conduct cleanup in accordance with the Triturator Fact Sheet. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | Conduct employee training, as described under the Good Housekeeping Practices section of this Manual, at a minimum annually, or as required. |

ATTACHMENT I
LIST OF APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE,
AND LOCAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AT
AIRPORTS

LIST OF REGULATIONS

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

29 CFR § 1910 (Subparts G, H, I, J, and K) Occupational Health and Environmental Controls, Hazardous Materials, Personnel Protective Equipment, General Environmental Controls, and Medical and First Aid

29 CFR § 1910.1200 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

40 CFR § 110 Discharge of Oil

40 CFR § 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/Oil Pollution Act [OPA] Plans)

40 CFR § 117 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance

40 CFR §§ 122–124, 401 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Regulations for Stormwater Discharges

40 CFR §§ 260–263 Hazardous Waste Management System

40 CFR § 273 Universal Waste Management

40 CFR § 279 Used Oil Management

40 CFR § 280 Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks (UST)

40 CFR § 355 Emergency Planning and Notification

40 CFR § 370 Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know

40 CFR § 372 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know

40 CFR § 761 Toxic Substances (Polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs])

49 CFR § 110.3 Discharge of Oil

49 CFR §§ 171–173, 175, and 177 Hazardous Materials Regulations (DOT)

Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR)

HAR § 11-54 Water Quality Standards

HAR § 11-55 Water Pollution Controls

HAR § 11-58.1 Solid Waste Management Control

HAR § 11-62 Wastewater Systems

HAR § 11-104.1 Management and Disposal of Infectious Waste

HAR §§ 11-260–263 Hazardous Waste Management

HAR § 11-273 Universal Waste Management

HAR § 11-279 Used Oil Management

HAR § 11-281 Underground Storage Tanks

HAR § 11-451 State Contingency Plan

HAR § 19 Department of Transportation, Airports Division

Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)

HRS § 128D Environmental Response Law

HRS § 128E Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

HRS § 174C State Water Code

HRS § 261 Transportation and Utilities

HRS § 342D Water Pollution

HRS § 342G Integrated Solid Waste Management

HRS § 342H Solid Waste Pollution

HRS § 342I Special Waste Management

HRS § 342J Hazardous Waste

HRS § 342L Underground Storage Tanks

HRS § 342N Used Oil Recycling

ATTACHMENT II
SUMMARY OF FEDERAL AND STATE
REGULATIONS
FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

**SUMMARY OF FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS
FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Solid waste is defined in 40 CFR § 261.2 and can be further classified into hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste. Hazardous waste is defined in 40 CFR § 261.3, as well as HAR § 11-261-3. Hazardous wastes are divided into listed wastes, characteristic wastes, universal wastes, and mixed wastes. It is the responsibility of hazardous waste generators to make a hazardous waste determination and dispose of hazardous waste properly. The identification and listing of hazardous waste and standards applicable to hazardous waste generators are available in the 40 CFR §§ 261 and 262 as well as HAR §11-261 and HAR §11-262. The facility can determine their hazardous waste generator status based on the following table:

Table 1 – Hazardous Waste Generator Status, Quantity, and Accumulation Time

| Hazardous Waste Generator Status | Quantity of Hazardous Waste Generated Per Calendar Month | On-site Accumulation Time |
|--|---|---|
| Large Quantity Generators (LQGs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\geq 1,000$ kg or > 1 kg of acute hazardous waste • > 100 kg of acute spill residue or soil <p><i>No on-site accumulation limits</i></p> | ≤ 90 days |
| Small Quantity Generators (SQGs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • > 100 kg and $< 1,000$ kg <p><i>Never accumulate more than 6,000 kg at any one time</i></p> | ≤ 180 days or ≤ 270 days (if hazardous waste is shipped 200 miles or more) |
| Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≤ 100 kg • ≤ 1 kg of acute hazardous waste • ≤ 100 kg of acute spill residue or soil <p><i>$\leq 1,000$ kg or ≤ 1kg acute hazardous waste or ≤ 100 kg of acute spill residue or soil</i></p> | None |

Universal waste, as defined in 40 CFR § 273 and HAR § 11-273, includes batteries, some pesticides, mercury containing equipment (mercury thermostats), and bulbs (lamps and light ballasts). The universal waste rules are not applicable to the VSQGs of hazardous waste. Universal waste handlers are classified into small-quantity universal waste handlers and large-quantity universal waste handlers. A small-quantity handler of universal waste means a universal waste handler accumulates less than 5,000 kilograms total of universal waste (i.e., batteries, pesticides, or thermostats, calculated collectively) at any time (HAR § 11-273-6). A large quantity handler of universal waste means a universal waste handler who accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (i.e., batteries, pesticides, or thermostats, calculated collectively) at any time (HAR § 11-273-6). This designation as a large-quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste is accumulated.

Universal waste must be managed in a way that prevents release of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. Universal waste must be labeled or marked to identify the type of universal waste as follows: Universal Waste – Batteries, Universal Waste – Lamps, Universal Waste – Pesticides, and Universal Waste – Mercury Containing Equipment or Universal Waste – Mercury Thermostat. Universal waste can be stored for one year starting from the date the universal waste was generated. A large quantity universal waste handler is not required to maintain their waste manifest;

however, they are required to keep basic shipping records (40 CFR § 273.39). A small quantity universal waste handler is not required to maintain their waste manifest or basic shipping records (40 CFR § 273.19).

Used oil, as defined in 40 CFR § 279.1 and HAR § 11-279-1, is regulated under the 40 CFR § 279, HAR § 11-279, and HAR§ 11-261-6(a)(4). Containers and aboveground tanks used to store used oil as well as fill pipes used to transfer used oil into USTs at generator facilities must be labeled or marked clearly with the words “Used Oil.” Additionally, used oil generators are subject to all applicable SPCC requirements (40 CFR § 112). Used oil generators are also subject to the state’s UST standards and any applicable federal standards for used oil stored in underground tanks whether or not the used oil exhibits any characteristics of hazardous waste.