STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN FOR DANIEL K. INOUYE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT MAINTENANCE BASEYARD FACILITY

NPDES Permit No. HIS000005

Prepared For:

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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RECORD OF REVISION

Revision No.	Revision Date	Description	Sections Affected
1	May 2007	Version 1.0 – Initial Release	All
2	May 2012	Version 2.0 – Update	All
3	June 2014	Addition of Stormwater Monitoring	2.3, 6.0, Figure 2, 3, App III, IV
4	September 2018	Version 4.0 – Update	All
5	March 2019	Version 5.0 – Update	All
6	August 2019	Version 6.0 – Update	1.1, 2.0, 3.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 7.2, 8.0, Appendix II
7	August 2020	Version 7.0 – Update	All sections plus addition of 2.2.6; Appendix II, Figures 2 and 3; Appendix III; Appendix V; Appendix VII; addition of Appendix IX

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

Jade T. Butay
Director
State of Hawaii
Department of Transportation

Sep 17, 2020
Date

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AIR-EE	DOTA, Engineering Branch, Environmental Section
AMS	Asset Management System (Enviance, Veoci, or similar)
ARFF	Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting
AST	Aboveground storage tank
BMP	Best Management Practice
CCH	City and County of Honolulu
DOH	State of Hawaii, Department of Health
DOH-CWB	State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Clean Water Branch
DOH-HEER	State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response
DOTA	State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division
EC	Emergency Coordinator
EHS	Environmental Health Specialist
EID	Environmental Identification Number
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HAR	Hawaii Administrative Rules
HNL	Daniel K. Inouye International Airport
IWDP	Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Response Center
OWS	Oil water separator
PMID	Property Management Identification Number
RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SWMPP	Stormwater Management Program Plan
SWPCP	Stormwater Pollution Control Plan
UST	Underground storage tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WGS84	World Geodetic System

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Federal regulations adopted by HAR Title 11, Chapter 55, and administered by the DOH-CWB through DOTA NPDES Individual Small MS4 Permit No. HI S000005, henceforth referred to as the Permit (Appendix I.a), requires that the Maintenance Baseyard for HNL develop and implement a SWPCP for its industrial activities. The purpose of the regulations is to protect water quality by reducing the amount of potential pollutants in stormwater runoff caused by industrial activities. The Permit has been administratively extended (Appendix I.b) until execution of the subsequent Permit.

1.1 SWPCP Implementation

Permit requirements for the SWPCP include the following:

- The SWPCP (current and previous versions), accompanying records, and reports shall be maintained on the DOTA AIR-EE X-Drive and shall be made available to the DOH and/or EPA upon request. The current version of the SWPCP shall be kept onsite at the **Maintenance Baseyard Main Office**. The facility will retain these records for a minimum of five (5) years.
- Semi-annual inspections shall be conducted using the Facility Inspection Report, located in Appendix VIII, with the purpose of helping the facility remain in compliance with the SWPCP. AIR-EE will maintain records of inspection findings and corrective actions taken for a minimum of five (5) years on its X:Drive and/or AMS.
- Annual employee training will be conducted to direct proper implementation of the SWPCP. Documentation records will be maintained on-site and AIR-EE will maintain records of training for a minimum of five (5) years on its X:Drive and/or AMS. DOTA management staff, maintenance personnel, and contractor staff will be knowledgeable of the plan and follow the guidelines set forth in the SWPCP, as well as HNL airport responsibilities as described in HAR Title 19 and pertinent State and Federal regulations.
- At minimum, annual stormwater monitoring and reporting is required as described in the SWMPP Section H, Annual Stormwater Monitoring Plan. AIR-EE will maintain records of monitoring and reporting for a minimum of five (5) years on its X:Drive and/or AMS.
- The SWPCP will be reviewed at a minimum, annually, to identify necessary changes. Updates may be required due to effectiveness of current BMPs, spill events, changes in Maintenance Baseyard activities and/or features, or other necessary changes. The Airports Director or designee will be responsible for approving revisions to the SWPCP. In the event the plan is modified, AIR-EE will submit the updated SWPCP to the DOH through e-Permitting, and then provide a copy of the updated SWPCP to the Maintenance Baseyard for implementation.
- Implementation of the SWPCP is the responsibility of the General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor. Enforcement of the Permit conditions, the SWPCP, and stormwater monitoring are the responsibility of the AIR-EE Supervisor.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Maintenance Baseyard facility is located at 2919 Aolele Street, between the convergence of Kaloaloa Canal and another drainage ditch, known as Aolele Street Drainage Ditch (Appendix II, Figures 1 and 2). As called out in Appendix II, Figure 2, the buildings and areas at the Maintenance Baseyard are as follows: two (2) Aggregate Storage areas; Automotive Shop / Vehicle Wash Area; Carpentry Shop; Concrete Ramp & Waste Bins; Covered Parking; Employee Parking; Equipment Parking; Fueling Area; Green House; Grounds Maintenance Building; two (2) Hazardous Material Storage areas; Heavy Equipment Parking Structure; Herbicide & Fertilizer Storage; Impervious Maintenance Area; Landscaping Nursery; Main Office; Maintenance Shop; Material Storage Building; Material, Vehicle/Equipment & Parts Storage; three (3) Offices; Paint Shop; Paint Storage; Sheriff Office Trailer; two (2) Storage Sheds; Sweeper Washout; two (2) T-Hanger Converted (Storage) buildings; Temporary Equipment Storage; Tire Storage; Vehicle/Equipment & Material Storage; and Warehouse (Appendix II, Figure 2 and Appendix III). A six-foot-high chain link fence surrounds the Maintenance Baseyard and a private contractor provides 24-hour security. Additional information on activities conducted at the Maintenance Baseyard are described in the next section.

The Maintenance Baseyard occupies several PMIDs listed in Appendix IV, with the primary PMID being HNL.003.003.01.15. The Maintenance Baseyard supports various operations at the airport, which include vehicle maintenance, fueling, and washing; body repair; roadway, runway, and taxiway maintenance; landscaping and vegetative management; fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application; labor services (furniture moving, trash bin emptying, etc.); building maintenance; and street sweeping.

2.1 Site Activities

The activities conducted at the Subject Property include (refer to Appendix V for BMPs and Appendix IX for BMP Posters that are displayed at the Maintenance Baseyard):

- Street Sweeping;
- Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Storage;
- Auto Body Repair;
- Vehicle and Equipment Washing;
- Vehicle and Equipment Fueling;
- Painting;
- Carpentry;
- Vegetation Management;
- Fertilizer, Pesticide, and Herbicide Application;
- Material Storage;
- Material Handling and Use;
- Solid Waste Storage and Disposal; and

- Spill Prevention and Response.

The vehicle and equipment maintenance activities at the Maintenance Baseyard include minor engine services, draining fluids, parts washing, changing fluids, tire change, and battery replacement. The Maintenance Shop, which houses an Automotive Shop and Vehicle Wash Area (EID 15005), is located in the northeastern portion of the Maintenance Baseyard. Batteries, solvents, oils, and other lubricants are stored within the Maintenance Shop.

A parts washer is located in the western portion of the Maintenance Shop. Spent solvent from the parts washer is collected in a 55-gallon drum placed on a secondary containment pallet. Additionally, a 100-gallon underground OWS (EID 03907) connected to the Maintenance Shop floor drains contains any minor spills that occur outside of secondary containment. The OWS is permitted by the CCH to discharge to the sanitary sewer under IWDP No. 20120341 (Appendix VI). Periodically, vehicles are washed in the Vehicle Wash Area in the Maintenance Shop and the wash water is directed to the OWS.

The Maintenance Shop also includes 55-gallon drums of new oil, used oil, transmission oil, and other maintenance materials in portable over-pack containers or secondary containment pallets. New and used oil is stored in 55-gallon drums on a secondary containment pallet located outside the Maintenance Shop. The used oil from the drums is then pumped into a 280-gallon used oil AST (EID 09372). The used oil in the AST is properly removed, as necessary, by a licensed contractor. The used oil AST is a Lube Cube manufactured by Containment Solutions with integral secondary containment. It is equipped with a visual leak detection gauge for the interstitial space and a liquid-level gauge for the primary tank. The fill port is located in a locked containment sump that has a capacity of seven gallons. The AST and its leak detection system are routinely checked by a contractor.

The Fueling Area is located near the entrance of the Maintenance Baseyard and is under a canopy designed to protect it from direct rainfall. Vehicle fueling is conducted through dispensers that pump fuel from three 2,300-gallon USTs, one of which contains diesel (EID 03121) and two of which contain gasoline (EIDs 03122 and 03123). The three USTs are double-walled and monitored by utilizing a Veeder-Root fuel management system, and there is an Emergency Shutoff valve. A contractor does monthly walk arounds and annual inspections of the USTs, and checks the Veeder-Root system and the Emergency Shutoff valve. There is a spill kit maintained in the area. Three storm drains located around the Fueling Area (EIDs 5502, 5503, and 5504) have been fitted with Safe Drains® to prevent potential spills from entering into the storm sewer system. These drains are closed when the fuel truck is filling the USTs, or in the event of a spill to prevent any oil product or stormwater pollutant from entering the MS4. There is a special tool to close and open the Safe Drains®, one is stored in the Maintenance Shop and another by the spill kit by the Fueling Area; Maintenance Baseyard personnel are trained on how to open and close the Safe Drains® quickly.

A parking area designated, for vehicles that require maintenance, is located immediately outside of the western side of the Maintenance Shop and is designated as the Impervious Maintenance Area. The Impervious Maintenance Area is painted with a sealant that prevents petroleum leaks from infiltrating into the asphalt and soil. Additionally, the Maintenance Baseyard uses drip pans to collect the oil leaks from vehicles and equipment.

Painting activities are conducted in the Paint Shop, located north of the Main Office. This area includes a Paint Booth (EID 03684) utilized for spray-painting autobody operations. However, the CCH permit to operate the Paint Booth was allowed to expire because the Paint Booth is currently not in operation. Autobody painting operations have not been conducted since the paint booth became inoperable. DOTA is in the process of securing funding for the Paint Booth to be repaired, and will apply for, and obtain, a CCH permit before beginning operations. Drums of paints and waste paint materials are stored within UltraTech® 9613 outdoor spill containment pallets at the Paint Storage area. Paint stripes may be tested on the paved area outside of the Paint Shop.

The Landscape Nursery is located north of the Paint Shop and houses plants being raised for the airport. Chemicals used in this area include fertilizers and pesticides. There is a small Greenhouse by the Aggregate Storage area as well. The Grounds Maintenance Building, located in the middle of the Maintenance Baseyard, is also used for landscaping activities. Additional pesticides are stored in the Material Storage Building for use around the airport property. All usage of landscaping chemicals is recorded in accordance with the requirements of the Permit. Lawn mowers and handheld vegetation management equipment are utilized around the airport property and are stored at the Maintenance Baseyard in various locations, such as the Maintenance Storage Building and the Grounds Maintenance Building.

The Carpentry Shop is located inside the building adjacent to the Main Office and utilizes several types of vacuum equipment to clean up and remove saw dust during operations, thereby preventing saw dust from impacting stormwater.

Various Maintenance Baseyard vehicles and equipment, including the sweeper trucks, are parked by the T-Hangar Converted Storage area in the Equipment Parking area. A Heavy Equipment Parking Structure was constructed in April 2020 just north of the Aggregate Storage and shelters various pieces of heavy equipment. In the southwest portion of the facility there is a trailer container housing used and new auto parts and small equipment, as well as outdoor storage of various materials and vehicles, comprising the Material, Vehicle/Equipment & Parts Storage area.

Materials necessary for operations at the Maintenance Baseyard and throughout the airport are stored properly undercover and on secondary containment when necessary. These materials include new parts, light bulbs, and chemicals available at the Warehouse; maintenance materials in the Maintenance Shop; spent lead-acid batteries and recyclable materials next to the Covered Parking area (Recyclable Material/Spent Lead-Acid Batteries covered area) and a battery charging room in the Maintenance Shop; herbicides and pesticides in the Landscape Nursery and Material Storage Building; paints and solvents in the Paint Shop; various aggregates in the Aggregate Storage areas; tires in the Tire Storage area; and other materials in the various storage areas called out in the site map (Appendix II, Figure 2). There are two Aggregate Storage Areas, one inside the security fence and one outside of the security fence. The one inside the Maintenance Baseyard consists of aggregate piles contained in concrete masonry units with berms along the front of the units. The Aggregate Storage Area located outside the security fence is utilized for temporary storage of aggregate (for ongoing paving projects) and street sweeping debris (further described in paragraph below).

Wastes are also stored at the Maintenance Baseyard, and include general rubbish in designated bins (Concrete Ramp & Waste Bins area – the ramp is for ease of dumping); metal waste stored in a metal collection dumpster and picked up on an "as needed basis" by Schnitzer Steel; green waste and street sweeping debris; used oil in a 280-gallon AST (EID 09372); and hazardous waste from painting operations and tenant activities (Hazardous Material Storage areas). Street sweeping debris in the Sweeper Washout area located outside of the Maintenance Baseyard security fence is transported to the dumpster inside the Maintenance Baseyard fence daily; the dumpsters are then picked up daily during normal business days by Honolulu Disposal. All wastes are properly sorted, labeled, and disposed of according to the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMP (Appendix V).

2.2 Drainage System Description

The Maintenance Baseyard has six designated drainage areas. Five of the six designated drainage areas flow to outfalls (Appendix II, Figures 2 and 3) that either drain into Kaloaloa Canal, or ad drainage ditch known as Aolele Street Drainage Ditch that connects to Kaloaloa Canal. Kaloaloa Canal drains into Keehi Lagoon through an outfall located at coordinate 21° 19' 40"N, 157° 53' 56"W in the WGS84 coordinate system. There is no offsite runoff that is conveyed to the Maintenance Baseyard. Stormwater sampling is conducted from Drainage Area 04 as this drainage area is the most representative of potential pollutants that could enter the MS4 (refer to Section 2.2.4 for additional information). Request and reasoning to sample from one outfall was included in the Form B NOI from 2014.

2.2.1 Drainage Area 01 (Outfall 3917)

Stormwater runoff conveyed through a concrete channel located northeast of the Maintenance Baseyard and flows into drainage inlet EID 3912, which discharges into the Aolele Street Drainage Ditch (Base Outfall 01 – EID 3917) north of the Maintenance Baseyard. While EID 3912 is referred to as a drainage inlet, it is an opening in the concrete channel, as shown in the site map (Appendix II, Figure 2). Stormwater runoff in this drainage area flows from a parking area north of the Maintenance Baseyard fence and the Maintenance Baseyard interior road that surrounds the Landscaping Nursery and the north side of the Paint Shop. All industrial activities in this drainage area are performed undercover and protected from contact with stormwater.

2.2.2 Drainage Area 02 (Outfall 3909)

Stormwater runoff is conveyed through a concrete channel located northeast of the Maintenance Baseyard into drainage inlet EID 3908, which discharges into the Aolele Street Drainage Ditch (Base Outfall 02 – EID 3909) to the north of the Maintenance Baseyard. While EID 3908 is referred to as a drainage inlet, it is an opening in the concrete channel, as shown in the site map (Appendix II, Figure 2). The stormwater runoff in this drainage area flows from the Employee Parking area north of the Maintenance Baseyard fence, the Maintenance Baseyard interior road between the Paint Shop and Carpenters Shop, including the Paint Storage Area, and the northern end of the Auto Shop/Vehicle Wash Area (EID 15005). While most industrial activities in this drainage area are performed undercover, any ancillary potential pollutants would most likely enter drain inlet EID 3908, as shown in the site map (Appendix II, Figure 2).

2.2.3 Drainage Area 03 (Outfall 12175)

Stormwater runoff through drain inlets EIDs 5496 and 5498 is collected from the west end of the Maintenance Baseyard and flows to the Kaloaloa Canal (Base Outfall 03 – EID 12175) to the south of the facility. This drainage area is comprised of Aggregate Storage, a small Greenhouse, Grounds Maintenance Building, Hazardous Material Storage, and the Sheriff Office Trailer. While most activities are conducted indoors, any ancillary potential pollutants would most likely enter drain inlets EIDs 5496 and/or 5498, as shown in the site map (Appendix II, Figure 2).

2.2.4 Drainage Area 04 (Outfall 4576)

Stormwater runoff into drain inlets EIDs 5499 and 5500 is collected from the Impervious Maintenance Area south of the Main Office, the Recyclable Material/Spent Lead-Acid Batteries storage area, and the Material Storage Building (which houses herbicides and pesticides). Drain inlets EIDs 5502, 5503, and 5504 receive stormwater runoff from the Fueling Area, the Maintenance Shop, the Main Gate, the 280-gallon used oil AST (EID 9372), and the Temporary Equipment Storage area. These three drain inlets are located near the fuel pump and have Safe Drains® installed, which allow them to be closed quickly in the event of a spill. They are also closed whenever fuel trucks fill the USTs. Five grate inlet filters with a multi-layer filter cartridge were installed in all five above-mentioned drain inlets (EID 5499, 5500, 5502, 5503, and 5504) in November 2017 to reduce levels of dissolved and particulate metals in the stormwater discharge (Table 1).

The Vehicle Wash Area (EID 15005) is located in this drainage area; however, it does not contribute runoff to the drainage system (other than roof runoff) as it connects to OWS 3907, which discharges directly to the CCH sanitary sewer. The Vehicle Wash Area also has a pit under it that captures any overflows from washing. Both the pit and OWS are inspected and cleaned under the routine maintenance contract for the MS4.

The discharge from Drainage Area 4 is conveyed south to the Kaloaloa Canal (Base Outfall 04 – EID 4576). OWS EID 9363 is located in between manhole EID 5501 and outfall EID 4576. This underground, concrete, 500-gallon capacity OWS has two manhole access covers for entry, as necessary. DOTA conducts stormwater monitoring from the 24" RCP pipe between manhole 5501 and OWS 9363 via an automatic sampler (HNL Small MS4 Monitoring Point HNL 003).

TABLE 1: LIST OF DRAINAGE AREA 04 INLETS WITH RETROFITS

DRAIN INLET EID NO.	RETROFIT (PERMANENT BMP) EID NO.	RETROFIT (PERMANENT BMP)
5499	4910	Filter media basket to assist with removal of metals from stormwater runoff.
5500	4911	Filter media basket to assist with removal of metals from stormwater runoff.
5502	4912	Filter media basket to assist with removal of metals from stormwater runoff and Safe Drain® with hydrocarbon boom.
5503	4913	Filter media basket to assist with removal of metals from stormwater runoff and Safe Drain® with hydrocarbon boom.
5504	4914	Filter media basket to assist with removal of metals from stormwater runoff and Safe Drain® with hydrocarbon boom.

2.2.5 Drainage Area 05 (Outfall 12174)

Drain inlet (EID 10230), located just outside of the Maintenance Baseyard fence in the southwest area, discharges into Kaloaloa Canal (Base Outfall 05 – EID 12174). It receives sheet flow from a small southern portion of the facility comprised of the Material, Vehicle/Equipment & Parts Storage area (consisting of a trailer container housing used and new auto parts and small equipment, as well as outdoor storage of various materials and vehicles), along with the Sweeper Washout and Aggregate Storage areas located outside of the security fence on the western side of the Maintenance Baseyard. Since not all of the street sweeper hoppers can reach the dumpster, the Sweeper Washout area serves as a temporary staging location for the sweeper debris; this debris is then transferred to the dumpster inside the Maintenance Baseyard fence daily.

2.2.6 Drainage Area 06

Drainage Area 06 is a new addition in this June 2020, Version 7.0 SWPCP. It was previously considered part of Drainage Area 03, but upon further site investigation, it was found that the stormwater from this drainage area forms puddles and evaporates. During normal rain events, there is no stormwater discharge from Drainage Area 06. However, during significant events, there could be a discharge to Drainage Area 02 and/or Drainage Area 03. Dumpsters for waste steel, green wastes, street sweeping waste, and other solid wastes collected from HNL runways, taxiways, and roadways are kept in the Concrete Ramp & Waste Bins area until DOTA's dumpster contractor removes the dumpsters. This drainage area also consists of T-Hangar Converted (Storage) buildings, a Storage Shed, Equipment Parking (where sweeper trucks are parked), Heavy Equipment Parking Structure, and office spaces.

2.3 Groundwater and Climate Conditions

The climate in the general area of the Maintenance Baseyard (southern portion of Oahu) is marked by seasonal variation in rainfall and small variations in temperature. The average annual rainfall reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is between 20 inches and 35 inches, most of which occurs between November and April.

According to Mink and Lau's 1990 publication "Aquifer Identification and Classification for Oahu: Groundwater Protection Strategy for Hawaii," the Maintenance Baseyard is located above an upper and lower aquifer within the Moanalua Aquifer System, which is part of the Honolulu Aquifer Sector. The upper aquifer is a basal, unconfined, sedimentary aquifer, characterized as moderately saline with high vulnerability to contamination. This aquifer is used neither as a drinking water source, nor considered ecologically important. The lower aquifer is a basal, confined aquifer in horizontally extensive lavas, characterized as irreplaceable, currently used drinking water source with fresh salinity (less than 250 mg/l Cl^- per liter of water) and a low vulnerability to contamination.

3.0 POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS IN STORMWATER

Table 2 below lists some of the potential pollutants that may be present at the Maintenance Baseyard by their potential source. The predominant activities conducted at the Maintenance Baseyard include vehicle and equipment maintenance, storage, fueling, washing; painting; carpentry; vegetation management; material management; and waste management. Spills are reported to the General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor, as well as the DOTA EHS for containment, evaluation, and/or recovery and disposal.

TABLE 2: LIST OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS BY SOURCE

POTENTIAL POLLUTANT	SOURCE(S)
Diesel/Gasoline	Fueling Area/Three 2,300-gallon USTs (EID 03121, 03122, 03123)/Small Equipment Fueling
Lubricants/Oils	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance/Leaking Vehicles and Equipment/Storage/280-gallon AST (EID 09372)
VOCs	Solvent Storage/Parts Washer/Degreasing (Brake Pad Cleaner)/Painting/Carpentry (e.g. wood glue and laminates)
Heavy Metals	Battery Storage/Engine Repair/Vehicles & Parts/Brake Pads/Galvanized Steel Buildings & Fences/Tire Storage
Pesticides/Herbicides/Fertilizers	Chemical Storage/Vegetation Management
Surfactants	Vehicle and Equipment Washing
Debris	Vehicle and Equipment Washing/Carpentry/Street Sweeping/Aggregate Stockpiles/General Rubbish
Hazardous Materials	Hazardous Material Storage

3.1 Pollutant Control

Pollutants are controlled at the Maintenance Baseyard through implementation of BMPs identified in Appendix V. Refer to Appendix IX for BMP Posters that are displayed at the Maintenance Baseyard.

All washing activities are conducted at DOTA maintained wash racks located throughout HNL, or within the Maintenance Shop. All wash racks at HNL discharge to an OWS.

Routine maintenance of vehicles and equipment is conducted in covered areas or on the Impervious Maintenance Area, when practicable, to prevent contact with stormwater and liquid materials are stored within secondary containment measures. The Maintenance Shop and Impervious Maintenance Area are swept regularly to prevent the tracking of materials to uncovered areas. Fueling is conducted in designated areas and storm drain inlets located near the fueling area are equipped with Safe Drains®, which are closed during fueling of USTs..

Painting and carpentry operations are conducted in designated areas utilizing BMPs designed to prevent contact with stormwater.

Additionally, spill kits are located throughout the Maintenance Baseyard to ensure that releases are responded to quickly.

3.2 Recent Spill of Pollutants

There have been no reportable spills of pollutants at the Maintenance Baseyard in the last five years. If spills occur in the future, they will be reported to the AIR-EE and applicable regulatory agencies in accordance with the Spill Prevention and Response BMP in Appendix V. AIR-EE will be responsible for recordkeeping. A form for documenting spills is attached (in Appendix VII). Refer to Section 5.3 for additional spill procedures.

4.0 NON-STORMWATER CONTROL

The Maintenance Baseyard has refrigeration condensate from ice machines and air conditioners, and may periodically have other allowable controlled non-stormwater discharges as defined in the Permit, Part B.2.

Wash water from the Maintenance Baseyard sinks discharge to the sanitary sewer. Wash water from vehicle washing, located in the covered Maintenance Shop, discharges to an OWS (EID 03907) that connects to sanitary sewer. The IWDP for the OWS connection is located in Appendix VI. The following procedures will be used to prevent the wash water from entering State waters:

- Vehicles will only be washed in areas of the Maintenance Shop where water can be conveyed to the OWS (EID 03907) through the floor drains. The OWS removes petroleum products from the wash water before discharging to the CCH sanitary sewer.
- Vehicles will be allowed to dry as much as possible before leaving the Maintenance Shop.
- The Maintenance Shop floor and floor drains will be cleaned regularly to remove detergent, oil, and dirt residue.
- The OWS will be inspected at least once per year and cleaned as necessary by a contractor.

5.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Utilization of proper BMPs will improve the control of the identified potential sources of pollutants and reduce the number of spills/releases to the stormwater system. BMPs are provided in Appendix V. Refer to Appendix IX for BMP Posters that are displayed at the Maintenance Baseyard in areas relevant for the activities occurring in that area. The BMPs have been adapted from the CCH, Department of Environmental Services "*Best Management Practices Manual for Construction Sites in Honolulu,*" the HNL SWMPP, and the U.S. EPA Office of Water "*Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series - Sector S: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas located at Air Transportation Facilities* (EPA-833-F-06-034)."

5.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices are developed to maintain a clean, safe, and orderly working environment. A clean and orderly work area reduces the possibility of stormwater contacting potential pollutants and accidental spills caused by the mishandling of equipment. Various maintenance materials, such as petroleum products listed in Section 3, are stored at the Maintenance Baseyard. Implementing BMPs will reduce the risk of contamination from these products to stormwater by minimizing the potential exposure of the materials. BMPs have been developed to ensure that waste generated is properly managed. The Maintenance Baseyard will also street sweep their facility and clean debris from the concrete channel by the Employee Parking as needed.

5.2 Preventative Practices

Preventive practices are developed to reduce the occurrence of spillage and/or leakage from vehicles and equipment. Preventive maintenance involves examination of mechanical equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause equipment breakdowns, as well as correction of those conditions by adjustment, repair, or replacement of worn parts before the equipment or systems fail. The Maintenance Baseyard personnel conduct checks on their vehicles, and contractors and Maintenance Baseyard personnel conduct checks of AST, USTs, and OWS, to ensure that there are no leaks and that they are functioning properly.

5.3 Spill Response and Reporting

The guidelines outlined below establish procedures to follow in the event of a spill. The Spill Reporting Form provided in page three (3) of Appendix VII will be used to document spills and associated response action for releases in excess of the reportable quantity threshold (25-gallons or more of petroleum). For additional spill response procedures and guidelines, refer to BMPs for Spill Prevention and Response Practices provided in Appendix V. Table 3 includes a list of pertinent contact numbers for reporting purposes if a spill were to occur at the facility. Appendix VII, the HNL Spill Reporting Fact Sheet, includes spill reporting procedures, contact information, and the Spill Reporting Form. The General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor is responsible for implementing spill response procedures at the Maintenance Baseyard.

Small spills of oil (less than 25-gallons) will be immediately cleaned up using absorbent materials or other acceptable practices, without disrupting facility operations. Frequent inspections of the Maintenance Baseyard will identify any small spills, which will be addressed immediately. Spilled material less than reportable quantity, regardless of type, shall be reported verbally to Ramp Control and in writing to AIR-EE.

As defined in HAR Chapter 11-451-6, any spill, leak, or release of petroleum products greater than 25-gallons (for petroleum products), any spill, leak, or release of petroleum products less than 25-gallons that is not remedied or contained within 72 hours, and/or any sheen observed on surface waters must be reported to the DOH. Several agencies must be informed of the spill, including, DOH-HEER Office, DOH-CWB (only if it enters State Waters), NRC, LEPC, and U.S. Coast Guard, District 14. In the event of a large or uncontrolled release, the General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor shall act as the EC. Table 3 provides emergency contact information. For all written notification procedures, refer to Appendix VII.

TABLE 3: EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

CONTACT ***Refer to Appendix VII for specific reporting requirements***	TELEPHONE NUMBER
General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor The General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor should be notified immediately of all spills, leaks, and releases that occur on the Subject Property.	(808) 304-9613
Airport Duty Manager/Code 22 The Airport Duty Manager/Code 22 should be notified of all spills or releases that occur on the Subject Property.	(808) 836-6434
HNL Ramp Control HNL Ramp Control should be notified immediately of all spills, leaks, and releases that occur on the Subject Property so that they can assist in response and notify other entities, if required.	(808) 836-6670
ARFF Station (24 hours) The ARFF Station should be notified of all spills, leaks, and releases that occur at HNL for safety concerns.	(808) 836-6670
AIR-EE Supervisor AIR-EE Supervisor should be notified of all spills or releases that occur on the Subject Property to assist in spill response as well as for recordkeeping purposes.	(808) 838-8656
NRC The EC should call the NRC to report any spill of oil or hazardous materials of a reportable quantity. The NRC will notify the appropriate Federal On-Scene Coordinator (EPA) and various State agencies.	(800) 424-8802
LEPC The EC should notify the LEPC of any reportable quantity spill. After business hours, leave a message including name, phone number, time of spill, what was spilled, and quantity of spill.	(808) 723-8960
U.S. Coast Guard, District 14 The U.S. Coast Guard should be notified of any quantity spill that reaches the ocean.	(800) 331-6176 or (808) 842-2600
DOH-HEER Office (Oahu) The EC should notify the DOH-HEER Office of any chemical spill of a reportable quantity.	(808) 586-4249 (808) 236-8200 (after hours)
DOH-CWB (Oahu) The EC should notify the DOH-CWB of spills of any chemical of a reportable quantity by telephone within 24 hours.	(808) 586-4309

6.0 STORMWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

DOTA conducts a Stormwater Monitoring Program as part of the HNL Small MS4 SWMPP. This Monitoring Program is required by the Permit and procedures are located in SWMPP Section H, Annual Monitoring Plan.

7.0 PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Procedures for implementation include the training of employees, protocols for inspections, and completion of documentation.

7.1 Employee Training

Training programs are used to inform Maintenance Baseyard personnel, at all levels of responsibility, of the processes and materials with which they are working, including health and safety hazards, the practices for preventing spills, and the procedures for responding properly and rapidly to spills of potentially toxic and hazardous materials. DOTA has developed and implemented annual mandatory environmental training designed to ensure that the DOTA maintenance personnel understand pollution laws, regulation, and methods of compliance. The program focuses on the Permit conditions and the responsibilities of DOTA personnel. Included in the topics to be covered are:

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL TRAINING PROGRAM

TRAINING TOPIC	TRAINEE	RESPONSIBILITY	FREQUENCY
Potential Pollutants	Personnel	General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor or AIR-EE	Annual
Best Management Practices	Personnel	General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor or AIR-EE	Annual
Past Releases and Causes	Personnel	General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor or AIR-EE	Annual
Spill Prevention and Response Plan	Personnel	General Construction and Maintenance Supervisor or AIR-EE	Annual

Semi-annual site inspections by the AIR-EE serve as an additional training tool since the site inspections document potential deficiencies at the Maintenance Baseyard and suggested BMPs for improvement, as necessary (see Section 7.2).

7.2 Protocol for Site Inspections

A DOTA EHS or designated personnel will perform semi-annual inspections during the term of the Permit to ensure that BMPs are in place and in proper working order, using the Facility Inspection Report (Appendix VIII) in accordance with this SWPCP.

7.3 Revisions to the SWPCP

Plan reviews shall be performed as necessary to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs and implement appropriate revisions due to:

- Evaluations as a result of a spill event;
- Changes in materials used on-site;

- Changes in the maintenance procedures; and/or
- Changes in management practices.

Revisions may also be made if BMPs in the SWPCP are not effective in reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges and/or the facility is found to be in violation of the Permit conditions; plan review and revisions shall be completed within 30 days. All DOTA personnel at the Maintenance Baseyard with maintenance duties will be informed of any changes made to the SWPCP, and will be trained on new or modified procedures, if necessary.

7.4 Documentation Procedures

Records shall be kept that document all spills, leaks and other discharges, including hazardous substances in reportable quantities that occur at the facility on the AIR-EE server for at least five (5) years.

Training records, such as sign-in sheets, are maintained on the AIR-EE server for at least five (5) years.

Reports of all inspections performed at the site are maintained on the AIR-EE server for at least five (5) years. The inspector shall document all observations, particularly the effectiveness of site BMPs. Inspection records shall be analyzed semi-annually (to correspond with semi-annual facility inspections) to determine if BMPs are effective and, if not, what needs to be done to improve the methods used at the site.

A copy of this SWPCP shall also be made available to personnel as a reference in the same location that SDSs and other safety information are maintained which is located in the Main Office at the Maintenance Baseyard.

For access to AIR-EE server records, please contact AIR-EE Supervisor.

8.0 REFERENCES

City & County of Honolulu, Department of Environmental Services. (2012). *Best Management Practices Manual for Construction Sites in Honolulu.*

Mink, J. F., and Lau, L. S. (1990). *Aquifer Identification and Classification for Oahu: Groundwater Protection Strategy for Hawaii. Water Resources Research Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa.*

State of Hawaii, Department of Health. (2014, November). *Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapters 11-54.*

State of Hawaii, Department of Health. (2019, February). *Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-55.*

State of Hawaii, Department of Health. (2013, December). *Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapters 11- 54 and 11-55.*

State of Hawaii, Department of Health. (2013, December 6). *Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapters 11-55 Appendix B.*

State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division. (2019, April). *Daniel K. Inouye International Airport, Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, Stormwater Management Program, Section H, Annual Stormwater Monitoring Plan.*

State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division. (2015, June). *Honolulu International Airport, Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, Stormwater Management Program Plan.*

State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division. (2007, May). *Honolulu International Airport, Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, Stormwater Management Program Plan.*

State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division. (2014, April 14). *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Permit Number HIS000005.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. (1972). *Soil Survey of the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii.*

U.S. Department of Interior Geological Survey. (1999). *Pearl Harbor Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic Map).*

U.S. EPA Office of Water. (2006, December). *Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series, Sector S: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas located at Air Transportation Facilities (EPA-833-F-06-034).*

Appendix I.a

NPDES Permit No. HI S000005

PERMIT NO. HI S000005

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. §1251 et. seq.; the "Act"); Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 342D; and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Department of Health (DOH), State of Hawaii, Chapters 11-54 and 11-55;

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS DIVISION (DOT-AIR)

(hereinafter PERMITTEE)

is authorized to discharge storm water runoff and certain non-storm water discharges as identified in Part B.2. of this permit from the DOT-AIR Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Small MS4) and storm water discharges associated with Industrial Activities from the Maintenance Baseyard Facility at the Honolulu International Airport (HNL); and additional storm sewer outfalls that may be identified from time to time by the Permittee,

into Manuwai Canal, Kaloaloa Canal, Mamala Bay, Keehi Lagoon, the Reef Runway Marine Pond adjacent to the HNL (a.k.a. Ahua Pond), including various drainage canals (e.g., drainage canal north of the Maintenance Baseyard Facility), Island of Oahu, Hawaii,

in accordance with the general requirements, discharge monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein, and in the attached DOH "Standard NPDES Permit Conditions," that is available on the DOH, Clean Water Branch (CWB) website at http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/site-map/home/standard-npdes-permit-conditions.

All references to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) are to regulations that are in effect on July 1, 2013, except as otherwise specified. Unless otherwise specified herein, all terms are defined as provided in the applicable regulations in Title 40 of the CFR.

This permit will become effective on **April 14, 2014**.

This permit and the authorization to discharge will expire at midnight, **March 13, 2019**.

Signed this 14th day of March, 2014.

(For) Director of Health

FINAL PERMIT
March 14, 2014

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Part A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall:

Part A.1. Comply with the existing DOT-AIR SWMP Plan until submittal of the revised DOT-AIR SWMP Plan to DOH; and future activities as identified in its last submitted Annual Report. The revised SWMP Plan shall be implemented upon submittal to DOH.

Part A.2. Comply with all requirements in this permit and Consent Decree, issued on January 29, 2006, until its termination. In case of conflict with any requirement, the more stringent requirement shall apply.

Part A.3. Retain a copy of this permit and all other related materials and the SWMP, with all subsequent revisions, at the DOT-AIR, HNL office, located at 400 Rodgers Boulevard, Suite 700, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819.

Part A.4. Ensure that anyone working under this permit complies with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Part A.5. Include the permit number, **HI S000005**, and the following certification with all information required under this permit:

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

Part A.6. All "Plans" (e.g., SWMP Plan, Public Education Plan, Enforcement Response Plan, Trash Reduction Plan, Plan for Requiring LID in its Standards; Action plan to address erosion at its outlets, Annual Monitoring Plan, and SWPCPs) shall be available on DOT-AIR website for a minimum of 30 calendar days for public review and comment. DOT-AIR shall notify DOH by email at cleanwaterbranch@doh.hawaii.gov of the plan on their website within five (5) calendar days of the plan being available. DOT-AIR shall address all comments received within the 30 calendar day period and provide both comments and responses to

DOH with its submittal of the Plan in accordance with the deadline as specified in Part H. All Plans shall be implemented upon submittal regardless of DOH's review and acceptance. If any deficiencies are found by DOH after submittal, the Permittee shall correct the deficiencies to DOH's satisfaction within 30 calendar days or such other time as agreed to in writing and resubmit the plan. In addition to the Plans being available for public comment, the current/existing plans shall also be available on DOT-AIR website.

Part A.7. All information and reports required under this permit and updates to information on file shall be submitted through the CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES Permits and Notice of General Permit Coverages (NGPCs). This form is accessible through the e-Permitting Portal website at: https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/epermit/View/home.aspx. If not already registered, you will be asked to do a one-time registration to obtain your login and password. After you register, click on the Application Finder tool to locate the form. Follow the instructions to complete and submit this form. All submissions shall include a CD or DVD containing the downloaded e-Permitting submission and a completed Transmittal Requirements and Certification Statement for e-Permitting NPDES/NGPC Compliance Submissions Form, with original signature and date.

Hard copies shall be submitted to the following address unless otherwise informed:

Clean Water Branch
Environmental Management Division
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd. Room 3001
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Part A.8. The Permittee shall submit annual reports to EPA at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
Attention: WTR-5
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Part B. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

Part B.1. The Permittee shall effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges through its separate storm sewer system into State Waters and from its Industrial facilities/activities (i.e., Maintenance Baseyard Facility, South Ramp Wash Rack, North Wash Rack, T-Hanger Wash Pad, and Wiki Wiki Wash Rack). National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted discharges and non-storm water discharges identified in Part B.2 of this permit are exempt from this prohibition.

Part B.2. The following non-storm water discharges may be discharged into the Permittee's separate storm sewer system provided that the discharge be identified below, and meet all conditions when specified by the Permittee. In the event that any of the below non-storm water discharges are determined to be a source of pollution by the Permittee, the discharge will no longer be allowed.

- Water line flushing;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Diverted stream flows;
- Rising ground waters;
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined in 40 CFR §35.2005(20));
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water, not including construction related dewatering activities;
- Discharges from potable water sources and foundation drains;
- Air conditioning condensate;
- Refrigeration unit condensate from the ice machines at the Maintenance Baseyard;
- Irrigation water;
- Springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps, uncontaminated water from utility manholes or boxes, and footing drains;
- Water from charity car washes;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Exterior building wash water (water only);
- Residual street wash water (water only), including wash water from sidewalks, plazas, and driveways, but excluding parking lots; and
- Discharges or flows from firefighting activities.

The Permittee may also develop a list of other similar occasional incidental non-storm water discharges (e.g., non-commercial car washes, etc.) that

will not be addressed as illicit discharges. These non-storm water discharges must not be reasonably expected (based on the information available to the Permittee) to be significant sources of pollutants to the Small MS4, because of either the nature of the discharges or conditions the Permittee has established for allowing these discharges to the Small MS4 (e.g., non-commercial car wash with appropriate controls on frequency, proximity to sensitive water bodies, BMPs on the wash water, etc.). The Permittee shall document in the storm water management plan any local controls or conditions placed on the discharges, and include a provision prohibiting any individual non-storm water discharge that is determined to be contributing pollutants to the Small MS4.

Note: Discharges from the Koi Fish Ponds at the Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiian Gardens to State waters are not covered under this permit and shall obtain separate NPDES permit coverage.

Part B.3. The discharge of pollutants from the Permittee's Small MS4 shall be reduced to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP), consistent with Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the CWA. This permit, and the provisions herein, is intended to develop, achieve, and implement a timely, comprehensive, cost-effective storm water pollution control program to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP from the DOT-AIR Small MS4 to waters of the State. MEP is a dynamic performance standard and it evolves as our knowledge of urban runoff control measures increases.

Part B.4. The discharge of pollutants from the Permittee's Industrial facilities/activities shall be reduced to the appropriate discharge limitations subject to the Best Available Technology currently available (BAT)/ Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) discharge requirement, consistent with the CWA and other respective federal and state requirements for such facilities.

Part C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS, INSPECTIONS, AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Part C.1. The discharge shall comply with the basic water quality criteria which states:
"All waters shall be free of substances attributable to domestic, industrial, or other controllable sources of pollutants, including:

Part C.1.a. Materials that will settle to form objectionable sludge or bottom deposits;

Part C.1.b. Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, or other floating materials;

Part C.1.c. Substances in amounts sufficient to produce taste in the water or detectable off flavor in the flesh of fish, or in amounts sufficient to produce objectionable color, turbidity or other conditions in receiving waters;

Part C.1.d. High or low temperatures; biocides; pathogenic organisms; toxic, radioactive, corrosive, or other deleterious substances at levels or in combinations sufficient to be toxic or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life, or in amounts sufficient to interfere with any beneficial use of the water;

Part C.1.e. Substances or conditions or combinations thereof in concentrations which produce undesirable aquatic life; and

Part C.1.f. Soil particles resulting from erosion on land involved in earthwork, such as the construction of public works; highways; subdivisions; recreational, commercial, or industrial developments; or the cultivation and management of agricultural lands."

Part C.2. The discharge shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any of the applicable beneficial uses or water quality objectives contained in HAR, Chapter 11-54, titled "Water Quality Standards."

Part C.3. During inspections/screenings as required by this permit, the Permittee shall also visually inspect the receiving state waters (i.e., in the area where the inspection is occurring), effluent, and control measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to detect violations of and conditions which may cause violations of the basic water quality criteria as specified in HAR, Section 11-54-4. (e.g., the Permittee shall look at effluent and receiving state waters for turbidity, color, floating oil and grease, floating debris and scum, materials that will settle, substances that will produce taste in the water or detectable off-flavor in fish, and inspect for items that

may be toxic or harmful to human or other life). Except, if the discharge first enters the MS4, then the permittee may inspect the discharge when it enters the drainage system rather than at the receiving state water (excluding an upset event, BMP failure, or rainfall events greater than 0.25 inches).

Part C.4. The Permittee shall immediately take action to stop, reduce, or modify the discharge of pollutants as needed to stop or prevent a violation of the basic water quality criteria as specified in HAR, Section 11-54-4.

Part C.5. For TMDLs adopted by DOH and approved by the EPA, the Permittee shall demonstrate consistency with the WLAs consistent with the assumption of the associated TMDL document within the timeframe as specified in its Implementation and Monitoring (I&M) Plan.

Part D. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

The Permittee shall:

Part D.1. Further develop and improve, implement, and enforce a SWMP designed to address the requirements of this permit and reduce, to the MEP, the discharge of pollutants to and from its Small MS4 to protect water quality and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Act. To manage the storm water program, additional personnel and increased contractor support is required. The SWMP shall include the following information for each of the SWMP components described in Part D.1.a. to Part D.1.g. below:

- The BMPs, plus underlying rationale, that shall be implemented for each of the program components.
- The measurable standards and milestones for each of the BMPs, plus underlying rationale, including interim measures to aid in determining level of effort and effectiveness of each program component.
- The name or position title and affiliation (e.g., branch/section within DOT-AIR) of the person or persons responsible for implementation or coordination of each program component.
- Monitoring to determine effectiveness of each SWMP component and of the overall storm water program.

Submittal Date. The SWMP shall be updated and modified per the requirements of this permit, be consistent with the format of this permit, shall be submitted to DOH in accordance with Part A.7. within one (1) year after the effective date of this permit, or as otherwise specified, and shall be fully implemented upon submittal. The Permittee shall implement the existing SWMP until submittal of the revision. The SWMP and any of its revisions, additions, or modifications are enforceable components of this permit.

Part D.1.a. Public Education and Outreach

The Permittee shall further develop, improve, and implement an annual comprehensive education, outreach, and involvement program to distribute educational materials to the following Targeted Groups and General Public (Public) or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water as well as enabling tenants and the public to

identify and report a pollution-causing activity (i.e., spotting an illicit discharge) and the steps that can be taken to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

Within 30 calendar days after the effective date of this permit the Permittee shall notify tenants previously covered under the Permittee's Permit they are no longer covered under DOT-AIR's NPDES Permit. The notification shall be extended to tenants not previously covered, but required to obtain NPDES coverage under HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix B, NPDES General Permit Authorizing the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (General Industrial Storm Water permit). A list of tenants sent the notification shall be submitted to DOH within its Annual Report. This coverage applies to storm water discharges associated with Industrial activities regulated under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), except construction activities listed at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x). The notification shall include information requiring them to apply for coverage from DOH within 30 calendar days of receiving the notice from DOT-AIR and be issued a Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC) within 90 calendar days of receiving the notice. As required in Part D.1.g.(2) the Permittee shall annually update its inventory of Industrial facilities and activities and verify General Industrial Storm Water permit coverage or NPDES Conditional "No Exposure" Exclusion or any other applicable NPDES permit has been obtained. For any failure to comply, the Permittee shall implement its Enforcement Policy as required in PartD.1.g.(6).

The program shall be improved through enhanced branding and may implement an employee and tenant environmental awards program. As an organization, DOT Airports, Harbors, and Highways Divisions shall develop and implement an organization-wide branding message regarding storm water and pollution prevention.

The program should create: changes in attitude, knowledge, and awareness; BMP implementation; pollutant load reduction; and changes in discharge and receiving water quality. The SWMP shall include a written Public Education Plan for how the Permittee will reach all targeted audiences and implement the permit requirements described below. The Permittee may fulfill portions of this requirement by cooperating with DOT Highways and Airports Divisions and the City and County of Honolulu's (City) storm water public education program.

Part D.1.a.(1) *Targeted Groups* - The Permittee shall address the following targeted groups in the Public Education Plan with appropriate messages, and

shall describe outreach activities and anticipated frequencies that each activity will be conducted over the permit term:

- Locations of illicit discharges
- DOT-AIR and HNL employees
- DOT Oahu District Engineers
- DOT-AIR consultants
- DOT-AIR tenants and those that discharge storm water into the DOT-AIR Small MS4 (i.e., neighboring businesses)
- Construction Contractors on DOT-AIR property, including those that discharge storm water into the DOT-AIR Small MS4
- School Children and the General Public, including visitors to the State
- Any other source that the Permittee determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to its Small MS4

Part D.1.a.(2) *General Public* - The Permittee shall include in the Public Education Plan the following activities, with anticipated frequencies that each activity will be conducted over the permit term. The term "General Public" or "Public" shall not be limited to only those with regular access to the airport, such as DOT-AIR employee, tenants, and contractors.

- Public Service Announcements (PSAs)
- School programs
- Telephone number to report illegal discharges to the DOT-AIR Small MS4
- Participation in special events (e.g., storm drain stenciling programs, community clean-ups, citizen watch groups, and "Adopt-A-Storm Drain" programs) and exhibits
- Web site
- Pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer use program
- Training for the Target Group, etc. on pollution prevention BMPs in the SWMP
- Forming partnerships with HNL tenants and the general public to fulfill the requirements of this program
- Incorporating public meetings/citizen panels to discuss storm water management rules
- Proper disposal of grass clippings, leaves, and other green waste
- Proper storage, disposal/recycling, and spill information for hazardous waste

Part D.1.a.(3) *Evaluation Methods* - The Permittee shall evaluate the progress of the public education program based on the following:

- An annual survey of DOT-AIR and HNL employees, tenants, consultants and contractors to measure both behavior and knowledge relating to storm water. The surveys can be conducted in person at events, on the phone, or using Web-based survey tools. The results of the survey shall be compared to past surveys.
- Number of brochures/information distributed
- Participation in events
- Volunteer hours
- Any other methods that the Permittee determines to be effective

The results of the evaluation shall be summarized in the Annual Report.

Part D.1.b. Public Involvement/Participation

The Permittee shall provide opportunity for tenants and the public in developing, reviewing, and implementing the SWMP. The draft and final SWMP shall be made available on the DOT-AIR Website and at its office. An informational meeting shall be scheduled and announced prior to finalizing the revisions to the SWMP to solicit comments and answer questions from the public. Other activities to involve the public may include providing volunteer opportunities that improve water quality and specific SWMP-related projects, or organizing clean-up events to educate the public about impacts of storm water.

Part D.1.c. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The Permittee shall implement the ongoing SWMP to detect and eliminate illicit connections and illegal discharges into its Small MS4 and shall include an improved program in the revised SWMP Plan. The program shall include:

Part D.1.c.(1) *Connection and Discharge Permits/Approvals for private storm water discharges* - Within one (1) year after the effective date of this permit the Permittee shall establish requirements for issuing connection and discharge permits/approvals and require obtaining the permit/approval prior to allowing the private storm water discharges. Prior to issuing a permit/approval, the Permittee shall ensure the following are met:

- the project has provided proof of filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) or NPDES application, if applicable; and
- control measures that meets DOT-AIR requirements will be implemented to minimize pollutant discharge into its Small MS4.

Part D.1.c.(2) *Field Screening* - The Permittee shall implement its Outfall Field Screening Plan to screen for improper discharges. The plan shall specify the frequency for screening and identify the procedures for the identification of and response to possible illicit connections and illegal discharges. These procedures shall include, but not limited to, specific time deadlines for responding to identified discharges. At a minimum, all outfalls shall be screened once per permit term.

Part D.1.c.(3) *Tracking* - The Permittee shall maintain a database of illicit connections, illegal discharges, and spills that tracks the type of discharge, responsible party, DOT-AIR response, and resolution of the discharge to the Small MS4.

Part D.1.c.(4) *Investigate complaints* - The Permittee shall promptly investigate observed, suspected, or reported illicit flows and pursue enforcement actions, as appropriate. Complaints made to the CWB, which discharge to the DOT-AIR Small MS4 will be forwarded to the Permittee for their action. The Permittee shall continue to implement:

(i) A database system to identify illicit discharge activities discharging into its system occurring both on and off of DOT-AIR's property by Property ID Number or Tax Map Key (TMK), as applicable. The database shall include information about each suspected improper discharge, the Permittee's investigation of that discharge, follow-up activities, and the resolution of each discharge;

(ii) A program to facilitate reporting of illicit discharges (i.e., environmental hotline and/or website for reporting), including providing at least one contact that the public can reach (including phone number and/or email address) be clearly posted on its website; and

(iii) Response plan for the investigation of illicit discharges that is consistent with the requirements in this permit.

Part D.1.c.(5) *Enforcement* - Within two (2) years after the effective date of this permit the *Permittee* shall:

(i) Establish rules for enforcement and penalties when in noncompliance with its requirements as developed in accordance with Part D.1.c.(1), including for persons illegally discharging pollutants to its Small MS4, and

(ii) Pursue enforcement actions against those in non-compliance with its requirements, those with illegal drain connections, and persons without direct connections whom illegally discharging pollutants to its Small MS4.

Part D.1.c.(6) *Prevent and Respond to Spills to the DOT-AIR Small MS4* - The Permittee shall continue to implement and improve on its ongoing SWMP to prevent, respond to, contain, and clean up all wastewater and other spills, including non-storm waters, except those allowed under Part B.1 that may enter into its Small MS4 from any source.

The Permittee shall provide spill prevention, response and clean up education and training to DOT-AIR maintenance staff, contractors, tenants, Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) Crew and emergency response teams. This program shall be included in the SWMP. Spill response teams, which may consist of local, state, and/or federal agencies, shall prevent entry of spills into the DOT-AIR Small MS4 and contamination of surface water, ground water, and soil to the MEP.

The Permittee shall coordinate spill prevention, containment, and response activities throughout all appropriate departments, programs, and agencies to ensure maximum water quality protection at all times. The Permittee shall notify DOH of all wastewater spills or overflows from private laterals and failing septic systems into its MS4. The Permittee shall prevent, respond to, contain, and clean up wastewater from any such notification.

Part D.1.c.(7) *Facilitate Disposal of Used Oil and Toxic Materials* - The Permittee shall continue to implement its ongoing SWMP to facilitate the proper management and disposal or recycling of used oil, vehicle fluids, toxic materials, and other household hazardous wastes. Such a program shall include educational activities, public information activities, and identification of collection sites or methods.

Part D.1.c.(8) *Training* - The Permittee shall provide annual training to staff on identifying and eliminating illicit connections and illegal discharges to its Small MS4, and spill prevention, response and clean-up. This

training shall be specific to DOT-AIR responsibilities, activities, rules, and procedures, to comply with this permit.

Part D.1.d. Construction Site Runoff Control

Permittee shall continue to implement a construction site management program to reduce to the MEP the discharge of pollutants from projects on DOT-AIR property and offsite projects into its Small MS4. The construction site management program shall include the following minimum elements:

Part D.1.d.(1) *Requirement to implement BMPs* - Within two (2) years of the effective date of this permit the Permittee shall establish rules to require proposed construction projects to implement BMPs and standards as described in its Construction Best Management Practices Field Manual.

The Field Manual shall be annually reviewed and, as necessary, revised to include descriptions of preferred new, modified, or revised BMPs, including preferred permanent BMPs and LID practices to minimize pollutant discharge for maintenance activities which have the potential to discharge pollutants to its Small MS4. Any revisions shall be discussed within its Annual Report and the documents included within its SWMP Plan. All documents shall be made available to DOT-AIR staff, contractors, and consultants, as appropriate.

Part D.1.d.(2) *Plan Review and Approval* - The Permittee shall continue to implement and improve on the process for review of DOT-AIR and tenant improvement projects. The Permittee shall also continue to implement procedures for the receipt and consideration of public inquiries, concerns, and information submitted regarding construction activities within DOT-AIR property, including offsite projects that discharge into its Small MS4. The Permittee shall:

(i) For construction activities within DOT-AIR property, prior to approval of the construction plans and specifications, DOT-AIR or DOT Oahu District Engineers (i.e., for tenant improvement projects) shall review the appropriate Site-Specific BMP Plan and other pollution prevention measures (e.g., for Erosion and Sediment Control, Grading, Post-construction BMP and Landscaping) or similar plan(s)/document(s) to verify that meets the following requirements:

- DOT-AIR's Construction BMP Field Manual;
- DOT-AIR's Permanent Post Construction BMP Manual;
- HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix C, and any other requirements under the NPDES permit program, as applicable; and
- Implementation of measures to ensure that the discharge of pollutants from the site will be reduced to the appropriate discharge limitations subject to the Best Available Technology currently available (BAT)/ Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) discharge requirement, consistent with the CWA and other respective federal and state requirements for such facilities and will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards.

(ii) Require a permit or written equivalent approval for drainage connections to its Small MS4, discharge of surface storm water runoff of storm water associated with construction (i.e., from projects on DOT-AIR property and offsite projects) or discharge permit (i.e., hydrotesting and dewatering effluent or other non-storm water, except those allowed under this permit) into their Small MS4 and maintain a database of the permits/approvals. The permit/approval shall obligate the activity to implement BMPs as required in HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendices C, F, and/or G. Prior to issuing a drainage connection, discharge of surface runoff permit/approval, discharge permit the Permittee shall ensure that the following are met:

- The project owner has provided a copy of the Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC) for the discharge of storm water associated with construction activities that disturb one (1) acre or more and/or for the discharge of dewatering/hydrotesting effluent;

  or

  The project owner has provided proof of filing a NOI Form C and Form F and/or G, if applicable or other NPDES application. The Permittee shall verify prior to the start of construction activity that the NGPC was issued or NPDES Permit coverage has been authorized; and

- A Site-Specific BMP Plan or other documents (e.g., Erosion and Sediment Control, Grading, Post-construction BMP and Landscaping Plans, Dewatering Plan, and Hydrotesting Plan)

relating to pollution prevention or similar document(s) have been reviewed to verify that it fully meets all DOT-AIR requirements and is accepted by DOT-AIR or DOT Oahu District Engineers, as applicable;

(iii) Not allow construction to commence on any construction project on DOT-AIR property unless and until it has verified that the project has received from DOH a Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC) under HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix C, NPDES General Permit Authorizing the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (General Construction Activity Storm Water permit) (unless the project will disturb less than one (1) acre of land) and satisfied any other applicable requirements of the NPDES permit program (i.e., an individual NPDES permit);

(iv) Within 90 calendar days of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall update and submit for review and acceptance, a plan review checklist that its reviewers shall use in evaluating the plans and BMPs or other similar document(s) which have been implemented pursuant to this Part [i.e., Part D.1.d.]. Copies of this plan review checklist shall be provided to applicants for connection, discharge of surface storm water runoff, and discharge permits (i.e., hydrotesting and dewatering effluent or other non-storm water, except those allowed under this permit); and to consultants and contractors for their use in developing the Plans or other similar document(s) for projects on DOT-AIR property. The plan review checklist shall include, at a minimum, but not be limited to comments on any deficiencies and the date when comments were addressed to the satisfaction of DOT-AIR or DOT Oahu District Engineers, as applicable. A system shall be implemented to ensure all comments, identified during the review process has been properly addressed.

Part D.1.d.(3) Inspections – The Permittee shall:

(i) Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities at any site on DOT-AIR property or offsite project which discharges storm water to the DOT-AIR Small MS4, except for activities associated with the installation of BMPs at a site, a designated DOT-AIR Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector who reviews and becomes familiar with the project's site-specific BMP Plan and/or other equivalent document(s), shall inspect the site to verify BMPs as

required by the BMP Plan and/or other documents have been installed correctly and in the correct locations prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activity. Inspections shall include a review of site Erosion and Sediment Controls, good housekeeping practices, and compliance with DOT-AIR-accepted erosion and sediment control plans, construction BMPs Plans, or other similar documents and DOT-AIR approved permits. The inspector shall also identify and direct corrective actions of site conditions having the potential for erosion and sediment runoff, including other pollutant discharges which may occur as a result of the project's construction activities.

(ii) In addition to inspections required by the NPDES permit program, all construction projects at any site on DOT-AIR property shall be inspected at least monthly by a qualified construction inspector who is independent (i.e., not involved in the day-to-day planning, design, or implementation) of the construction projects to be inspected. The Permittee may use more than one (1) qualified construction inspector for these inspections. The reporting procedures shall include, at a minimum, notification of any critical deficiencies to the DOH. Upon three successive monthly inspections that indicate, in total, no critical or major deficiencies or less than six (6) minor deficiencies with no more than three (3) minor deficiencies in one (1) month in a project's BMPs or other storm water management activities, the Permittee may decrease the inspection frequency for such project to quarterly. However, if while under a quarterly inspection frequency, an inspection of a project conducted pursuant to this paragraph indicates at least one critical or major deficiency or a total of three (3) or more minor deficiencies in the project's BMPs or other storm water management activities, the inspections frequency shall immediately return to no less than monthly. This reduced inspection frequencies option is contingent upon the Permittee having defined each type (i.e., critical, major, or minor) of deficiency. The Permittee shall further develop and implement written procedures for appropriate corrective actions and follow-up inspections when deficiencies had been identified at an inspected project. The corrective action procedures shall at a minimum require that 1) any critical deficiencies shall be corrected or addressed before the close of business on the day of the inspection at which the deficiency is identified, and 2) any major deficiencies shall be corrected or addressed as soon as possible, but in no event later than five (5) calendar days after the inspection

at which the deficiency is identified or before the next forecasted precipitation, whichever is sooner.

(iii) All construction projects with a connection permit, discharge of surface runoff permit/approval, or discharge permit shall be inspected at least once annually or once during the life of the project, whichever comes first, by a qualified construction inspector who is independent (i.e., not involved in the day-to-day planning, design, or implementation) of the construction projects to be inspected. This inspection is required in addition to the inspection as required prior to the start of the ground-disturbing activities in Part D.1.d.(3)(i). The Permittee may use more than one (1) qualified construction inspector for these inspections. If the project has a site-specific BMP Plan or other equivalent document(s), the inspection shall also verify that the BMPs were properly installed and at the locations specified in the Plan. The reporting procedures shall include, at a minimum, notification of any critical deficiencies to the DOH.

(iv) Develop and implement a standard inspection form(s) and reporting and corrective procedures for inspections, including use of an inspection checklist, or equivalent, and the Permittee shall track inspection results in a database or equivalent system. The inspection checklist shall, include at a minimum, but not be limited to identifying any deficiencies and the date of the corrective actions. Photos shall accompany the inspection checklist to document the deficiencies. The inspection form(s), inspection checklist, reporting and corrective procedures shall be submitted to DOH for review and acceptance within 90 calendar days of the effective date of this permit.

Part D.1.d.(4) Enforcement – Within two (2) years of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall:

(i) Establish rules for enforcement and penalties for those in non-compliance with Part D.1.d.(1) requiring the implementation of standards, and

(ii) Develop and implement an Enforcement Response Plan to include written procedures for appropriate corrective and enforcement actions, and follow-up inspections when an inspected project is not in full compliance with its requirements,

other DOT-AIR permits, and any other applicable requirements under the NPDES permit program.

Part D.1.d.(5) Process *to refer noncompliance and non-filers to DOH* - In the event the Permittee has exhausted its use of sanctions and cannot bring a construction site or construction operator into compliance with its rules, standards, or this permit, or otherwise deems the site to pose an immediate and significant threat to water quality, the Permittee shall provide e-mail notification to cleanwaterbranch@doh.hawaii.gov, Attn: Enforcement Section Supervisor within one (1) week of such determination. E-mail notification shall be followed by written notification in accordance with Part A.7. and include a copy of all inspection checklists, notes, and related correspondence in pdf format (300 minimum dpi) within two (2) weeks of the determination. In instances where an inspector identifies a site that has not applied for permit coverage under the NPDES permit program, the Permittee shall provide written notification in accordance with Part A.6. to DOH within two (2) weeks of the discovery.

Part D.1.d.(6) Training - The Permittee shall provide annual training on the Construction BMPs Program Plan to all DOT-AIR staff, including DOT Oahu District Engineers, where applicable, with construction storm water responsibilities, including construction engineers, construction and maintenance inspectors, and plan reviewers. This training shall be specific to DOT-AIR activities (including the proper installation and maintenance of accepted BMPs), rules and procedures.

Part D.1.d.(7) *Education* - The Permittee shall implement an education program as part of its ongoing SWMP to ensure that project applicants, tenants, contractors offsite property owners, and other responsible parties have an understanding of the storm water requirements they need to implement.

Part D.1.e. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

The Permittee shall further develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from all new development and redevelopment projects that result in a land disturbance of one (1) acre or more and smaller projects that have the potential to discharge pollutants to the DOT-AIR Small MS4. The Permittee's program must ensure that permanent controls are in place to prevent or minimize water quality

impacts to the MEP. Review and update as necessary the criteria defining when and the types of permanent post-construction BMPs, including among other thing LID techniques, must be included in a project design to address storm water impacts and pollutants of concern. For State waters on the State CWA Section 303(d) list or State established and EPA approved TMDLs, the pollutants of concern to be targeted shall include the parameters causing impairment. Consideration shall also be provided for trash reduction techniques as to comply with its short and long term plans as required in Section D.1.(f)(1)(v). The program shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

Part D.1.e.(1) *Standards Revision* – The Permittee shall revise its standards for addressing post-construction BMPs (i.e., DOT-AIR's Permanent Post Construction BMP Manual) to include Low Impact Development (LID) requirements and reduce its use of exemptions. Within six (6) months of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall submit to DOH for review and acceptance, a plan for requiring LID in the standards to the MEP, including revision to the plan review and inspection checklist to include LID. LID refers to storm water management practices which seek to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by minimizing disturbed areas and impervious cover and then infiltrating, storing, detaining, evapotranspiring, and/or biotreating storm water runoff close to its source. The standards shall ensure that the management practices are prioritized to favor infiltration, evapotranspiration, or harvesting/reuse of stormwater followed by other practices that treat and release stormwater. The standards shall be applicable to all construction projects disturbing at least one (1) acre and smaller projects that have the potential to discharge pollutants to the DOT-AIR' Small MS4. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features and minimizing imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treats storm water as a resource, rather than a waste product. LID treatment measures include harvesting and use, infiltration, evapotranspiration, or biotreatment. The plan for the implementation of LID provisions in the DOT-AIR's standards shall include at a minimum the following:

- Criteria for requiring implementation.
- Investigation into the development of quantitative criteria for a specific design storm to be managed by LID techniques. Examples of design storm requirements include: 24-hour, 85% storm through infiltration; on-site management of the first inch of rainfall within a 24-hour period; retention of the 100-year, 2-hour storm; or on-site management of the 24-hour, 95% storm.

- Feasibility criteria for circumstances in which a waiver could be granted for the LID requirements.
- When a LID waiver is granted, alternatives such as offsite mitigation and/or non-LID treatment control BMPs could be required.

A draft of the revised Standards shall be submitted to the DOH in accordance with Part A.7. for review and acceptance within 12 months after the effective date of this permit and include at a minimum the above. Within 18 months after the effective date of this permit, subject to adoption by rulemaking or other equivalent process, the revised Standards shall be submitted to the DOH in accordance with Part A.6. To the extent that the revised Standards have not been adopted, the Permittee shall submit a compliance schedule for adoption, which shall not exceed 24 months after the effective date of this permit.

Part D.1.e.(2) *Review of Plans for Post-Construction BMPs* – For design-bid- build projects, the Permittee shall not advertise any construction project nor award any construction contract until the project design has been reviewed and accepted to ensure that appropriate permanent post-construction BMPs, which include LID practices upon adoption into its Standards, have been included in the project design and are included in the bid package to ensure compliance with this part of the permit. For design-build projects, the Permittee shall review and approve the project design the same as for design-bid-build projects prior to implementation. No project shall proceed without the inclusion of appropriate permanent post-construction BMPs unless a waiver is granted by DOT-AIR based on specific documentation demonstrating that such post-construction BMPs are not feasible. Project documents for projects that will include installation of permanent post-construction BMPs shall also include appropriate requirements for their future continued maintenance.

Part D.1.e.(3) *BMP, Operation and Maintenance, and Inspection Database* - The Permittee shall continue to implement its Database System to track the frequency of inspections and maintenance of the Permanent BMPs. In addition to the standard information collected for all projects (e.g., project name, owner, location, start/end date, etc.), the database shall also include, at a minimum:

- Type and number of LID practices
- Type and number of Source Control BMPs
- Type and number of Treatment Control BMPs

- Latitude/Longitude coordinates of controls using Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and NAD83 or other Datum as long as the datum remains consistent
- Photographs of controls
- Operation and maintenance requirements
- Frequency of inspections
- Frequency of maintenance

All stormwater treatment and LID BMPs shall be inspected at least once a year for proper operation; maintenance shall be performed as necessary to ensure proper operation.

Part D.1.e.(4) *Education* and *Training*

(i) *Project Proponents* - The Permittee shall provide education and outreach material for those parties who apply for DOT permits (i.e., tenants, engineers, architects, consultants, construction contractors, excavators, and those that discharge to the DOT-AIR MS4) on the selection, design, installation, operation and maintenance of storm water BMPs, structural controls, post construction BMPs, and LID practices. The outreach material may include a simplified flowchart for thresholds triggering permits and requirements, a list of required permits, implementing agencies, fees, overviews, timelines and a brief discussion of potential environmental impacts associated with storm water runoff.

(ii) Inspectors - All Permittee staff and those contractors under DOT-AIR contract responsible for inspecting permanent post-construction BMPs and LID practices shall receive annual training.

Part D.1.f. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

The Permittee shall further develop and implement a system maintenance program to reduce to the MEP the discharge of pollutants from all Permittee-owned facilities, roads, parking lots, maintenance baseyard, wash racks, wash pad and the DOT-AIR' Small MS4. The program shall include:

Part D.1.f.(1) Debris Control BMPs Program Plan

(i) *Asset Management System and Mapping* - The Permittee shall continue to maintain and implement a comprehensive Asset Management System and map of its Small MS4, including structural and vegetative BMPs; and inventory of related appurtenances including maintenance equipment, to ensure appropriate debris removal and system maintenance. The asset management system shall, at a minimum, assign an identification number for each drain inlet, outfall, and BMPs, and map their location on the Geographic Information System (GIS). The Permittee shall use this asset management system to establish priorities and to schedule and track efforts of appropriate system maintenance and debris removal program activities such as street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, and green waste and accumulated soil removal. The asset management system shall include justification of its priorities on the basis of potential impacts to water quality.

(ii) *Inspection/Maintenance Schedule* – In the SWMP, the Permittee shall continue to include procedures and a schedule for inspections of:

a) Storm drainage structures (e.g., catch basins, inlets, curb gutters, open ditches, trenches) for the purpose of identifying if maintenance (i.e., cleaning) of such structures is needed. Inspections shall be done at least twice per year. Maintenance shall be done as necessary. Both inspection and maintenance logs shall include the date, identification (i.e., asset) number of the storm drain structure and name of the person performing the inspection. For inspections, the log shall also include the inspection results and follow-up actions, if needed. For maintenance, the log shall include the quantity and type of debris removed.

b) Storm water retention basins. Inspections shall be done semi-annually and maintenance shall be performed at a minimum annually or more frequently as needed. At a minimum, one inspection shall be performed before November 1st of each year.

c) Runways/taxiways, major streets, and streets in the industrial and commercial areas for sweeping and litter

pickup as specified in the SWMP or at least twice per month. Indicate how and where the sweepings are disposed.

The need for sweeping and/or maintenance shall, at a minimum, be determined based upon material accumulation rates and/or potential threat of discharge to State waters that may have an effect on water quality. Maintenance may be conducted in lieu of inspections to satisfy this requirement. The procedures shall provide for the identification of features and BMPs that may require more frequent sweeping and/or structure cleaning based upon material accumulation rates and potential threat of discharge to State waters that may have an effect on water quality. The procedures shall establish debris accumulation thresholds above which sweeping and/or structure cleaning must occur. The priority-based schedule shall be annually reviewed; updated as necessary; and the changes, along with explanations of the changes submitted within the Annual Report.

(iii) *Storm Drain Placards* - The Permittee shall evaluate the effectiveness of its placards and revise it as necessary to meet its purpose. The purpose of the placards shall be discussed within the SWMP. All placards shall be installed within five (5) years of the effective date of this permit. The Permittee shall implement its system to track placement of placards and procedures for maintenance staff to inspect and replace, as necessary, placards during routine maintenance activities.

(iv) *Action Plan for Retrofitting Structural BMPs* – Provide the DOH with an Action Plan for Retrofitting Structural BMPs within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit, which shall identify retrofits to be implemented, explanation on the basis for their selection and an implementation schedule. The implementation schedule shall cover a five (5) year period and be updated yearly to include additional retrofit projects with water quality protection measures. The Action Plan shall be initially based on the retrofits as identified in its Retrofit Feasibility Study, Table 10 (i.e., 24 projects) dated, August 2010. As those projects are completed, additional priority ranked retrofit projects shall be added to its schedule. At a minimum, two (2) retrofit projects starting with the highest priority project shall be annually completed following submittal of its Action Plan. A description of the projects' statuses shall be included in the Annual Report.

(v) *Trash Reduction Plan* - Within three (3) years after the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall develop and submit to DOH for review and acceptance, a trash reduction plan which assesses the issue, identifies and implements control measures, and monitor these activities to reduce trash loads from the Small MS4. Trash means all improperly discarded waste material, excluding vegetation, except for yard/landscaping waste that is illegally disposed of in the storm drain system. Examples of trash include, but are not limited to, convenience food, beverage, and other product packages or containers constructed of aluminum, steel, glass, paper, plastic, and other natural and synthetic materials. The plan shall include, at a minimum and be formatted consistent with the following:

- Quantitative estimate of the debris currently being discharged (baseline load) from the Small MS4, including methodology used to determine the load.
- Description of control measures currently being implemented as well as those needed to reduce debris discharges from the Small MS4 consistent with short-term and long-term reduction targets.
- A short-term plan and proposed compliance deadline for reducing debris discharges from the Small MS4 by 50% from the baseline load.
- A long-term plan and proposed compliance deadline for reducing debris discharges from the Small MS4 to zero.
- Geographical targets for trash reduction activities with priority on waterbodies listed as impaired for trash on the State's CWA Section 303(d) list.
- Trash reduction-related education activities as a component of Part D.1.a.
- Integration of control measures, education and monitoring to measure progress toward reducing trash discharges.
- An implementation schedule.
- Monitoring plan to aid with source identification and loading patterns as well as measuring progress in reducing the debris discharges from the Small MS4.
- The Annual Report shall include a summary of its trash load reduction actions (control measures and best management practices) including the types of actions and levels of implementation, the total trash loads and dominant types of

trash removed by its actions, and the total trash loads and dominant types of trash for each type of action.

The plan shall provide for compliance with the above short-term and long-term discharge limits in the shortest practicable timeframe.

Part D.1.f.(2) Chemical Applications BMPs Program Plan

(i) *Training* - The Permittee shall update its Authorized Use List of the chemicals DOT-AIR uses and implement a specific training program for all potential appliers (bulk and hand-held) of the chemicals (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides) in its proper application. The Permittee shall not permit the application of fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides unless the applier has first received this training.

(ii) *Implement appropriate requirements for pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer applications* - The Permittee shall continue to implement BMPs to reduce the contribution of pollutants associated with the application, storage, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers from municipal areas and activities to its Small MS4. Municipal areas and activities include, at a minimum, municipal facilities, public right-of-ways, and landscaped areas.

Such BMPs shall include, at a minimum: (1) educational activities, permits, certifications and other measures for municipal applicators; (2) integrated pest management measures that rely on non-chemical solutions; (3) the use of native vegetation; (4) chemical application, as needed; and (5) the collection and proper disposal of unused pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

The Permittee shall ensure that their employees or contractors or employees of contractors applying registered pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers shall work under the direction of a certified applicator, follow the pesticide label, and comply with any other State, City, or government regulations for pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. All Permittee employees or contractors applying pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers shall receive training on the BMPs annually.

Part D.1.f.(3) Erosion Control BMPs Program Plan - The Permittee shall, if not restricted for aircraft safety reasons or does not conflict with any other Federal rules:

(i) Implement permanent erosion control improvements for erosional areas with the potential for significant water quality impact. Identification of erosional areas with the potential for significant water quality impact shall include areas where there is evidence of rilling, gullying, and/or other evidence of significant sediment transport, and areas in close proximity to receiving waters listed as impaired by either sediment, siltation and/or turbidity. The Permittee shall include procedures to identify and implement erosion control projects based on water quality concerns. A list of the projects and an implementation schedule for permanent erosion control improvements shall be submitted to DOH within one (1) year from the effective date of this permit. The implementation schedule shall begin in the 2nd year after the effective date of this permit and cover a five (5) year period with a deadline to complete all projects by the end of the 5th year.

(ii) Require the implementation of temporary erosion control measures (e.g., erosion control blankets and/or fabrics, gravel bag placement and silt fencing/fiber rolls) on erosional areas within DOT-AIR property with the potential for significant water quality impact if a permanent solution is not immediately possible. Notwithstanding any other implementation provisions, the SWMP shall require the implementation of such temporary erosion control measures on all applicable areas within 18 months of the effective date of this permit. For projects which require a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC), the WQC application shall be submitted to DOH within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit and be implemented with six (6) months of the WQC or other regulatory permit(s) issuance date.

(iii) Develop a maintenance plan for vegetated portions of the drainage system used for erosion and sediment control, and LID features; including controlling any excessive clearing/removal, cutting of vegetation, and application of herbicide which affects its usefulness.

(iv) Provide the DOH with an Action Plan to address erosion at its storm drain system outlets with significant potential for water quality impacts to be completed within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit, which shall identify outfalls to be addressed, explanation on the basis for their selection and an implementation schedule. The implementation schedule shall begin in the 2nd year after the effective date of this permit and

cover a five (5) year period with a deadline to complete all projects by the end of the 5th year. A status report on implementation of the plan shall be included in the Annual Report. The Permittee shall install velocity dissipators or other BMPs to reduce erosion at locations identified by the Retrofit Feasibility Study or through its periodic required inspections. The Action Plan may include, but not be limited to projects in compliance with any TMDL I&M Plan.

Part D.1.f.(4) Maintenance Activities BMPs Program Plan

(i) *BMPs for DOT-AIR maintenance activities* - The Permittee shall implement the BMPs as identified in its SWMP Plan, Section E and the Baseyard SWPCP, as applicable for all DOT-AIR maintenance activities. Examples of such activities include, but are not limited to: paving and road repairs, street cleaning (including proper storage and disposal of sweeper waste), saw cutting, concrete work, curb and gutter replacement, buried utility repairs and installation, vegetation removal, painting and paving, debris and trash removal, spill cleanup, etc.

(ii) *Training* - The Permittee shall further develop and provide annual training to staff on proper airport maintenance activities to prevent storm water pollution. The training shall cover the Field Manual, identify potential sources of pollution, general BMPs that can be used to reduce and/or eliminate such sources, and specific BMPs for their activities. The training shall incorporate components of the public education campaign and educate staff that they serve a role in protecting water quality. Staff shall be made aware of the NPDES permit, the overall SWMP, and the applicable BMPs Program(s).

Part D.1.g. Industrial and Commercial Activities Discharge Management Program

The Permittee shall develop and implement an industrial and commercial discharge management program to reduce to the MEP the discharge of pollutants from all industrial and commercial facilities and activities which initially discharge into the Permittee's Small MS4. This program applies to both DOT-AIR tenants and those offsite which discharge to the DOT-AIR Small MS4. Industrial facilities are those regulated under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), except construction activities listed at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x). Other facilities or activities that are not industrial shall be classified as Commercial. At a minimum, the program shall include:

Part D.1.g.(1) *Requirement to Implement BMPs* - Require a permit or written equivalent approval for drainage connections and discharge of surface runoff into the Small MS4 and maintain a database of the permits/approvals. The permit/approval shall obligate the facility to implement BMPs as required in HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix B, Section 8.(b) – Non-numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limitations. BMPs shall also be implemented to target the industrial/commercial activity's pollutant(s) of concern identified through facility inspections, storm water monitoring results and those pollutants DOT-AIR believes to be present in the storm water runoff.

Part D.1.g.(2) *Inventory and Map of Industrial Facilities and Activities* - The Permittee shall annually update and submit, in electronic portable document format (pdf - minimum 300 dpi), the industrial facilities and activities inventory (industrial *in*ventory), sorted by HNL Property ID Number (i.e., for tenants) or TMK (i.e., for others discharging to DOT-AIR's Small MS4), and map of such facilities and activities discharging, directly or indirectly, to its Small MS4 within its Annual Report. The industrial inventory update may be based on the following:

- Findings from the Airport Tenant Asset Survey (Questionnaire Survey);
- Available information about parcel owners from the City and the State or though other readily available intra-agency informational databases (e.g., business licenses, pretreatment permits, sanitary sewer hook-up permits); and/or
- Collection of new information obtained during field activities, asset inventory, illicit detection, etc.

The industrial inventory shall include the facility name, street address, HNL Property ID Number or TMK, nature of business or activity, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s) that best reflect the facility product or service, principal storm water contact, receiving State water, and whether an NGPC under HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix B, NPDES General Permit Authorizing the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (General Industrial Storm Water permit) or NPDES Conditional "No Exposure" Exclusion or any other applicable NPDES permit has been obtained, including a permit or file number, issuance date, expiration date, and administrative extension date.

At a minimum, the industrial inventory shall include facilities and activities such as:

- Hazardous waste recovery, treatment, storage and disposal facilities
- Facilities subject to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S.C. 11023
- Findings from follow-up investigations of the industrial facilities identified in the Questionnaire Survey
- Facilities subject to NPDES permit coverage which are adjacent to DOT-AIR property and discharge into its Small MS4

Part D.1.g.(3) *Inventory and Map of Commercial Facilities and Activities* - The Permittee shall annually update and submit, in pdf format (minimum 300 dpi), the commercial facilities and activities inventory (commercial inventory) and map of such facilities and activities discharging, directly or indirectly, to its Small MS4 within its Annual Report. The commercial inventory update may be based on the following:

- Findings from the Questionnaire Survey;
- Available information about parcel owners from the City and the State or through other readily available intra-agency informational databases (e.g., business licenses, pretreatment permits, sanitary sewer hook-up permits); and/or
- Collection of new information obtained during field activities, asset inventory, illicit detection, etc.

The commercial inventory shall include, the facility name, street address, HNL Property ID Number or TMK, nature of business or activity, SIC code(s) that best reflect the facility product(s) or service(s), principal storm water contact, and receiving State water.

At a minimum, the commercial inventory shall include facilities and activities such as:

- Findings from investigations of the commercial facilities identified in the Questionnaire Survey
- Retail Gasoline Outlets
- Retail Automotive Services, including Repair Facilities
- Restaurants
- Any other commercial facility that either the Permittee or DOH determines is contributing pollutants to the DOT-AIR Small MS4 that may cause or contribute to an exceedance of State water quality standards.

Part D.1.g.(4) *Inspection of Industrial and Commercial Facilities and Activities* - The industrial/commercial inspection program shall be implemented and updated to comply with this permit and consent decree.

The Permittee shall ensure industrial and commercial facilities and activities identified in the industrial and commercial inventories required under Parts D.1.g.(2) and D.1.g.(3) are inspected and re-inspected as often as necessary based on its findings to ensure corrective action was taken and the deficiency was resolved.

DOT-AIR shall rank each tenant and offsite activities for its relative potential either to contribute pollutants to storm water runoff or to have a non-storm water discharge either into the DOT-AIR Small MS4 or otherwise into State waters. Rankings shall be made on a low/medium/high threat basis. Those that are required to have NPDES permit coverage shall always be ranked as high threat. At least once each calendar year, the Permittee shall review its inspection list and rankings and update them as necessary. The updated list shall be submitted in the Annual Report.

DOT-AIR shall inspect each tenant/activity in each ranking class as follows:

- High ranked, other than those that are required to have NPDES permit coverage, shall be inspected at least quarterly.
- High ranked that are required to have NPDES permit coverage shall be inspected at least annually. DOT-AIR shall submit a copy of each report of these inspections to DOH within 30 calendar days of the inspection.
- Medium ranked shall be inspected at least annually.
- Low ranked shall be inspected at least biennially.

Any industrial facility discharging Industrial Storm Water (as defined by 40 C.F.R. Part 122.26(b)(14)) that does not have NPDES Permit coverage shall be reported to DOH within 30 calendar days of the inspection.

All inspections shall be in accordance with the applicable portions (e.g., Chapter 11 – Storm Water) of the "NPDES Compliance Inspection Manual" (EPA 305-X-04-001), dated July 2004. Inspectors shall be trained to identify deficiencies, assess potential impacts to receiving waters, evaluate the appropriateness and representativeness of storm water sampling locations, evaluate storm water monitoring

results, evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of deployed BMPs, and require controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the DOT-AIR Small MS4. The inspectors shall use an inspection checklist, or equivalent, and photographs to document site conditions and BMP conditions. Records of all inspections shall be maintained for a minimum of five (5) years, or as otherwise indicated.

Copies of all inspection reports shall be maintained for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be made available to EPA or DOH upon request, except as otherwise required (i.e., for those highly ranked tenants that are required to have NPDES permit coverage).

Part D.1.g.(5) *Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) Review and Acceptance for Industrial Facilities* - The Permittee shall:

(i) Require Industrial Activities that initially discharge storm water into DOT-AIR's Small MS4 to develop, implement, and update, as necessary, a SWPCP that meets DOT-AIR's Standards and HAR Chapter 11-55, Appendix B SWPCP requirements, which includes storm water monitoring;

(ii) Verify the facility owner has received NPDES permit coverage for the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity or NPDES "No Exposure"; and

(iii) Review for acceptance, the SWPCP and any revisions or updates or other plans relating to pollution prevention or similar document(s) to ensure the discharge of pollutants will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

Part D.1.g.(6) *Enforcement Policy for Industrial and Commercial Facilities and Activities* - Within two (2) years of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall establish and implement its own polices for enforcement and rules for penalties for industrial and commercial facilities which have failed to comply. The policy shall be part of an overall escalating enforcement policy and must consist of the following:

- Conducting inspections.
- Issuance of written documentation to a facility representative within 30 calendar days of storm water deficiencies identified during inspection. Documentation must include copies of all field notes, correspondence, photographs of deficiencies, and sampling results if applicable.

- A timeline for correction of the deficiencies.
- Provisions for re-inspection and pursuing enforcement actions, if necessary.

In the event the Permittee has exhausted all available sanctions and cannot bring a facility or activity into compliance with its rules and this permit, or otherwise deems the facility or activity an immediate and significant threat to water quality, the Permittee shall provide e-mail notification to cleanwaterbranch@doh.hawaii.gov, Attn: Enforcement Section Supervisor within one (1) week of such determination. E-mail notification shall be followed by written notification and include a copy of all inspection checklists, notes, photographs, and related correspondence in pdf format (300 minimum dpi) in accordance with Part A.6. within two (2) weeks of the determination. In instances where an inspector identifies a facility that has not applied for the General Industrial Storm Water permit coverage or any other applicable NPDES permit, the Permittee shall provide email notification to DOH within one (1) week of such determination.

Part D.1.g.(7) *Training* - The Permittee shall provide training to staff on how to conduct industrial and commercial inspections, the types of facilities covered by the General Industrial Storm Water permit coverage or any other applicable NPDES permit, components in a SWPCP for industrial facilities, BMPs and source control measures for industrial and commercial facilities, and inspection and enforcement techniques. This training shall be specific to DOT-AIR activities, rules, and procedures. Any updates to the training shall be submitted to DOH for review and acceptance within 90 calendar days of the change. Permittee inspectors shall receive annual training.

Part D.1.h. Hydrocarbon Removal and Remediation Plan

The Permittee shall provide DOH with an update to the status of its Hydrocarbon Removal and Remediation Plan within 90 calendar days of the effective date of this permit. The Permittee shall continue to monitor the depth of the fuel plume and shall notify DOH at least 90 calendar days before any construction which requires disturbing contaminated soil or construction dewatering activities. The Permittee is required to install and maintain BMPs that DOT-AIR determines appropriate for these activities when they occur to prevent any storm water runoff which contacts the contaminated soil or dewatering effluent from being discharged to State waters.

Part D.2. Revise the SWMP, as necessary, if any discharge limitation or water quality standard established in HAR, Section 11-54-4, is exceeded. The revisions shall include BMPs and/or other measures to reduce the amount of pollutants found to be in exceedance from entering State Waters.

Part D.3. Properly address all modifications, concerns, requests, and/or comments to the satisfaction of the DOH and/or EPA.

Part D.3.a. SWMP Modifications - The storm water pollution control activities described in the SWMP may need to be modified, revised, or amended from time to time over the life of the permit to respond to changed conditions and to incorporate more effective approaches to pollutant control. Minor changes may be proposed by the Permittee or requested by DOH or the EPA. Proposed changes that imply a major reduction in the overall scope and/or level of effort of the SWMP must be made for cause and in compliance with 40 CFR §122.62 and Part 124. A written report shall be submitted to the Director of Health (Director) for acceptance at least 30 calendar days prior to the initiation date of the major modification. The Permittee shall report and justify all other modifications made to the SWMP in its Annual Report for the year in which the modification was made.

Part D.3.b. System Modifications include any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted MS4 and any existing outfalls newly identified over the term of the permit. All alterations and/or additions to the DOT-AIR Small MS4 shall be indicated in its Annual Report. Major alterations and/or additions shall be identified by letter within 30 calendar days of the completion of the alteration and/or addition.

Part E. DOT-AIR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES/ACTIVITIES

Part E.1. DOT-AIR's Maintenance Baseyard, South Ramp Wash Rack, North Wash Rack, Wiki Wiki Wash Rack, and T-Hanger Wash Pad shall comply with the requirements in HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix B, which includes requiring the DOT-AIR to comply with the EPA's 2008 Multi-Sector General Permit, Part 8 of the Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity (e.g., Part 8, Subpart S – Air Transportation). Refer to HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix B, Section 8.(b). The inspection frequency shall

Part E.2. An individual at the facility (e.g., yard foreman) shall be charged with ensuring implementation of the SWPCP. This individual shall be trained to implement the SWPCP, including but not limited to, collecting storm water samples and analyzing samples for temperature and pH, conducting inspections, identifying deficiencies and performing corrective actions.

Part E.3. The Permittee shall submit within 90 calendar days from the effective date of this permit the CWB NOI Form B and updated SWPCP for its Industrial facilities/activities and be included within its SWMP Plan. The updated SWPCP must be implemented upon submittal to DOH.

Part E.4. The Permittee may add new Industrial facilities into this permit by requesting in writing to the DOH. Along with a written request, the Permittee shall submit the applicable NOI Form(s) and SWPCP, and other attachments to the DOH for review and comment, including updating its SWMP Plan. Upon acceptance of the information, the DOH will acknowledge by letter, the inclusion of the facility into this permit. The SWPCP must be implemented upon the start-up of the facility or for an existing municipal industrial facility; the SWPCP must be implemented upon submittal of the written request.

Part E.5. For the submittal of facility information, please contact the CWB for the forms and submittal instructions.

Part F. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Part F.1. DOT-AIR Small MS4 Annual Monitoring Plan

Part F.1.a. The Permittee shall submit the Annual Monitoring Plan to the Director by June 1st of each year for review and acceptance. The Annual Monitoring Plan shall be implemented over the coming fiscal year.

The monitoring program must be designed and implemented to meet the following objectives:

Part F.1.a.(1) Assess compliance with this permit (including TMDL I&M Plans and demonstrating consistency with WLAs, when applicable);

Part F.1.a.(2) Measure the effectiveness of the Permittee's storm water management program;

Part F.1.a.(3) Assess the overall health based on the chemical, physical, and biological impacts to receiving waters resulting from storm water discharges and an evaluation of the long term trends;

Part F.1.a.(4) Characterize storm water discharges;

Part F.1.a.(5) Identify sources of specific pollutants;

Part F.1.a.(6) Detect and eliminate illicit discharges and illegal connections to the Small MS4; and

Part F.1.a.(7) Assess the water quality issues in each receiving State water resulting from storm water discharges from the DOT-AIR Small MS4.

Part F.1.b. The plan shall, at a minimum, include the following items:

Part F.1.b.(1.) Written narrative of the proposed monitoring plan's objectives, including but not limited to the objectives identified in Part F.1.a., and description of activities;

Part F.1.b.(2.) For each activity, a description of how the results will be used to determine compliance with this permit.

Part F.1.b.(3.) Identification of management measures proven to be effective and/or ineffective at reducing pollutants and flow.

Part F.1.b.(4.) Written documentation of the following:

(i) Characteristics (timing, duration, intensity, total rainfall) of the storm event(s);

(ii) Parameters for measured pollutant loads; and

(iii) Range of discharge volumes to be monitored, as well as the timing, frequency, and duration at which they are identified;

Part F.1.b.(5.) Written documentation of the analytical methods to be used;

Part F.1.b.(6.) Written documentation of the Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures to be used; and

Part F.1.b.(7.) Estimated budget to be implemented over the coming fiscal year.

Part F.2. Storm Water Associated with Industrial Facilities/Activities

The Permittee shall also include in its Annual Monitoring Plan, annual monitoring to comply with HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix B and at a minimum annually monitor the storm water runoff for the parameters specified below, for its Maintenance Baseyard, including any additional parameters which the Permittee also believes to be present in the storm water runoff. For any exceedance, the next representative storm event shall be monitored in accordance with HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix B.

Effluent Parameter (units)	Effluent Limitation {1}	Type of Sample {2}
Flow (gallons)	{4}	Calculated or Estimated
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-Day) (mg/l)	{4}	Composite {3}
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/l)	{4}	Composite {3}
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)	{4}	Composite {3}
Total Phosphorus (mg/l)	{4}	Composite {3}
Total Nitrogen (mg/l) {5}	{4}	Composite {3}
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (mg/l)	{4}	Composite {3}
Oil and Grease (mg/l)	15	Grab {6}

Effluent Parameter (units)	Effluent Limitation {1}	Type of Sample {2}
pH Range (Standard Units)	5.5-8.0 {7} 7.6-8.6 {8}	Grab {9}
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/l)	{4}	Composite
Turbidity (0.1 NTU)	{4}	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen (0.1 mg/l)	{4}	Grab
Oxygen Saturation (1%)	{4}	Grab
Temperature (0.1 °C)	{4}	Grab
Salinity (0.1 ppt)	{4}	Grab
Aluminum (µg/l) {12}	750 {10} {4} {11}	Composite {3}
Cadmium (µg/l) {12}	3+ {10} 43 {11}	Composite {3}
Chromium (VI) (µg/l) {12}	16 {10} 1,100 {11}	Composite {3}
Copper (µg/l) {12}	6+ {10} 2.9 {11}	Composite {3}
Lead (µg/l) {12}	29+ {10} 140 {11}	Composite {3}
Nickel (µg/l) {12}	5+ {10} 75 {11}	Composite {3}
Silver (µg/l) {12}	1+ {10} 2.3 {11}	Composite {3}
Zinc (µg/l) {12}	22+ {10} 95 {11}	Composite {3}
Benzene (µg/l)	1,800 {10} 1,700 {11}	Composite {3}
Additional Toxic Pollutants {13}	{14}	{15}

mg/l = milligrams per liter = 1000 micrograms per liter (µg/l)
+ = The value listed is the minimum standard. Depending upon the receiving water $CaCO_3$ hardness, higher standards may be calculated using the respective formula in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency publication Quality Criteria

for Water (EPA 440/5-86-001, Revised May 1, 1987).

NOTES:

{1} Pollutant concentration levels shall not exceed the storm water discharge limits or be outside the ranges indicated in the table. Actual or measured levels which exceed those storm water discharge limits or are outside those ranges shall be reported to the CWB required in HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix B, Section 10(c).

{2} The Permittee shall collect samples for analysis from a discharge resulting from a representative storm. A representative storm means a rainfall that accumulates more than 0.1 inch of rain and occurs at least 72 hours after the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch) rainfall event.

"Grab sample" means a sample collected during the first 15 minutes of the discharge.

"Composite sample" means a combination of at least two (2) sample aliquots, collected at periodic intervals. The composite shall be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to the total flow of storm water discharge flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. The Permittee may collect aliquots manually or automatically.

Samples for analysis shall be collected during the first 15 minutes of the discharge and at 15-minute intervals thereafter for the duration of the discharge, as applicable. If the discharge lasts for over an hour, sample collection may cease.

{3} If the duration of the discharge event is less than 30 minutes, the sample collected during the first 15 minutes of the discharge shall be analyzed as a grab sample and reported toward the fulfillment of this composite sample specification. If the duration of the discharge event is greater than 30 minutes, the Permittee shall analyze two (2) or more sample aliquots as a composite sample.

{4} Monitor and Report. The value shall not exceed the applicable limit as specified in Chapter 11-54 for the applicable classification of the receiving state waters. If no limitation is specified in Chapter 11-54, then the Permittee shall monitor and report the analytical result. The Department may include discharge limitations specified in Section 11-55-19 and discharge limitations based on Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 189, Pages 56572–56578, dated September 29, 2008.

{5} The Total Nitrogen parameter is a measure of all nitrogen compounds in the sample (nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, dissolved organic nitrogen, and organic matter present as particulates).

{6} The Permittee shall measure Oil and Grease using EPA Method 1664, Revision A.

{7} This limitation applies to discharge into state waters classified as inland streams.

{8} This limitation applies to discharge into state waters classified as marine open coastal waters.

{9} The Permittee shall measure pH within 15 minutes of obtaining the grab sample.

{10} This limitation applies to discharge into freshwater.

{11} This limitation applies to discharge into saltwater.

{12} The Permittee shall test for the total recoverable portion of all metals.

{13} Toxic pollutants, as identified in Appendix D or 40 CFR Part 122 or in HAR, Chapter 11-54, Section 11-54-4, need only be analyzed if they are identified as potential pollutants requiring monitoring in the SWPCP. The Permittee shall test for the total recoverable portion of all metals. If monitoring results indicate that the discharge limitation was equaled or exceeded, the SWPCP shall be amended to include additional BMPs targeted to reduce the parameter which was in excess of the discharge limitation.

{14} Effluent limitations are the acute water quality standards established in HAR, Chapter 11-54, Section 11-54-4. For pollutants which do not have established acute water quality standards, any detection concentration greater than 0.01 mg/l shall be reported.

{15} Cyanide and the volatile fraction of the toxic organic compounds shall be sampled by grab sample. All other pollutants, as identified in Appendix D of the 40 CFR Part 122 or in HAR Chapter 11-54, Section 11-54-4 shall be sampled by composite sample.

Part F.3. Future TMDLs

As TMDLs are adopted by DOH and approved by the EPA that identify the Permittee as a source, the Permittee shall develop I&M Plans for a minimum of one (1) additional TMDL per year within one (1) year of the approval date. The Permittee shall include within each I&M Plan a compliance schedule with a final deadline to demonstrate consistency with the WLAs consistent with the assumption of the associated TMDL document. The schedule shall meet the requirements of HAR, Section 11-55-21 and 40 CFR 122.2 and 122.47 and provide for the implementation of the BMPs, monitoring to evaluate its performance, and time to make adjustments necessary to demonstrate consistency with the WLAs consistent with the assumption of the associated TMDL document at the earliest possible time. If the schedule extends beyond a year, interim dates and milestones shall be included in the schedule with the time between interim dates not to exceed one (1) year.

Part F.4. Re-opener

In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified (i.e., to include compliance schedules, permit conditions, etc.) to address TMDLs as adopted by DOH and approved by the EPA.

Part G. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

All submittals to DOH shall be in a format consistent with first satisfying the requirements of this permit.

Part G.1. Annual Report

PartG.1.a. The Permittee shall submit the Annual Report by August 31st of each year in pdf format (minimum 300 dpi) in accordance with Part A.7. The Annual Report shall cover the past fiscal year. The Annual Report for the fiscal year prior to the expiration date of the permit shall serve as the permit's renewal application. Submittal of the renewal application shall include a $1,000 filing fee.

PartG.1.b. The Permittee shall revise its SWMP to include a description of reporting procedures and activities, including schedules and proposed content of the Annual Reports such that, at a minimum, the following is reported for each storm water program component in each Annual Report:

Part G.1.b.(1) *Requirements* - Describe what the Permittee was required to do (describe status of compliance with conditions of this permit and other commitments set forth in the SWMP).

Part G.1.b.(2) *Past Year Activities* - Describe activities over the reporting period in comparison to the requirements, including, where applicable, progress accomplished toward meeting specific measurable goals, standards and milestones or other specific performance requirements. When requirements were not fully met, include a detailed explanation as to why the Permittee did not meet its commitments for the reporting period. Also describe an assessment of the SWMP, including progress towards implementing each of the SWMP program components.

Part G.1.b.(3) *Future Activities* - Describe planned activities, including, where applicable, specific activities to be undertaken during the next reporting period toward accomplishing specific measurable goals, standards and milestones or other specific performance requirements.

Part G.1.b.(4) *Resources* - Report on the status of the Permittee's resource base for implementing this NPDES permit during the applicable reporting period and an estimate of the resources over and above those required in the current reporting period that will be required in the next reporting period.

PartG.1.c. *Modifications* - In each Annual Report, the Permittee shall describe any modifications made to the SWMP and implementation schedule during the past year, including justifications. The Permittee shall also describe major modifications made to the Permittee's Small MS4, including, but not limited to, addition and removal of outfalls, drainage lines, and DOT-AIR facilities.

PartG.1.d. *Program Effectiveness Reporting* - Within one (1) year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall submit to DOH a written strategy for determining effectiveness of its SWMP. The strategy shall include water quality monitoring efforts as well as program implementation information and other indicators. The Permittee shall include an assessment of program effectiveness and identification of water quality improvements or degradation beginning with the 2nd Annual Report.

Part G.2. Annual Monitoring Report

Part G.2.a. The Permittee shall submit the Annual Monitoring Report by August 31st of each year in pdf format (minimum 300 dpi) in accordance with Part A.7. The Annual Monitoring Report shall cover the past fiscal year.

Part G.2.b. The monitoring report shall at a minimum, include the following items:

Part G.2.b.(1) Discussion on the activities/work implemented to meet each objective, as outlined in Part F.1.a., including any additional objectives identified by the Permittee, and the results [e.g., assessment of the water quality issues in each receiving State water resulting from storm water discharges from the DOT-AIR Small MS4, refer to Part F.1.a.(7)] and conclusions.

Part G.2.b.(2) Written narrative of the past fiscal year's activities, including those coordinated with other agencies, objectives of activities, results and conclusions.

Part G.2.b.(3) Data gathered on levels of pollutants in non-storm water discharges to the DOT-AIR Small MS4; and

Part G.2.b.(4) Using rainfall data collected by the Permittee and other agencies, the Permittee shall relate rainfall events, measured pollutant loads, and discharge volumes from the watershed and other watersheds that may be identified from time to time by the Director or Permittee.

Part G.2.b.(5) The date when monitoring occurred at the DOT-AIR Maintenance Baseyard Facility. The monitoring event shall be of a representative storm event, where results were available for all required parameters following the QA/QC measures as described in your Annual Monitoring Plan.

Part G.2.b.(6) Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for the DOT-AIR Maintenance Baseyard Facility shall be included in the Annual Monitoring Report and be submitted via NetDMR once established by the DOH. NetDMR is a Web-based tool that allows NPDES permittees to electronically sign and submit their DMRs to EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS-NPDES) via the Environmental Information Exchange Network. A DMR must be submitted for the facility which is scheduled to be monitored even if sampling was not conducted. An explanation as to why sampling was not conducted shall be explained with the submittal.

Part G.3. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

DOT-AIR shall continue to maintain and comply with the "Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between Department of Transportation, State of Hawaii, and Department of Health, State of Hawaii" which was executed on March 29, 2000, to help the DOT-AIR comply with its NPDES permit coverages for various airports. As stated in the MOU, 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i) requires that DOT-AIR obtain the legal authority to control the discharge of pollutants to its storm sewer system. Amendments to the MOU, if any, shall be summarized in the Annual Report.

Part H. SUMMARY OF DEADLINES

Deadline	Description	Part	Submit to DOH
1 year after the Effective Date of Permit (EDOP)	Revised SWMP Plan.	D.1.	Yes
30 calendar days after EDOP	Notify tenants previously covered under the DOT-AIR NPDES Permit that they are no longer covered and must obtain their own NPDES permit coverage or NPDES Conditional "No Exposure" Exclusion.	D.1.a.	No
1 year after EDOP	Establish requirements for issuing connection and discharge permits/approvals and require obtaining the permit prior to allowing the drain connection.	D.1.c.(1)	No
2 years after EDOP	Establish rules for enforcement and penalties for non-compliance with Part D.1.c.(1) and for persons illegally discharging pollutants to its Small MS4; and pursue enforcement actions.	D.1.c.(5)	No
2 years after EDOP	Establish rules to require construction projects to implement BMPs and standards.	D.1.d.(1)	No
90 calendar days after EDOP	Plan review checklist.	D.1.d.(2)(iv)	Yes
90 calendar days after EDOP	Inspection form(s), inspection checklist, and reporting and corrective procedures.	D.1.d.(3)(iv)	Yes
2 years after EDOP	Establish rules for enforcement and penalties for non-	D.1.d.(4)	No

Deadline	Description	Part	Submit to DOH
	compliance with Part D.1.d.(1); and develop and implement an Enforcement Response Plan.		
6 months after EDOP	Plan for requiring LID in its Standards.	D.1.e.(1)	Yes
12 months after EDOP	Draft of the revised Standards.	D.1.e.(1)	Yes
18 to 24 months after EDOP dependent on adoption by rulemaking	Final of the revised Standards.	D.1.e.(1)	Yes
1 year after EDOP	Action Plan for Retrofitting Structural BMPs	D.1.f.(1)(iv)	Yes
3 year after EDOP	Trash Reduction Plan	D.1.f.(1)(v)	Yes
1 year after EDOP	Implementation schedule for permanent erosion control improvements	D.1.f.(3)(i)	Yes
18 months after EDOP	Require the implementation of temporary erosion control measures on erosional areas within the DOT-AIR right-of-ways.	D.1.f.(3)(ii)	No
1 year after EDOP	WQC application(s) for temporary erosion control measures.	D.1.f.(3)(ii)	Yes
1 year after EDOP	Action Plan to address erosion at its storm drain system outlets.	D.1.f.(3)(iv)	Yes
Annual Report	Industrial facilities and activities inventory information.	D.1.g.(2)	Yes
Annual Report	Commercial facilities and	D.1.g.(3)	Yes

Deadline	Description	Part	Submit to DOH
	activities inventory information		
Within 30 calendar days of the inspection.	Inspection reports for high ranked industrial facilities that are required to have NPDES permit coverage.	D.1.g.(4)	Yes
2 years after EDOP	For Industrial and Commercial Facilities, establish and implement rules for enforcement and penalties.	D.1.g.(6)	No
90 calendar days of the change	Updates to the industrial and commercial inspection training	D.1.g.(7)	Yes
90 calendar day after EDOP	Status of its Hydrocarbon Removal and Remediation Plan	D.1.h.	Yes
90 days before any construction which requires disturbing contaminated soil or dewatering effluent.	DOH notification of projects which will disturb contaminated soil or involve dewatering.	D.1.h.	Yes
30 calendar days prior to the initiation date of the major modification	SWMP Modification Report	D.3.a.	Yes
90 calendar days after EDOP	NOI and SWPCP for its Industrial facilities/activities	E.3.	Yes
June 1st of each year	Annual Monitoring Plan	F.1.a.	Yes
August 31st of each year	Annual Report, to include but not limited to: • Progress evaluation results of the public	G.1.	Yes

Deadline	Description	Part	Submit to DOH
	education program [Part D.1.a.(3)], • Description and reason for any revision to its Standards and copy of the revised Standards [Part D.1.d.(1)], • Updates to its inspection/maintenance schedule, including explanation of the changes [Part D.1.f.(1)(ii)], • Statuses of retrofitting projects [Part D.1.f.(1)(iv)], • Summary of its trash load reduction actions [Part D.1.f.(1)(v), • Status report on implementation of erosion control measures at its storm drain system outlets [Part D.1.f.(3)(iv)], • Updated industrial inventory information [Part D.1.g.(2)] • Updated commercial inventory information [Part D.1.g.(3)] • SWMP Modifications [Part D.3.a.] • System Modifications [Part D.3.b.], • Annual Report requirements [Part G.1.],		

Deadline	Description	Part	Submit to DOH
	and • Amendments to MOUs [Part G.3.].		
1 year after EDOP	Written strategy for determining effectiveness of its SWMP	G.1.d.	Yes
August 31st of each year	Annual Monitoring Report with Discharge Monitoring Reports	G.2.	Yes

Appendix I.b

Administrative Extension of NPDES Permit No. HI S000005

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON Ph.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
EMD/CWB

HI S000005.EXT.19

March 1, 2019

The Honorable Jade Butay
Director
Department of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Attention: Ms. Stacy Paquette
Section Supervisor

Dear Mr. Butay:

Subject: Administrative Extension of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the Department of Transportation, Airports Division (DOTA) Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Small MS4) And Maintenance Base Yard Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaii Permit No. HI S000005

The Department of Health (DOH), Clean Water Branch (CWB), acknowledges receipt of your NPDES renewal application and filing fee. However, the DOH will not be able to complete the processing of the subject application prior to the current expiration date.

Therefore, in accordance with the Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), Chapter 342D-6(h), the DOH hereby administratively extends the subject NPDES permit until a final determination on your application is made. The DOTA shall not be held in violation of HRS, Chapter 342D; and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapters 11-54 and 11-55, during the pendency of its application, as long as it acts consistently with the permit presently granted. **This administrative extension shall expire on the effective date of the subsequent permit.**

Any non-compliance with the conditions of the administratively extended permit may be subject to penalties of up to $25,000 per violation per day. It is the Permittee's responsibility to ensure that anyone working under this administrative extension understands and complies with the terms and conditions therein.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Colin Maruoka of the Engineering Section, CWB, at (808) 586-4309.

Sincerely,

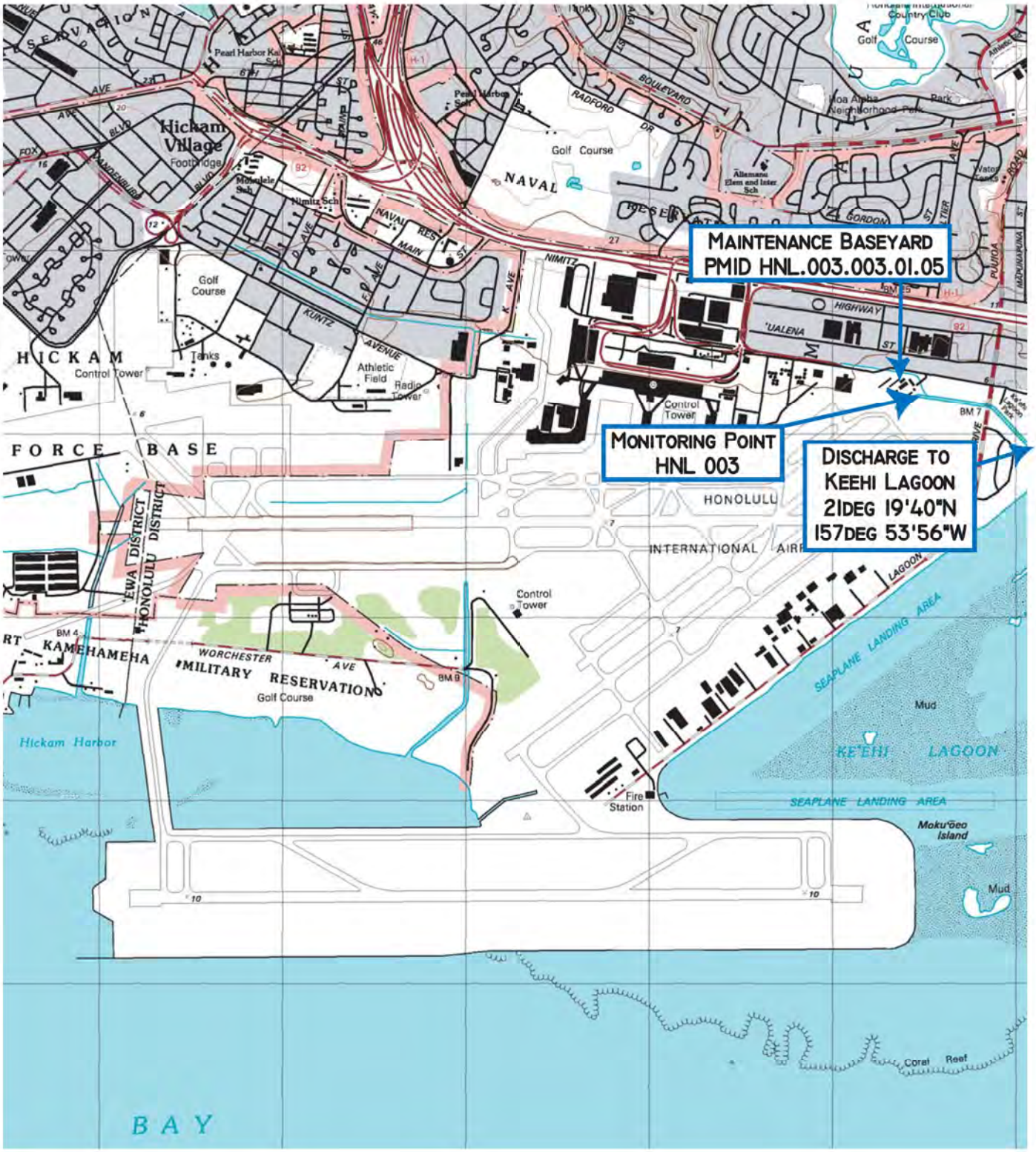
for

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
Director of Health

c: Water Division (WTR-5), CWA Standards and Permits Office, EPA, Region 9
[via e-mail kozelka.peter@epa.gov only]
EnviroServices & Training Center, LLC
[via e-mail info@gotoetc.com only]
Ms. Vijaya Tummala, EnviroServices & Training Center, LLC
[via e-mail vtummala@gotoetc.com only
Mr. Brant Tanaka, EnviroServices & Training Center, LLC
[via e-mail brant@gotoetc.com only]
Ms. Stacy Paquette, DOTA
[via e-mail stacy.a.paquette@hawaii.gov only]

Appendix II

Figures



Source:
United States Geological Survey
Pearl Harbor Quadrangle
Island of Oahu, 7.5 Minute Series, 1999

enviro SERVICES & TRAINING CENTER, LLC	Permit No. HI S000005 August 2019	**Figure 1 - Site Location Map** Stom Water Pollution Control Plan Daniel K. Inouye International Airport Maintenance Baseyard

Maintenance Baseyard

Daniel K. Inouye International Airport

Storm Water Pollution Control Plan

Figure 2 - Site Map

Permit Number: HIS000005

enviro SERVICES & TRAINING CENTER, LLC

- Underground Storage Tanks
- Aboveground Storage Tanks
- Secondary Containment
- Underground OWS
- Permeable / Vegetated Area
- 55-gallon Drums
- Spill Kits
- HNL MS4 Storm Drain Manholes
- HNL MS4 Storm Drain Inlets
- Filter Media PBMP
- Property Boundary
- Drainage Area
- Fence Line
- HNL MS4 Storm Drain Pipes
- Runoff Direction

NOTE: Number and placement of drumgs and spill kits may vary depending on current operations

0 25 50 100 150 200

Feet

NG, PAINT SHOP,
E NURSERY, HAZARDOUS
RY SHOP, AND MAIN OFFICE

ENT PRACTICES
EET SWEEPING; BUILDING
PING AND VEGETATIVE
PESTICIDE, AND HERBICIDE
RAGE; MATERIAL HANDLING
RAGE AND DISPOSAL; SPILL
ND RESPONSE

EQUIPMENT PARKING, WAREHOUSE, MAIN OFFICE, CARPENTRY SHOP, GROUNDS MAINTENANCE BLDG, GREEN HOUSE, AGGREGATE STORAGES, SWEEPER WASHOUT, SHERIFF OFFICE TRAILER, VEHICLE PARKING, IMPERVIOUS MAINTENANCE AREA, , TIRE STORAGE, HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE, COVERED PARKING, MATERIAL STORAGE BUILDING, HERBICIDE & FERTILIZER STORAGE, AND MATERIAL VEHICLE EQUIPMENT& PARTS STORAGE

EQUIPMENT & M
NURSERY, STORA
WASTE BINS,
STRUCTURE,

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING; STREET SWEEPING; VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE; VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING; AUTO BODY REPAIR; VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING; BUILDING MAINTENANCE; MATERIAL STORAGE; MATERIAL HANDLING AND USE; SOLID WASTE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL; SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

BEST MAN
GOOD HOUSE
VEHICLE AND EQ
STORAGE; MA
SOLID WASTE S
PREVE

Drainage Area 02
0.89 ac
SHEET FLOW TO CONCRETE CHANNEL / DRAIN INLET 3908
BASE OUTFALL 02 (OUTFALL 3909)
AOLELE STREET DRAINAGE DITCH
Flow Rate ≈ 0.089 ft³/sec

Drainage Area 03
1.19 ac
SHEET FLOW TO DRAIN INLETS 5496 & 5498
BASE OUTFALL 03 (OUTFALL 12175)
Flow Rate ≈ 0.119 ft³/sec

Drainage Area 04
1.26 ac
SHEET FLOW TO DRAIN INLETS 5499, 5500, 5502, 5503, & 5504
MONITORING POINT HNL 003
OWS 9363
BASE OUTFALL 04 (OUTFALL 4576)
Flow Rate ≈ 0.126 ft³/sec

Drainage Area 05
0.48 ac
SHEET FLOW TO DRAIN INLET 10230
BASE OUTFALL 05 (OUTFALL 12174)
Flow Rate ≈ 0.048 ft³/sec

D

STATE RECEIVING WATER: KALOALOA CANAL

KEEHI LAGOON

Flow Calculation:

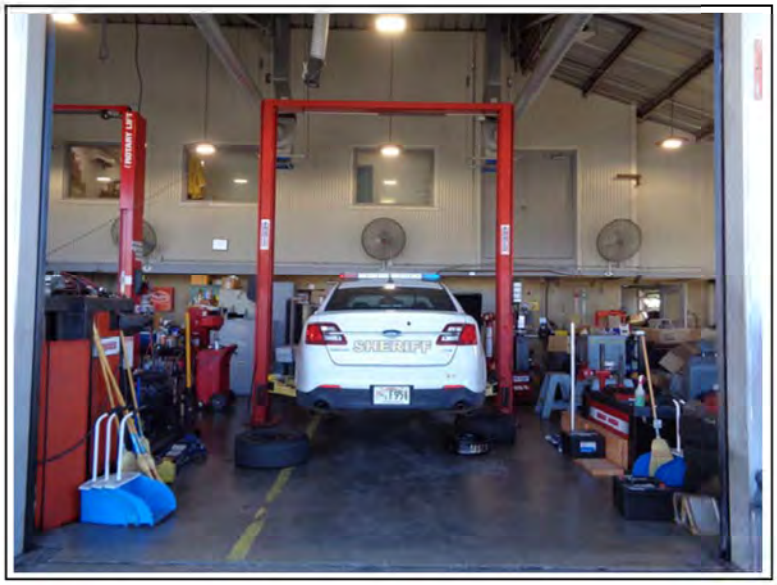
Appendix III

Photographic Documentation

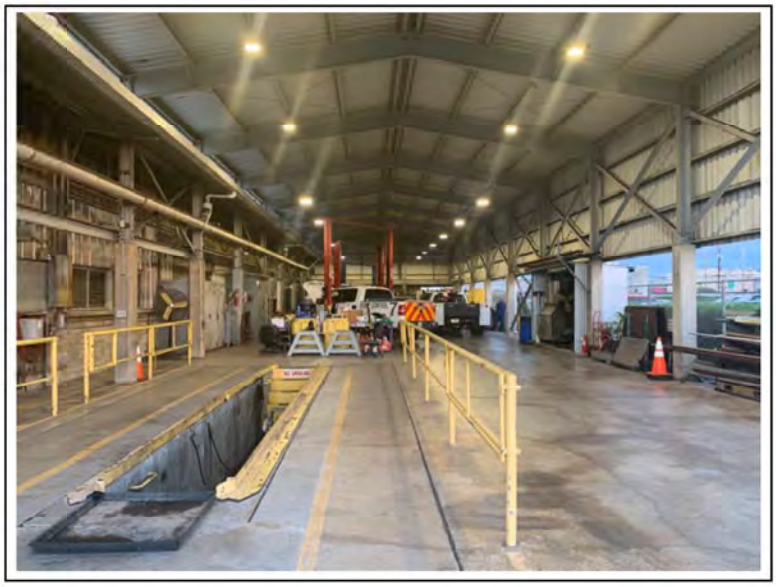
Photograph 1: Main Office, with Warehouse to the right.

Photograph 2: Warehouse on the left and Maintenance Shop on the right.

Photograph 3: Impervious Maintenance Area.



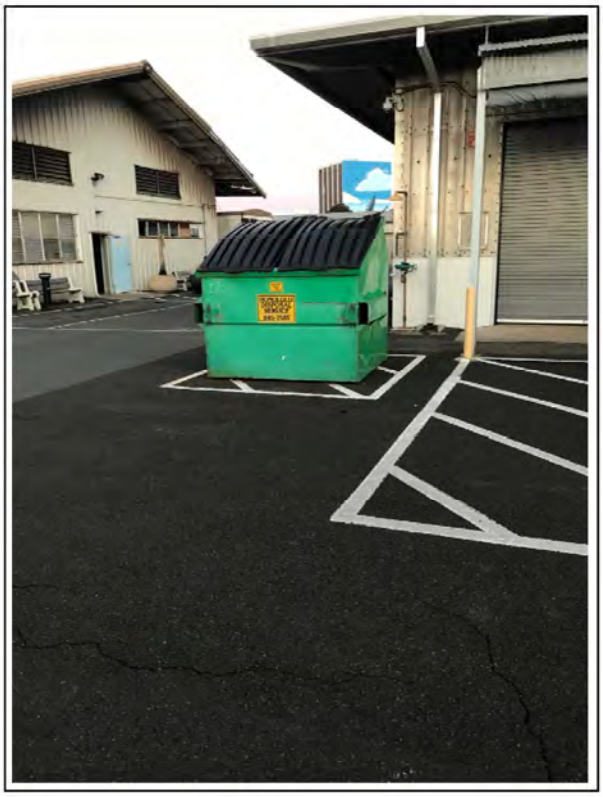
Photograph 4: Inside the Auto Shop.



Photograph 5: Interior of the Maintenance Shop with the maintenance bay to the left and vehicle washing area ahead.

Photograph 6: 100-gallon oil water separator (3907) in the Maintenance Shop.

Photograph 7: Floor drain in the Maintenance Shop that goes to the oil water separator (3907).



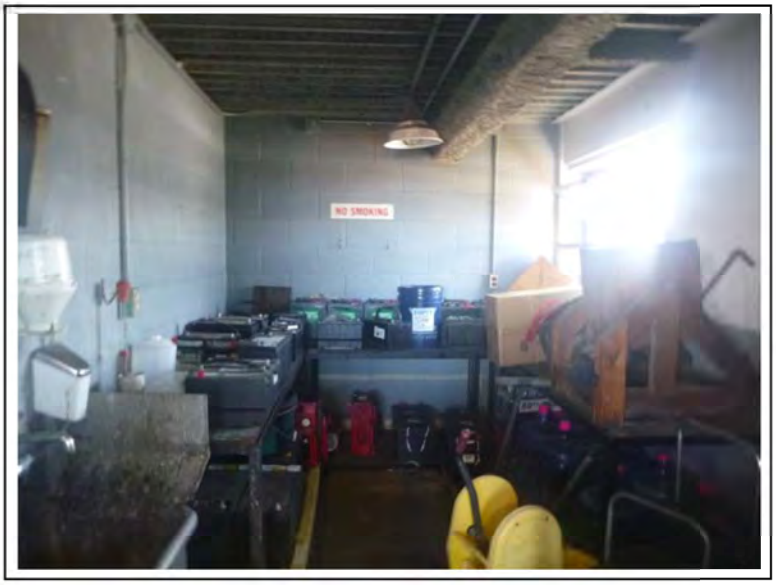
Photograph 8: Covered dumpster outside of the Carpentry Shop.

Photograph 9: Parts washer on secondary containment in the Maintenance Shop.

Photograph 10: 55-gallon drums of used oil in mobile over-pack containers in the Auto Shop.

Photograph 11: 280-gallon used oil AST (EID 09372) near the Fueling Area.

Photograph 12: Spill material stored outside of the Maintenance Shop by the Fueling Area.



Photograph 13: Battery charging room within the Maintenance Shop.

Photograph 14: Recyclable Material / Spent Lead-Acid Batteries storage area.

Photograph 15: Covered Fueling Area.

Photograph 16: Pumps at the covered Fueling Area.

Photograph 17: Fueling sign at the Fueling Area.

Photograph 18: "Kokua, No Dumping, Goes to Ocean" fish stencil at drain by the fueling area.

Photograph 19: One of the Safe Drains ® located in the Fueling Area.

Photograph 20: Emergency Shutoff for the Fueling Area.

Photograph 21: Veeder-Root monitoring system for the underground storage tanks.

Photograph 22: Inside the Warehouse storage area.

Photograph 23: Flammable storage locker in the Warehouse area.

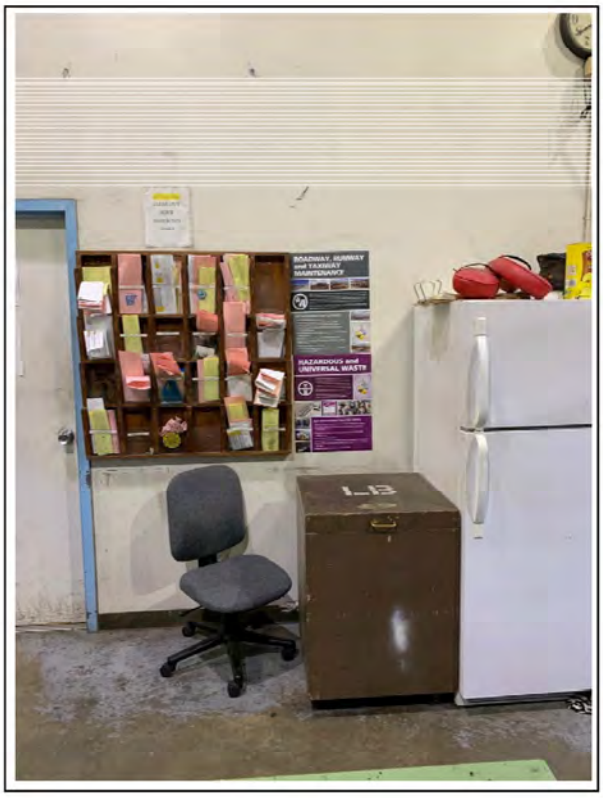
Photograph 24: Interior of the Carpentry Shop. Visible piping is a part of the sawdust vacuum system.

Photograph 25: Material Storage Building.

Photograph 26: Small equipment and flammable storage lockers in the Material Storage Building.

Photograph 27: Herbicide & Fertilizer Storage, west end of the Material Storage Building.

Photograph 28: Office trailers by the Grounds Maintenance Building.



Photograph 29: Two BMP posters (grey and purple) hung in the Grounds Maintenance Building.

Photograph 30: Interior road with Paint Shop on the left and Paint Storage are on the right.

Photograph 31: Paint Storage area, with drums of paints stored inside of the yellow UltraTech® 9613 outdoor spill containment pallets, and Hazardous Material Storage on secondary containment.

Photograph 32: Paint Booth (EID 03684) inside of the Paint Shop.

Photograph 33: Covered area of the Paint Shop on the north side.

Photograph 34: Storage Shed by the Paint Shop.

Photograph 35: Hazardous Material Storage area and Tire Storage area at the west end of the Covered Parking area.

Photograph 36: Covered parking area.

Photograph 37: Sweeper trucks at the Equipment Parking area, T-Hangar Converted (Storage) in the background.

Photograph 38: Concrete Ramp & Waste Bins area.

Photograph 39: Storage Shed with equipment across from the Concrete Ramp & Waste Bins area.

Photograph 40: Heavy Equipment Parking Structure.

Photograph 41: Landscape Nursery.

Photograph 42: Green House.

Photograph 43: Sweeper Washout and Aggregate Storage located in the AOA outside of the Maintenance Baseyard fence.

Photograph 44: Aggregate Storage inside the Maintenance Baseyard.

Photograph 45: Sheriff Office Trailer by the Green House and Aggregate Storage Area.

Photograph 46: Material, Vehicle/Equipment & Parts Storage.

Photograph 47: Employee Parking lot.

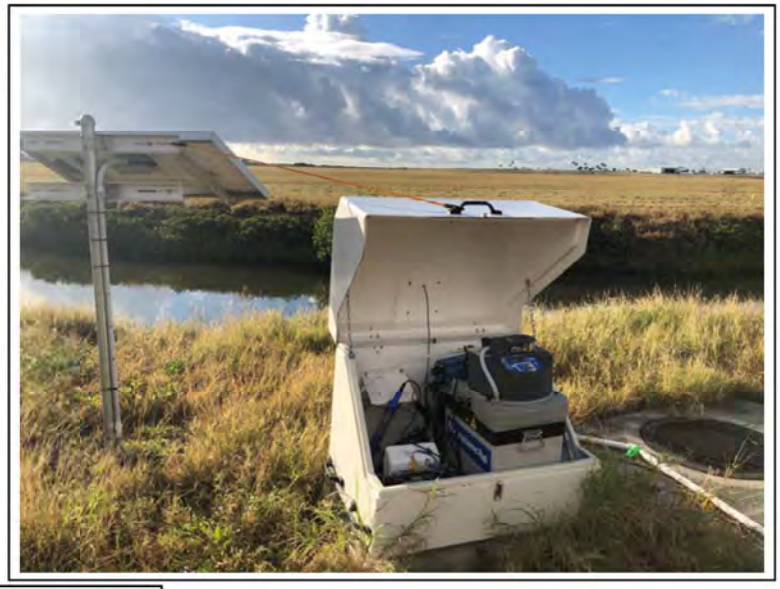
Photograph 48: Concrete Channel aligning the Employee Parking lot.

Photograph 49: Drain inlet EID 3908, an opening in the Concrete Channel.

Photograph 50: Drain inlet EID 3912, an opening in the Concrete Channel.

Photograph 51: Aolele Street Drainage Ditch and Outfall EID 3909 by the Employee Parking Area.

Photograph 52: Aolele Street Drainage Ditch and Outfall EID 3917 by the Employee Parking Area.



Photograph 53: Monitoring Point HNL 003 automatic sampler.

Photograph 54: Kaloaloa Canal on the southern side of the Maintenance Baseyard. Monitoring Point HNL 003 identified by arrow.

Appendix IV

Maintenance Baseyard PMID List

HNL Maintenance Baseyard
Property Management Identification (PMID) Numbers

003.003.01.06	408.408.01.01
003.003.01.15	408.408.01.02
003.003.01.16	408.408.01.03
125.125.01.00	412.412.01.01
126.126.01.00	412.412.01.02
127.127.01.00	412.412.01.03
129.129.01.00	614.614.01.01
134.134.01.00	614.614.01.02
135.135.01.00	614.614.01.03
136.136.01.00	614.614.01.04
138.138.01.00	614.614.01.05
139.139.01.00	614.614.01.08A
402.402.01.01	614.614.01.08B
402.402.01.01A	614.614.01.08C
402.402.01.02	614.614.01.08D
402.402.01.03	614.614.01.12
402.402.01.04	614.614.01.13
402.402.01.05	614.614.01.14
402.402.01.06	614.614.01.15
402.402.01.07	614.614.01.16
402.402.01.08	614.614.01.17
402.402.01.09	614.614.01.18
402.402.01.10	632.632.01.01
402.402.01.10A	632.632.01.02
403.403.01.01	632.632.01.03
403.403.01.01A	802.802.01.04
403.403.01.02	802.802.01.05
403.403.01.03	802.802.01.07
403.403.01.04	802.802.01.10
403.403.01.05	802.802.01.11
403.403.01.06	802.802.01.12
403.403.01.07	
403.403.01.08	
403.403.01.10A	
407.407.01.01	
407.407.01.02	
407.407.01.03	
407.407.01.04	
407.407.01.05	
407.407.01.06	
407.407.01.07	
407.407.01.08	
407.407.01.09	
407.407.01.10	
407.407.01.11	

Appendix V

Best Management Practices

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR DANIEL K. INOUYE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT MAINTENANCE BASEYARD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Good Housekeeping

Description

Daily activities performed at the Maintenance Baseyard require the use of materials and products that may be potential contaminants in stormwater. Good housekeeping practices are intended to maintain a clean, safe, and orderly working environment at the facility where these materials are used or stored. Implementing the good housekeeping BMPs will reduce the amount of pollutants entering the DOTA Small MS4.

Limitations

There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	DO NOT overfill dumpsters or leave trash outside of containers. Ensure that materials put into dumpsters will not leak out of dumpsters and commingle with stormwater runoff. Use leak-proof dumpsters and keep covered when not in use. If dumpsters are delivered without lids or it is determined that dumpsters need repairs because leaks from dumpsters are observed, implement BMPs to prevent pollution until dumpsters can be repaired or replaced.
☐	2	Remove and properly dispose of debris from all areas daily. Minimize the potential for waste, garbage and floatable debris to be discharged to the MS4 by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.
☐	3	Schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials.
☐	4	Dry sweep or vacuum all areas to prevent tracking of materials. DO NOT hose down facility floors with water or use a blower to remove cleanup materials. If washing down an area, ensure collection and/or treatment and proper disposal of the wash water.
☐	5	Maintain ample spill cleanup supplies and keep them in proper physical condition.
☐	6	Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods such as rags or absorbent material to prevent discharge of pollutants into the MS4, and properly dispose of spent cleaning materials. Put spent rags or absorbent material used to contain any non-hazardous spills in durable plastic bags, double wrap if applicable, seal with tape, and place in trash dumpsters. Disposal of hazardous spilled material and spent cleanup materials should be in accordance with the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMP.
☐	7	Inspect storm drain inlets and catch basins regularly for sediment build-up or debris accumulation. The Maintenance Baseyard storm drain inlets and catch basins are maintained through a routine maintenance contract. Notify AIR-OME or AIR-EE if storm drain inlets and catch basins need cleaning.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Good Housekeeping
(Continued)

Practice		
☐	8	Inspect concrete channels regularly for sediment build-up or debris accumulation. Clean debris from the concrete channel. Check the condition of the filter socks located on top of the concrete channel (if using), and maintain the filter socks as needed. The Maintenance Baseyard may choose to implement a different temporary or permanent BMP in lieu of the filter socks to address the debris accumulation within the concrete channel.
☐	9	Perform inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.
☐	10	Identify storm drains and waterways in each work area and prevent non-stormwater discharges into the MS4.
☐	11	Designate an area for paint testing at the Maintenance Baseyard to ensure any pollutants from paint testing activities are controlled.
☐	12	Divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff to minimize pollutants in the Maintenance Baseyard's discharges.
☐	13	Perform routine facility inspections to ensure good housekeeping practices are being followed by facility personnel.
☐	14	Conduct employee training on all BMPs annually and as required.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Street Sweeping

Description
Street, runway, and taxiway sweeping is performed to remove litter and debris from the vehicle and aircraft travelways in order to prevent discharge of potential pollutants into the MS4, improve safety, and improve aesthetics. DOTA HNL maintenance personnel and contractors perform street sweeping.

Limitations
BMPs will be controlled by weather, air and surface traffic, controlled area access, and maintenance worker safety considerations.

Practice		
☐	1	DOTA maintenance personnel will inspect and sweep applicable areas of HNL at least twice per month. Sweeping more frequently than twice per month may be necessary if inspections or complaints indicate such.
☐	2	Properly maintain sweepers. Adjust broom heights frequently to maximize efficiency of sweeping operations.
☐	3	Provide dust control for sweeping, if applicable. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water so that it will not impact storm drains, surface or ground water.
☐	4	Properly transport, store, and dispose of sweeper waste when sweeper is full or when sweeping operations are complete. Empty sweepers in designated areas to capture solid material and minimize windblown materials.
☐	5	Clean sweepers with clean water only in a contained area where water is properly treated and disposed of, such as the airport wash racks.
☐	6	Keep logs of locations swept, tonnage of material swept, and disposal method of debris to document sweeping for the Annual Report.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Storage

Description
Routine maintenance of vehicles and equipment must be done to maintain their proper operation. The maintenance and repair activities conducted may include fluids removal, engine and parts cleaning, tire repair and replacement, and battery replacement. These activities represent a potentially significant source of contaminants due to the harmful materials and waste generated. This BMP is designed to prevent or reduce the impact of contaminants from maintenance and repair on the DOTA Small MS4.

Limitations
There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Maintain vehicles and equipment used at the facility in good operating condition. Inspect damaged vehicles and equipment for fluid leaks and repair as soon as possible. Use drip pans as necessary and empty when full. Assign each vehicle and equipment a stall, so if there is an oil leak, personnel can identify which vehicle or equipment is leaking.
☐	2	Perform vehicles and equipment maintenance and repair activities in designated indoor or covered areas or on the painted concrete pad area, aka the Impervious Maintenance Area, located outside the maintenance shop away from stormwater runoff. If leaks and spills occur, immediately implement BMPs to contain them before discharge reaches storm drains.
☐	3	Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbent material) to prevent the discharge of pollutants. Use appropriate cleanup materials for the spill. Please note that Maintenance Baseyard is not manned all the time and spills will be addressed when they are observed by personnel. Clean paved surfaces to remove oil and grease stains using degreasers and water as long as all the water is contained, captured by a vacuum, and disposed of properly.
☐	4	Store damaged and/or leaky vehicles and equipment indoors whenever possible and use drip pans to catch leaks if stored outdoors. DO NOT leave leaking vehicles and equipment parked overnight on the painted concrete pad area outside the maintenance shop without appropriate drainage controls.
☐	5	Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned and/or remain unused for extended periods of time. Inspect at least monthly for signs of deterioration.
☐	6	Transfer removed vehicle fluids to designated storage containers as soon as possible.
☐	7	Remove batteries and store under cover. Store cracked, damaged, or acid batteries within secondary containment and under cover.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Storage
(Continued)

Practice		
☐	8	When not in use, store 55-gallon drums of liquid materials and waste indoors or under cover and within secondary containment. Store smaller containers of liquid materials and waste indoors or under cover.
☐	9	Use the parts washer or designated areas in service bays for parts cleaning to keep solvents in one area. Allow parts to drain over parts washer, 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.
☐	10	Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to the MS4; use dry cleanup methods and remove cleanup materials. Dry sweep or vacuum all areas.
☐	11	Prohibit pouring liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections. Dispose of the waste liquids properly.
☐	12	Maintain well stocked spill kits throughout the facility, especially in maintenance areas, to contain and clean up potential discharge to receiving waters and storm drain inlets in the event of a spill.
☐	13	Ensure that the BMPs installed at the Maintenance Baseyard for stormwater management, such as the Safe Drains®, Storm Drain inlet inserts etc. are functioning as designed. Coordinate with appropriate parties (AIR-OME and AIR-EE) if these BMPs need maintenance or repair.
☐	14	Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of BMPs and control measures.
☐	15	Conduct employee training annually and as required. Train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities in this SWPCP.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Auto Body Repair

Description
Body repair for vehicles and equipment is conducted at the Maintenance Baseyard. Body repair activities 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. This BMP is designed to prevent or reduce the impact of pollutants on the stormwater from auto body repair.

Limitations
There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Perform all body repair activities indoors or under cover.
☐	2	Keep the amount of airborne dust to a minimum. Use vacuum attachments on sanding equipment whenever possible in order to reduce the amount of airborne dust.
☐	3	Sweep, vacuum, or use other dry cleanup methods routinely to pick up dust from dry sanding of primer, metal, or body filler. Make extra efforts to thoroughly sweep or vacuum dust prior to mopping.
☐	4	Clean up wet sanding drips with rags, absorbent materials or let them drip dry. Then sweep or vacuum up the dust. Finally, mop the area and dispose of the mop water properly. Put spent rags or absorbent material used to contain any non-hazardous spills in durable plastic bags, double wrap if applicable, seal with tape, and place in trash dumpsters. Disposal of hazardous spilled material and spent cleanup materials should be in accordance with the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMP.
☐	5	Use solvents with low volatility and coatings with low VOC content; use high transfer efficiency coating techniques such as brushing and rolling to reduce overspray and solvent emissions.
☐	6	Mix paints and solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, and waterways, preferably indoors or under cover.
☐	7	Establish and implement effective inventory control to reduce paint waste, including tracking date received and expiration dates.
☐	8	Conduct all priming and painting activities in enclosed paint booths whenever possible. Enclose, cover, or contain painting activities to the maximum extent practical to prevent overspray from reaching receiving waters. Prohibit uncontained spray-painting activities.
☐	9	DO NOT use water to control overspray or dust in the paint booth unless the water evaporates in the booth.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Auto Body Repair
(Continued)

Practice		
☐	10	Store waste paint, solvents, and rags in covered containers to prevent evaporation to the atmosphere.
☐	11	Wash water-based and latex paint brushes, rollers, and other equipment in utility sinks or other locations where wash water is treated or hauled.
☐	12	Rinse the oil-based paint brush using paint thinners. Use a brush-and-roller spinner after the paint solids are loosened from the brush, dip the brush into a clean container of paint thinner, and spin the brush again. DO NOT dump the paint thinner when done; let the paint solids settle to the bottom of the container, then pour off the rest into a clean container. Let the paint solids dry out and then dispose properly.
☐	13	DO NOT clean out brushes or rinse paint containers into the dirt, street, gutter, storm drain, or waterways. "Paint out" brushes as much as possible. Prohibit washing paint equipment outside on pavement or into storm drains.
☐	14	Properly segregate and label waste paints for disposal according to the Solid Waste BMP. Note: oil-based paints are considered hazardous waste.
☐	15	Inspect painting procedures to ensure that they are conducted properly.
☐	16	Conduct employee training annually and as required.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Vehicle and Equipment Washing

Description
Periodic washing of vehicles and equipment may be performed at DOTA approved wash racks around the airport or within the maintenance shop that discharges to an OWS. Wash water may contain oils, greases, heavy metals, sediments, and other pollutants that can pose a threat to the HNL Small MS4 and receiving water bodies. This BMP is intended to reduce the impact of these activities on stormwater runoff.

Limitations
There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Wash vehicles and equipment at the designated washing area within the maintenance shop or at a designated Airports wash rack using minimal water.
☐	2	Where applicable, sponge wash vehicles or equipment with a bucket of water to eliminate excess wash water. Clean up any water on the ground or the floor using absorbent materials or a wet/dry vacuum immediately after washing. DO NOT discharge wash or rinse water to a storm drain or to waterway.
☐	3	Use detergents that meet US EPA's Safer Choice Standard. Please refer to the link below to verify if the product you are using meet this standard. https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice/products
☐	4	Follow posted directions or Wash Rack and Wash Areas BMP Fact Sheet for wash rack or wash area use.
☐	5	See Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMP for OWS maintenance.
☐	6	Ensure the OWS has all applicable permits.
☐	7	Washing of personal vehicles is prohibited.
☐	8	Inspect designated washing area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented and maintained.
☐	9	Conduct employee training annually and as required.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling

Description

During fueling of vehicles and equipment, there is the potential for leaked or spilled fuel to contaminate stormwater. The Maintenance Baseyard's fueling area is located adjacent to storm drain inlets (5502, 5503, and 5504) and these drains have Safe Drains® containment measures to capture any spills from reaching the ocean. These Safe Drains® are closed during filling of the USTs. The procedures outlined in this BMP are intended to prevent fuel spills and leaks and reduce their impact on stormwater.

Limitations

There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Where able, perform fueling of vehicles and equipment in designated areas away from storm drain inlets, drainage channels, or receiving waters.
☐	2	Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel to tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad and under a roof or canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent rain from entering. When fueling in an uncovered area, use a concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).
☐	3	No topping off or unattended fueling.
☐	4	Ensure that Safe Drains® in drain inlets 5502, 5503, and 5504 are closed during filling of USTs. Monitor filling of USTs. Conduct a visual check/test of the stormwater collected in the Safe Drains® containment measures prior to discharge.
☐	5	DO NOT hose off fueling area.
☐	6	Use only dry absorbents or cleanup materials to contain any spills. Promptly clean spills with rags or absorbent material, and properly dispose of cleaning materials. Put spent rags or absorbent material in a durable container until disposal can be facilitated. For larger spills, contact spill response personnel immediately. See Spill Prevention and Response BMP. Disposal of hazardous spilled material and spent cleanup materials should be in accordance with the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMP.
☐	7	Maintain an ample supply of spill cleanup materials and spill control equipment near fueling areas to protect discharge to storm drain inlets and receiving waters in the event of a spill. Equip fuel trucks and mobile tanks with spill cleanup materials. Each kit should have, at a minimum, loose absorbent, booms, broom, and a non-sparking shovel.
☐	8	Post proper fueling and cleanup instructions in fueling areas.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
(Continued)

Practice		
☐	9	Inspect storage tanks, piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves), hoses and dispensing nozzles daily for failure, cracks, and leaks. If any defects are noticed, replace defective parts immediately, repair as needed, or remove from service until repaired. Perform preventive maintenance on fuel storage tanks to detect potential leaks before they occur. Ensure posts surrounding the fuel pumps and tanks are in good condition to prevent collisions during vehicle ingress and egress.
☐	10	Check for proper operation of automatic shut off controls on fuel dispensing nozzles. Repair as needed.
☐	11	Test, monitor, and maintain fuel storage tanks as required by all applicable federal, state, and local laws.
☐	12	Train oil and hazardous material handling personnel annually and as required.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Roadway, Runway, and Taxiway Maintenance

Description

Roadway, runway, and taxiway maintenance includes saw cutting, crack or joint repair, pothole repair, patching, resurfacing of asphaltic or concrete surfaces, scaling, pavement marking, and curb/gutter/sidewalk repair. Proper maintenance of roadways, runways, and taxiways reduces the contaminants entering the MS4 and improves safety for ground vehicles and aircraft. This BMP is designed to prevent or reduce the impact of pollutants on the stormwater from roadway, runway, and taxiway maintenance.

Limitations

The only limitation is that roadway, runway, and taxiway maintenance should not be performed during inclement weather. BMPs will also be controlled by air and surface traffic, controlled area access, and maintenance worker safety considerations.

Practice		
☐	1	Respond to notification of roadway problems as soon as possible. Assess safety and pollution potential in assigning priority for repair.
☐	2	Avoid work during rain, when possible.
☐	3	Protect storm drain inlets and waterways with sediment control BMP measures such that loose asphalt or concrete, concrete materials, sealants, and/or soil do not enter the MS4. Remove sediment control BMP measures once maintenance is complete.
☐	4	For concrete paving, create a concrete wash area and prevent wash water from entering MS4. For on-site washout: • Locate washout area at least 50 ft. from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. • DO NOT allow runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste. • Wash out waste into a temporary pit or container where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed of properly. • DO NOT wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams. • Cover concrete washout areas prior to a forecasted rain event. • Ensure container or pit is not filled to more than 70% of the capacity.
☐	5	If work cannot be completed within one day, address/provide for protection from pollution and safety hazards before leaving site for the day.
☐	6	Use berms around stockpiled material and locate stockpile down slope and away from storm drain inlets and waterways.
☐	7	Park equipment and store supplies at locations where leaks, leaching, or runoff are contained in a localized area away from waterways and storm drain inlets.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Roadway, Runway, and Taxiway Maintenance
(Continued)

Practice		
☐	8	When possible, place drip pans or equivalent BMPs under leaky paving equipment. Inspect drip pans and empty when full.
☐	9	Remove residue from grinding/saw cutting operations in the work area by vacuuming. Provide storm drain protection during grinding/saw cutting operations to prevent slurry material from entering catch basins and storm drain inlets.
☐	10	For curb and/or gutter replacement: • Ensure that BMPs are placed in downstream drainage structures to prevent the discharge of debris or concrete material. • Remove any accumulated debris from the curb or gutter. Revegetate any disturbed areas as applicable.
☐	11	For painting operations: • Conduct paint and thermoplastic loading operations away from storm drain inlets and exercise caution to prevent spillage of materials. • Use drop cloths or equivalent measures in paint mixing areas. • If painting must be done outdoors, ensure that it is not raining. Please note that if it begins to rain before the paint has dried, contain the area and clean it up according to the Spill Prevention and Response BMP. • Use tarps or other containment devices to prevent paint drips from impacting the storm drains or waterways. • Ensure any spilled paint or glass beads are immediately cleaned up. • Clean brushes and materials using a containment system such as solvent washer, bucket, or sink connected to the sanitary sewer in accordance with the Auto Body Repair BMP. Note: DO NOT clean painting materials over the storm drain inlets. • Properly segregate and label waste paints for disposal according to the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMP. Note: oil-based paints are considered hazardous waste.
☐	12	Collect and properly dispose/recycle excavated material from resurfacing activities.
☐	13	Sweep the work area when maintenance activities are completed.
☐	14	DO NOT hose down any work areas.
☐	15	Remove and properly dispose of litter and debris from the work zone, nearby storm drains, and adjacent areas before, during, and after roadway maintenance activities.
☐	16	Clean tools and machinery in a manner where rinse water is collected and disposed of properly to the sanitary sewer.
☐	17	Ensure employees are trained in implementing appropriate measures during maintenance activities.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Building Maintenance

Description
Building maintenance includes carpentry, welding, and painting. Proper building maintenance reduces the contaminants entering the MS4 and improves aesthetics at HNL. This BMP is designed to prevent or reduce the impact of pollutants on the stormwater from building maintenance.

Limitations
There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Conduct carpentry, welding, and painting indoors or under cover to prevent contact of contaminants with the rainwater.
☐	2	Prohibit outside spray painting, blasting, or sanding activities during windy and rainy conditions.
☐	3	Conduct painting in paint booth or indoors when possible.
☐	4	Store equipment, chemicals, and waste in accordance with the Material Storage BMP and Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMP.
☐	5	Use tools that have a vacuum or filter system to reduce airborne saw dust whenever possible.
☐	6	Sweep or vacuum the area frequently to prevent saw dust or metal shavings from leaving the shop, dispose of in a covered waste bin.
☐	7	Use ground or drop cloths while conducting outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work, if feasible, and properly dispose of collected material daily.
☐	8	Mix paint over secondary containment such as a ground cloth or an oversized tub.
☐	9	Clean brushes and tools using a containment system such as a solvent washer, bucket, or sink connected to the sanitary sewer.
☐	10	Use appropriate measures to control fumes from welding such as filtration systems, air extraction units etc., where necessary.
☐	11	Use a water collection device that enables collection of wash water and associated solids when pressure washing paved areas. Use a sump pump, wet vacuum or similarly effective device to collect the runoff and loose materials.
☐	12	Dispose of wash water, sweepings, and sediments in accordance with the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMP.
☐	13	Train employees on these BMPs, stormwater discharge prohibitions, and wastewater discharge requirements.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Landscaping and Vegetative Management

Description
Landscaping and vegetative management is conducted by the Maintenance Baseyard personnel throughout HNL. Such management includes preventative measures and good housekeeping practices, both of which will reduce the amount of pollutants entering the Small MS4. This BMP is designed to prevent or reduce the impact of pollutants on the stormwater from landscaping and vegetative management operations.

Limitations
There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Maintain all chemical application equipment in good operating condition. Check for proper operation of controls, valves, and regulators prior to going into field. Assure that all hoses are attached properly and in good-working condition.
☐	2	Clean spray tanks, hand sprayers, mowers, weed trimmers, and any vehicles used during landscaping operations. Perform cleaning in a location that will not result in contamination of storm drains, channels, or waterways. Recycle rinse water for future chemical application, if applicable.
☐	3	Conduct chemical mixing and equipment rinsing at properly located stations in designated areas only.
☐	4	DO NOT fuel or service equipment near drain inlets, channels, or receiving waters. Perform fueling and maintenance in an area protected from stormwater runoff.
☐	5	Store all chemicals in closed containers within covered areas. Provide secondary containment in the event of spills.
☐	6	Maintain accurate inventory of all chemicals and have SDS on file for all hazardous chemicals.
☐	7	Review work area requirements to determine areas where chemical application is not needed to minimize chemical application.
☐	8	Use weed blocking geotextile where feasible.
☐	9	Mow/cut grass and landscaping covers to appropriate height.
☐	10	If possible, trim trees and shrubs regularly to prevent overgrowth, eliminate traffic hazards, maintain a neat appearance, and to maintain healthy growth.
☐	11	Upon mobilizing to a work site, identify storm drainage inlets.
☐	12	Identify areas for waste material collection and stockpiling. Prevent grass, other vegetative materials, sediment, or chemicals from entering storm drains.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Landscaping and Vegetative Management
(Continued)

Practice		
☐	13	Clean storm drains, if deemed necessary, before leaving work areas.
☐	14	Design and maintain proper irrigation rates to prevent erosion and minimize runoff.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Fertilizer, Pesticide, and Herbicide Application

Description

Fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application is conducted by the Maintenance Baseyard personnel to maintain landscaping at HNL. Overuse of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers can lead to the presence of these chemicals in stormwater at significant concentrations. Pesticides are defined as chemicals used to kill pest animals or plants and can be herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, or insecticides. The normal pesticides used at HNL are herbicides 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). Proper management of fertilizer application and irrigation will promote growth and help prevent excess fertilizer from being released with stormwater runoff and entering State Waters. This BMP is designed to prevent or reduce the impact of pollutants on the stormwater from fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application. Additional information and BMPs are provided in the Section 3.0 and Attachment E.2 of the HNL SWMPP Section E.

Limitations

Fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application should not be conducted during inclement weather and should not be applied within 6 feet of a waterway or on slopes greater than 3:1.

Practice		
☐	1	DO NOT over apply.
☐	2	Use only DOTA Authorized List for chemical application.
☐	3	Log fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide use for reporting purposes.
☐	4	DO NOT apply these chemicals just before it rains, during rain events, or in high winds. Additionally, DO NOT apply within 6 feet of a surface water body or on slopes greater than 3:1.
☐	5	Apply surface dressings in several smaller applications, as opposed to one large application, to allow time for infiltration and to avoid excess material being carried off-site by runoff.
☐	6	Store fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides in accordance with the Material Storage BMPs to minimize contact with stormwater runoff.
☐	7	Conduct a monthly inventory and check for condition of containers. Look for leaking or corroded containers, crystallization on covers or bases of containers, or discolored labels. Dispose unnecessary containers properly in accordance with the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMPs.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Fertilizer, Pesticide, and Herbicide Application
(Continued)

		Practice
Fertilizer Application Practices		
☐	8	Perform soil analysis for each landscaped area wherever possible to determine need and composition of fertilizer required. • Use fertilizer only when needed • Base fertilizer type and composition upon soil analysis and site conditions
☐	9	Use natural/organic alternatives, if possible. Organic fertilizers increase the capacity of the soil to retain water and reduce runoff.
☐	10	Except on steep slopes, till the fertilizer into the top 4-inches of soil rather than surface spreading or spraying it to prevent it from being carried away as runoff.
☐	11	Use slow-release fertilizers, which can be applied less frequently than conventional fertilizers.
Herbicide and Pesticide Application Practices		
☐	12	Control vegetation with non-chemical means first, if and where feasible. Consider spot spraying.
☐	13	Assess the pest control requirements for each area. Use only the least toxic and most effective chemicals available that are suited to the vegetation or pest to be controlled. In choosing pesticides, avoid non-biodegradable chemicals or chemicals with long half-lives in the environment.
☐	14	Mix herbicides and pesticides in areas away from storm drains to minimize potential impact to storm drains.
☐	15	Prepare only the amount needed. Follow the recommended usage instructions.
☐	16	Monitor/adjust irrigation systems following pesticide application to optimize effectiveness of the pesticide and avoid conveying pesticide contaminated sprinkler runoff.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Material Storage

Description
A variety of products and materials that may adversely affect water quality are stored at the Maintenance Baseyard. This BMP is intended to reduce the potential for the contamination of stormwater by minimizing exposure of such products and materials to rainfall and runoff.

Limitations
There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Store materials in their original or appropriate containers as recommended by the manufacturer. Store small containers of flammable materials within flammable storage lockers.
☐	2	Ensure that all containers are closed, secured to prevent movement, stored neatly, and properly labeled.
☐	3	Maintain accurate and organized inventory of stored supplies and materials used in the maintenance areas. Compile SDS for all chemicals and maintain them in an accessible location for employees. Periodically review inventory and properly dispose of materials that are expired or no longer used. Only purchase and store required quantities of hazardous materials. Dispose any unusable material, such as dried out paint.
☐	4	Store materials and containers indoors or under cover and keep away from traffic areas to avoid spills.
☐	5	Containers holding liquid materials and ASTs should also be in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Provide secondary containment for chemical / fuel storage containers and ASTs. Place these liquid materials under cover, where practicable.
☐	6	Cover containers and materials with a plastic wrap or tarp when temporarily storing them outdoors (24 hours or less). DO NOT store materials outdoors that may leach pollutants into the stormwater or come into contact with stormwater runoff.
☐	7	Store rusted metal materials, such as old reinforcing steel and dowels, on pallets or dunnage, and under cover, or in containers to prevent contact with stormwater and runoff, where practicable. May not be able to cover using tarp due to proximity to airport operations area and safety concerns with FOD.
☐	8	Ensure that aggregate piles are contained by walls, berms, or other device to prevent the material from being carried away by stormwater runoff and to prevent run-on.
☐	9	Locate material storage areas away from high traffic areas and waterways so that potential leaks and spills are contained or diverted before discharge.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Material Storage
(Continued)

Practice		
☐	10	Maintain an ample supply of spill clean-up materials near where spills may occur (e.g., liquid material storage areas, fueling areas, etc.) or where a rapid response can be made.
☐	11	Use absorbent materials to contain any spills. Promptly clean spills with rags or absorbent material, and properly dispose of cleaning materials. Put spent rags or absorbent material in durable plastic bags, double wrap if applicable, seal with tape, and dispose in trash dumpsters. Disposal of hazardous spilled material and spent cleanup materials should be in accordance with the Solid Waste Storage and Disposal BMP. For larger spills, contact spill response personnel immediately. See Spill Response BMP.
☐	12	Sweep or vacuum up spilled materials immediately.
☐	13	Inspect material storage and equipment parking areas daily. 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.
☐	14	Implement the HNL SPCC Plan. Coordinate with AIR-EE if the SPCC Plan needs to be updated.
☐	15	Conduct a visual check/test of the stormwater collected in the containment areas prior to discharge. If there is a sheen in the water, follow procedures to properly dispose the water. Document in a log provided in the SPCC Plan.
☐	16	Conduct employee training annually and as required on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Material Handling and Use

Description
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from material handling by minimizing hazardous material use on-site and training employees in the proper handling and use of materials. The loading and unloading of materials is usually conducted outside and therefore, materials spilled, leaked, or lost during the process may collect in the soil or on other surfaces and have the potential to be carried away by stormwater runoff. Additionally, paint, chemical, and carpentry applications may impact the environment.

Limitations
There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Use materials only where and when needed to complete the work.
☐	2	Minimize use of hazardous material. Use less hazardous or alternative materials where possible.
☐	3	Follow manufacturer's instructions regarding uses, protective equipment, ventilation, flammability, and mixing of chemicals.
☐	4	Recycle spent anti-freeze, used oil, spent solvents, windshield washer fluid, used batteries, degreasers, used paints, thinners, etc.
☐	5	Limit exposure of material to rainfall whenever possible, such as only loading or unloading during dry weather or conducting the loading or unloading indoors or under cover. Avoid placing the loading area near storm drains or cover storm drains during loading or unloading operations.
☐	6	Conduct regular dry sweeping of the loading or unloading areas.
☐	7	Conduct employee training annually and as required in spill prevention and proper material management. Train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Solid Waste Storage and Disposal

Description

The chemicals used at the airport ultimately require waste management. The improper handling of solid waste can allow contaminants to enter stormwater runoff. The discharge of these pollutants can be reduced by tracking solid waste storage, handling, and disposal, as well as reducing the waste generation through reuse and recycling.

The solid waste generated from the Maintenance Baseyard and collected from common areas of the airport may include, but are not limited to, oil-based paints, solvents, thinners, petroleum products, acid from batteries, anti-freeze, and other compounds. Some of these types of waste should be managed as hazardous waste, universal waste, and/or used oil as required by federal and state regulations (Refer to Appendix II). Hazardous waste generators are responsible for making a hazardous waste determination and to dispose of the waste properly. Universal waste includes batteries, some pesticides, mercury containing equipment (mercury thermostats), and bulbs (lamps).

The procedures outlined in this BMP are intended to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater and to the land from waste through proper solid waste storage and disposal and training of employees and subcontractors.

Limitations

There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Use the entire product before disposing of the container. Minimize use of hazardous materials. Use less hazardous, alternative materials where possible.
☐	2	DO NOT remove the original product label; it contains important safety and disposal information. If a container is empty, label as such.
☐	3	Maintain good integrity of all storage containers (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, waste aircraft fuel). Inspect containers regularly and transfer waste from damaged containers into containers that are intact.
☐	4	Identify, list, and inventory all chemical substances present in the facility. Compile SDS for all chemical substances. Have SDS data readily accessible for facility employees.
☐	5	Only purchase and store required quantities of hazardous materials.
☐	6	Water-based paints should be dried and disposed of in the dumpsters. Dispose of excess oil-based paints and sludge as hazardous waste.
☐	7	Keep waste streams separate. Ensure that hazardous waste or chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for dry construction debris.
☐	8	Designate an indoor or covered hazardous waste collection area. Also, designate a centralized storage area for waste materials.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Solid Waste Storage and Disposal
(Continued)

Practice		
☐	9	Hazardous waste and acid batteries should be stored in secure, covered containers, and protected from damage. Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment.
☐	10	Label hazardous waste containers clearly with the words "Hazardous Waste" and the date when the hazardous waste accumulation began.
☐	11	DO NOT mix wastes; this may cause chemical reactions, make recycling impossible, and complicate disposal.
☐	12	Arrange for regular hazardous waste collection before containers reach capacity.
☐	13	Ensure that hazardous waste is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal sites by an approved hazardous waste hauler. Maintain disposal manifests for a minimum of three years.
☐	14	Recycle any useful waste such as used oil, spent solvents, spent lead acid batteries, scrap metal, and used oil filters, etc. Filter and re-use thinners and solvents.
☐	15	Store used oil in appropriate containers, label containers clearly with the words "Used Oil" and provide secondary containment.
☐	16	Store universal waste in appropriate containers, indoors or under cover, and label containers clearly with the words "Universal Waste" followed by "lamps, batteries, etc.", in addition to marking with the accumulation start date. Dispose of Universal Waste within a year of the accumulation start date.
☐	17	Ensure that universal waste is properly recycled of by a licensed waste disposal company.
☐	18	Store used tires and rusted metal under cover and off ground while awaiting disposal.
☐	19	Place spill cleanup materials where they will be readily accessible.
☐	20	If containers do spill, clean up immediately – follow procedures in Spill Prevention and Response BMP.
☐	21	At a minimum, OWSs must be inspected annually and cleaned to remove accumulated oil, grease, floating debris, and sediment in order to maintain solids and petroleum removal efficiency. The Maintenance Baseyard OWS is maintained through a routine maintenance contract. Notify AIR-OME or AIR-EE if the OWS needs to be serviced or repaired. Note: OWS inspection and maintenance is tracked in DOTA database.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Solid Waste Storage and Disposal
(Continued)

Practice		
☐	22	Conduct employee training annually and as required. Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures as well as spill prevention and control.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Spill Prevention and Response

Description

Spills of materials used and stored at the Maintenance Baseyard can contaminate stormwater runoff. The procedures outlined in this BMP are intended to prevent spills from occurring and to outline procedures to be followed in the event of a spill.

Small spills of oil (less than 25 gallons) which are capable of being cleaned up within 72 hours and that do not threaten ground or surface waters will be cleaned up using absorbent materials or other acceptable practices and disposed properly, without disrupting airport operations. Daily inspections of the facility will identify any small spills, which will be addressed immediately.

In the event of a large or uncontrolled release, the General Construction and Airfield Maintenance Supervisor shall act as the EC. Employees should follow the guidelines listed below where practicable. Report any spills (irrespective of the size) to Airport Duty Manager or Code 22, Ramp Control, and AIR-EE.

Limitations

There are no major limitations to the implementation of this BMP.

Practice		
☐	1	Stop work.
☐	2	Shut down equipment and secure work operations.
☐	3	Determine the source of the release and any hazards present.
☐	4	Notify the EC, Airport Duty Manager or Code 22, and Ramp Control. Notify and alert others of the incident via: (1) voice; (2) hand-held radios; and/or (3) other effective communication.
☐	5	The EC shall evaluate the situation and decide whether to implement a "fight or flight" response by gathering the following information, if it can be done safely: • Location of the release. • Type, quantity, and description of the release. • Hazards of the release. • Type of media affected (soil, asphalt, concrete, etc.). • Rate of the release. • Migratory direction of the release. • Potential for fire or explosion. • Potential for human exposure. • Potential for migration to surface water (ocean, storm drains, etc.).

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Spill Prevention and Response
(Continued)

☐	6	Keep non-essential employees and visitors away from the spill area.
☐	7	Prevent vehicles and equipment from driving through the spill area.
☐	8	Remove all injured persons from the area of danger and render first aid.
☐	9	Never subject yourself or other personnel to unreasonable risk of illness or injury.
☐	10	If the decision is to "fight," spill response personnel are to don the appropriate PPE.
☐	11	Eliminate all possible sources of ignition/detonation such as vehicle engines, welding and grinding operations, and smoking.
☐	12	Remove or isolate ignitable and incompatible materials from the area of the release if the spill is of a flammable substance.
☐	13	Locate, stop, and contain the source of the release.
☐	14	Confine the release to prevent further migration using drainage controls, including but not limited to methods from the following list: ▪ Diking and berming using sand, soil, or other inert material; ▪ Sealing storm drains with plastic and sandbags; ▪ Placing granular absorbent or absorbent pads and booms; ▪ Diverting the chemicals from entering drains, manholes, streams, etc.; ▪ Implementing retention techniques; and ▪ If the spill is in the Fueling Area, close the Safe Drains® in drains 5502, 5503 and 5504 using a special tool (one is stored in the Maintenance Shop and another by the spill kit by the Fueling Area).
☐	15	Call the facility spill response contractor for cleanup and removal of accumulated product resulting from the release. Ensure that the contactor collects and containerizes the spilled materials, affected media, used decontamination solutions, and disposable PPE in proper containers. The contractor will transport and properly dispose of the hazardous waste in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations.
☐	16	Implement proper decontamination procedure on vehicles, pavement, PPE, equipment, and other affected media to prevent the spilled material from being tracked into a larger area.

Maintenance Baseyard Best Management Practices
Spill Prevention and Response
(Continued)

☐	17	Clean any stained pavement by placing a berm for containment around the stained area, scrubbing the area using detergent or cleaning agent, and rinsing. The detergent and rinse water must be collected in the bermed area around the spill and removed.
☐	18	If the release is not readily and easily controlled, evacuation may be necessary.
☐	19	If the EC decides on the "flight" option, the EC is to immediately alert and evacuate all personnel to a safe distance upwind from the spill in a designated assembly area. Notify ARFF and Ramp Control to request assistance.
☐	20	Call the facility spill response contractor to handle the cleanup of the spilled material.
☐	21	EC shall determine whether the spill is of a reportable quantity in accordance with the Spill Reporting Fact Sheet for HNL. If the spill is of a reportable quantity, the following agencies should be notified: ▪ National Response Center - (800) 424-8802 ▪ Local Emergency Planning Committee – (808) 23-8960 ▪ DOH HEER office - (808) 586-4249 or after hours (808) 247-2191 ▪ DOH CWB – (808) 586-4309 (only if spill reaches state waters) The following information should be provided: 1) Caller Name, location, organization, and telephone number 2) Name, address, and telephone number of the facility owner 3) Name, address, and telephone number of the facility contact person 4) Date, time, and duration of the release 5) Date and time the release was discovered 6) Name of the chemical spilled and the approximate quantity released 7) Location of the release 8) Type of media affected (e.g. soil, asphalt, concrete, etc.) 9) Measures taken in response to the release 10) Danger or threat posed by the release or spill 11) Number and type of injuries (if any) 12) Weather conditions at the incident location 13) Any other information that may help emergency personnel respond to the incident
☐	22	If the spilled material is of a reportable quantity, a written notification must also be submitted to various agencies no later than thirty (30) days following the discovery of the release in accordance with the Spill Reporting Fact Sheet for HNL.

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

LIST OF REGULATIONS

Code of Federal Regulations

29 CFR 1910 (Subparts G, H, I, J, and K,) Hazardous Materials, Environmental Controls, and Personal Protection
29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
40 CFR 110 Discharge of Oil
40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/OPA Plans)
40 CFR 117 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
40 CFR 122-124, 401 NPDES Regulations for Stormwater Discharges
40 CFR 260-263 Hazardous Waste Management
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 403 General Pre-Treatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution
40 CFR 761 Toxic Substances (PCBs)
49 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
49 CFR 171-173, 175, and 177 Department of Transportation Regulations

Hawaii Administrative Rules

HAR Title 11 Chapter 54 Water Quality Standards
HAR Title 11 Chapter 55 Water Pollution Controls
HAR Title 11 Chapter 58.1 Solid Waste Management Control
HAR Title 11 Chapter 62 Wastewater Systems
HAR Title 11 Chapter 104.1 Management and Disposal of Infectious Waste
HAR Title 11 Chapter 260-263 Hazardous Waste Management
HAR Title 11 Chapter 273 Universal Waste Management
HAR Title 11 Chapter 279 Used Oil Management
HAR Title 11 Chapter 281 Underground Storage Tanks
HAR Title 11 Chapter 451 State Contingency Plan
HAR Title 19 Department of Transportation, Airports Division

Hawaii Revised Statutes

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 342-D Water Pollution
HRS 342-G Integrated Solid Waste Management
HRS 342-H Solid Waste Pollution
HRS 342-I Special Waste Management
HRS 342-J Hazardous Waste
HRS 342-L Underground Storage Tanks
HRS 342-N Used Oil Recycling

City and County Ordinances

City and County of Honolulu Sewer Ordinance 14

Airport Rules

Property Management Clauses

APPENDIX 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 Part 261.2 of the RCRA regulations as well as the HAR Title 11, Chapter 261.2 (§11-261-2). Solid waste can be further classified into hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste. Hazardous waste is defined in 40 CFR Part 261.3 as well as §11-261-3. Hazardous waste can be a listed waste, a characteristic waste, or a mixed waste. A waste is determined to be a hazardous waste if it is specifically listed on one of four lists (the F, K, P and U lists) found in title 40 CFR Part 261. Characteristic waste is when the waste exhibits EPA established four hazardous waste characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity. Mixed waste regulated under the RCRA and the Atomic Energy Act is hazardous waste. Hazardous waste generators are responsible for making a hazardous waste determination and properly disposing of hazardous waste. The identification and listing of hazardous waste and standards applicable to hazardous waste generators are available in the 40 CFR Parts 261 and 262 as well as §11-261 and §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 (LQG)	• ≥ 1,000 kg (approximately 2,200 lbs.); • > 1 kg (approximately 2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste; and • > 100 kg (approximately 220 lbs.) residue or contaminated soil from cleanup of acute hazardous waste spill. • No accumulation limits.	≤ 90 days
Small Quantity Generators (SQG)	• >100 kg (approximately 220 lbs.) and <1,000 kg (approximately 2,200 lbs.); • Never accumulate more than 6,000 kg (approximately 13,200 lbs.) at any one time.	≤ 180 days or ≤ 270 days (for Hawaii, since hazardous waste is shipped 200 miles or more)
Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQGs)	• ≤ 100 kg (approximately 220 lbs.) • < 1 kg (approximately 2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste; • ≤ 100 kg (approximately 220 lbs.) residue or contaminated soil from cleanup of acute hazardous waste spill; and Never accumulate more than 1,000 kg (approximately 2,200 lbs.) at any one time.	None.

Universal Waste, as defined in 40 CFR Part 273 and §11-273, includes batteries, some pesticides, mercury containing equipment (mercury thermostats), and bulbs (lamps). The Universal Waste rules are not applicable to the very small quantity generators 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 who does not accumulate more than 5,000 kilograms (approximately 11,000 lbs.) total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, or thermostats, calculated collectively) at any time (§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 (batteries, pesticides, or thermostats, calculated collectively) at any time (§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 releases 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 shall retain the non-hazardous waste manifest associated with Universal Waste disposal at the facility for three (3) years. A small quantity Universal Waste handler is not required to keep records of shipments of universal waste.

Used oil, as defined in 40 CFR Part 279.1 and §11-279-1, is regulated under the 40 CFR Part 279, §11-279, and §11-261-6(a)(4). Containers and ASTs used to store used oil as well as fill pipes used to transfer used oil into UST 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 Part 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.

Appendix VI

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit

EE 17.0056

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
1000 ULUOHIA STREET, SUITE 303 • KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707
Website: http://envhonolulu.org

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR

LORI M.K. KAHIKINA, P.E.
DIRECTOR

ROSS S. TANIMOTO, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

JEROME ABABA, P.E.
ACTING ASSISTANT CHIEF

IN REPLY REFER TO:
EQ 17-181

August 23, 2017

State Department Of Transportation
Airport Division
Honolulu International Airport
300 Rodgers Blvd.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

17 AUG 28 A6:29

IWDP No. 20172246829

Gentlemen:

Subject: Automatic Renewal Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit

This letter serves as an automatic renewal for the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Number 20120341 previously issued to your business. Your new Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Number is **20172246829** effective September 4, 2017 and will expire September 3, 2022.

This letter shall be kept on file with your permit at your place of business and is not transferable without written consent. **You are required to provide written notification within thirty (30) days, to the City, of any changes to your contact information (e.g. business name, mailing address, contact person/number) and process modifications that may affect the nature and character of your wastewater discharge. Failure to provide notification of such changes may result in escalating enforcement action including permit suspension, revocation and/or fines.** It is your responsibility to ensure that all waste from your operation is properly collected, recycled, or disposed in accordance with all applicable regulations.

If you have any questions, please contact Dawn Farinas of our Regulatory Control Branch at (808)768-4108.

Sincerely,

Jerome Ababa, P.E.
Acting Assistant Chief

Attachment: IWDP Renewal (Pages 1 and 2)

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Permit No. 20172246829 **Expiration Date** 09/03/2022

Issued By _____ for Director **Effective Date** 09/04/2017

This Permit grants authorization to the Industrial User (hereinafter referred to as "IU") named below to discharge industrial wastewater into the City and County of Honolulu's publicly owned treatment works (hereinafter referred to as "POTW"). This Permit may be revoked or suspended by the Department of Environmental Services of the City and County of Honolulu (hereinafter referred to as "ENV") in the event that the IU fails to comply with the Permit Conditions, Discharge Limits, or General Provisions contained herein. A COPY OF THIS PERMIT MUST REMAIN ON THE PREMISES OF THE INDUSTRIAL USER INDICATED BELOW.

INDUSTRIAL USER: STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORT DIVISION

DISCHARGE LOCATION: HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
300 RODGERS BLVD
HONOLULU, HI 96819

PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. The IU is subject to regulation and enforcement by the ENV in accordance with all regulatory requirements pertaining to indirect discharges into the POTW including, but not limited to the following together with any amendments: Chapter 14 (hereinafter referred to as the "Sewer Ordinance") of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements as set forth in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 204(b) and 403 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the State of Hawaii Water Quality Standards.

2. The IU is limited to wastewater discharge only through City and County of Honolulu approved fixed connections from the Discharge Location set forth above in this Permit.

3. The Standard Industrial Classification of the IU is determined to be:

4581 – AIRPORTS, FLYING FIELDS & AIRPORT TERMINAL SERVICES

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

PERMIT CONDITIONS

Continued

4. PRETREATMENT: The IU shall install, maintain, and operate the following wastewater pretreatment devices to pretreat its industrial process wastewater in order to comply with all Discharge Limits prior to discharge into the POTW:

OIL INTERCEPTOR (PETROLEUM ONLY)

HAULING USED MECHANICAL / HAZARDOUS FLUIDS

5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RECORDS: The IU shall maintain Operation and Maintenance Records for the pretreatment devices named in Permit Condition 4 and for any and all other devices on its premises which serve to pretreat process wastewater. At a minimum, these records shall include a chronological log of any and all installation, maintenance, servicing, repair, and modification of pretreatment devices at the Discharge Location. Should an outside party be hired by the IU to perform services related to any pretreatment devices, the Operation and Maintenance Records are required to include documentation of those services, including the name of the outside party, the address of the outside party, the dates of the service, the nature of the service, and the quantities, nature, and origin of wastes handled or disposed.

In addition, the Operation and Maintenance Records shall be maintained at all times on the Discharge Location premises and shall be available, at any time, for compliance evaluation and copying by City, State, or Federal officials as provided by law.

6. SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING: The IU shall perform periodic industrial wastewater self-monitoring sampling and analysis and report its self-monitoring results to the ENV.

The self-monitoring requirements for this Permit are described below. These self-monitoring requirements are subject to change should the IU fail to maintain continued compliance with any of the Permit Conditions, Discharge Limits, or General Provisions, or should new or revised regulations be established.

- NO SELF MONITORING REQUIRED AT THIS TIME

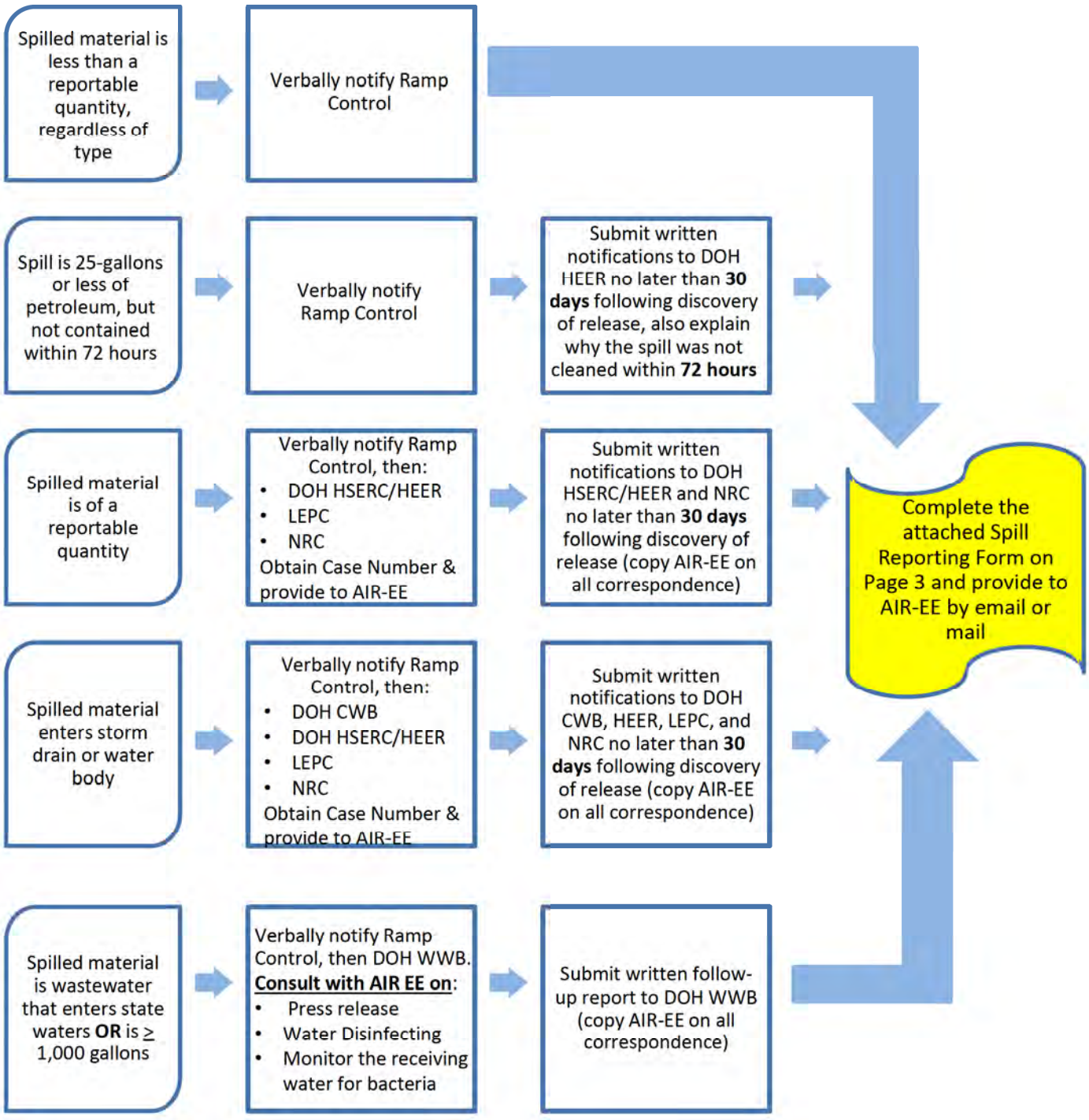
Appendix VII

Spill Reporting Fact Sheet

SPILL REPORTING
Daniel K. Inouye International Airport

FACT SHEET

Each row below is a scenario and multiple scenarios may apply to a single spill event. Please review all scenarios!
Contact information is listed on the next page.



SPILL REPORTING
Daniel K. Inouye International Airport

FACT SHEET

REPORTING PROCEDURES

Materials used and stored at the tenant facility have the potential to spill and contaminate stormwater runoff and surface water bodies. The procedures outlined in this fact sheet are intended to detail general procedures to be followed in the event of a spill. Please see all current state and federal guidelines for complete details.

Spills must be immediately reported per DOH and/or Federal requirements (Airports has additional requirements) if one or more of the following conditions apply:

1. If the release is more than 25-gallons of petroleum product
2. If the release is 25-gallons or less of petroleum product but is not contained or remedied within 72 hours.
3. If the release **is *equal to or exceeds the reportable quantity criteria*** for one or more chemicals listed within the DOH HEER Office Technical Guidance Manual (TGM): http://www.hawaiidoh.org/tgm-pdfs/TGM%20Section%2002-D.pdf.
4. If the release enters a storm drain or water body.

CONTACT INFORMATION

In the event a spill occurs, the contact information for pertinent personnel and agencies listed below are intended to be used for reference during the necessary reporting procedures detailed on Page 1.

Personnel or Agency	*Contact Information*
HNL Ramp Control*	Phone: Pax Line 711 or (808) 836-6670
Airport Duty Manager/Code 22	Phone: (808) 836-6434
HNL Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF)	Phone: (808) 836-6670
Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC) / DOH Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER)	Phone: (808) 586-4249 Phone: (808) 236-8200 after hours Address: 2835 Waimano Home Rd, Pearl City, HI 96782
DOT Airports Environmental Hotline	Phone: (808) 838-8002
DOT Airports Environmental Section (AIR-EE)*	Phone: (808) 838-8656 Address: 400 Rodgers Blvd, Ste 700, Honolulu, HI 96819 Email: stacy.a.paquette@hawaii.gov or dot.air.environmental@hawaii.gov
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	Phone: (808) 723-8960 or 911 after hours
National Response Center (NRC)	Phone: (800) 424-8802
DOH Clean Water Branch (CWB)	Phone: (808) 586-4309 Address: 2827 Waimano Home Rd, Pearl City, HI 96782 Email: CleanWaterBranch@doh.hawaii.gov
DOH Wastewater Branch (WWB)	Phone: (808) 586-4294

*Should be notified for all spills regardless of quantity or type

Note: Written notifications must be provided per the reporting procedures detailed on Page 1, and must include verbal notification information, photos, and any other related information not previously provided. The written notification may be provided via certified mail, fax, hand-delivery, or other means that provides proof of delivery.

Spill Reporting Form

Name: _____
Organization: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Email: _____
Address: _____
_____
_____

Incident Report Number (Provide to DOTA): _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time of Incident: _____

Location of Incident: _____

Medium (e.g. land, water, etc.) Affected by Release or Spill: _____

Type of Incident: (Spill, Fire, or Explosion): _____

Source and Cause of the Release or Spill: _____

Type of Material(s) Released or Spilled: _____

Quantity of Material(s) Released or Spilled: _____

Danger or Threat Posed by Release or Spill: _____

What Injuries were associated with the Spill: _____

Weather Conditions During Incident: _____

Name of Responsible Party and contact info if different from above: _____

Whether an Evacuation Occurred: _____

Other Agencies Notified or To Be Notified: _____

Measures taken to contain and clean up release or spill: _____

Any other information that may help emergency personnel respond to the incident: _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Appendix VIII

Facility Inspection Report

State of Hawaii
Airports Division
Environmental Section

Airport Facility
Stormwater BMP Inspection Report

400 Rodgers Blvd. 7th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

Date:	Time:	Weather:	Address:
Facility:			PMID(s):
Representative:			Contact Information:
Previous Risk Rank:			
Type of Inspection: ☐ Routine ☐ Follow-up ☐ Complaint ☐ Other:			
Previous Enforcement: ☐ None ☐ Written Warning ☐ Report/Memo ☐ Other:			

Facility Description:

Facility Classification: ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial	SIC Code:

Facility Operations:

☐ Vehicle and/or Equipment Maintenance & Repair
☐ Vehicle and/or Equipment Fueling
☐ Vehicle and/or Equipment Washing
☐ Vehicle and/or Equipment Parking
☐ Material Storage & Handling
☐ Hazardous Material Storage
☐ Waste Handling & Disposal
☐ Other: _____

NPDES:

NPDES Permit:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	NPDES Permit On-site:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
NGPC / CNEE Permit Number:	_____	Expiration Date:	_____
SWPCP or BMP Plan On-site:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	SWPCP Date:	_____
SWPCP Training Date:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	SWPCP Inspection Date:	_____
DMR Submittal to DOH Date:	_____		

SPCC & UST:

SPCC Plan:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	SPCC Plan Date:	_____
Reflects Facility's Current Assets?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	AST & UST Inspection Records:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
UST Permit:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	UST Permit No. & Exp Date:	_____

Records Review:

Factsheet/Training Date:	_____	Paint Booth Operations Permit:	_____
Annual Permanent BMP Inspections:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Permanent BMP Inspection Date:	_____
Permanent BMP Maintenance:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	UIC Permit No. & Exp. Date:	_____
Waste Disposal Records (incl. OWS):	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	UIC Inspection Records:	_____
Spill History (Past 3 Years):	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Waste Generator Status (RCRA):	_____
IWDP Permit No. & Exp Date:	_____	EPA ID No.:	_____

Asset & Material Inventory (*provide coordinates for each new asset):

State of Hawaii
Airports Division
Environmental Section

Airport Facility
Stormwater BMP Inspection Report

400 Rodgers Blvd. 7th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

No.	Inspection Item	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	General / Good Housekeeping				
1.	Exposed areas of the facility are free of stains that produce sheen, unattended spills, or active leaks.				
2.	Surfaces are swept and not washed down unless a collection method and/or treatment device contains wash water, properly disposes, and has no potential to impact stormwater.				
3.	Trash and debris are minimized at the facility.				
4.	No illicit discharges are observed during the inspection. *Document any evidence of discharge to DOTA MS4/UIC or receiving waters.*				
5.	Discharge points to storm drainage system do not exhibit unusual characteristics (e.g., color, odor, sheen, foam, or floatables) or sediment/debris accumulation. Outfalls on-site correspond to SWPCP, if applicable.				
6.	BMPs implemented within storm drains are adequately maintained.				
7.	Parked vehicles and equipment are located in designated areas, not over storm drains, and not leaking or drip containment measures have been implemented.				
8.	Spill kits are available to prevent discharge to stormwater.				
9.	Fertilizer and pesticide storage and application minimize impact to stormwater.				
	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Repair				
10.	Maintenance is conducted indoors, under cover, or outside (when cover is not available) with BMPs implemented to prevent contact with stormwater.				
11.	Greasy and/or leaking vehicles and equipment are stored under cover and with drip protective measures.				
12.	Salvage equipment is store indoors or under cover, when possible. Fluids and batteries have been removed.				
	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling				
13.	Accumulation in bermed or diked areas are minimized, managed, and disposed of correctly. Disposal records maintained.				
14.	Containers, ASTs, MSTs, and equipment in fueling areas are labeled and in good condition (e.g., do not exhibit signs of leaking, severe rust, or malfunction).				
15.	Containers, ASTs, or MSTs are equipped with overfill alarms/automatic shutoff valves. USTs are equipped with a monitoring system (e.g. Veeder Root). Valves, hoses, and piping are free of damage and excessive corrosion.				
	Vehicle and Equipment Washing				
16.	Washing at the facility takes place at DOTAs wash racks or within designated areas where all wash water is collected, contained, and properly disposed of. Biodegradable soap is used.				
	Container and Material Storage and Handling				
17.	All containers are compatible with materials stored, free of damage with no signs of failure, and are properly labeled. Empty containers are labeled as "empty".				
18.	All liquid containers in quantities of 25 gallons or greater are stored indoors or under cover and within secondary containment measures. Accumulation in secondary containment is minimized, managed, and disposed of properly.				
19.	All liquid containers stored in quantities less than 25 gallons are stored indoors or under cover. If stored outdoors, they are within secondary containment measures. Accumulation in secondary containment is minimized, managed, and disposed of properly.				
20.	Materials are stored indoors or under cover where practicable. Materials stored outside are covered and placed on dunnage, where practicable.				
21.	Used acid batteries are stored indoors or under cover and within secondary containment measures.				
	Waste Management and Disposal				
22.	Hazardous and universal waste are stored in designated areas, compatible with materials stored, free of damage, leaks or stains, and properly labeled. Hazardous liquids are stored within secondary containment as appropriate.				
23.	Waste collection and disposal (including parts washers) is properly removed off-site and recycled (if applicable). Records maintained.				
24.	Waste dumpsters are covered when not in use and do not exceed capacity. Waste areas are free of leaks or stains and located away from storm drainage system.				

State of Hawaii
Airports Division
Environmental Section

Airport Facility
Stormwater BMP Inspection Report

400 Rodgers Blvd. 7th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

	Description of Deficiency	
No.	**Description**	**Deficiency Due Date**
	Additional Comments and Recommendations:	
No.	**Description**	

Check box if:

☐ No deficiencies were found, and I certify that this inspection found this site to be in conformance with both the Storm Water Management Program Plan and applicable permits.

☐ Incidents of deficiencies were found and discussed with Facility Representative.

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

Print Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

INSPECTION PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1 Description:	**Photo 2 Description:**
Photo 3 Description:	**Photo 4 Description:**

INSPECTION PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 5 Description:	**Photo 6 Description:**
Photo 7 Description:	**Photo 8 Description:**

Appendix IX

Best Management Practices Posters

Vehicle and equipment maintenance and auto body re
be conducted in a manner to prevent the impact of co
environment.

Potential pollutants include **Diesel and Gasoline, Lubrican
Organic Compounds (VOCs), Surfactants, and Debris.**

AGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs):

- **nance and repair activities in designated areas**
- **nd leaks promptly using rags or absorbents**
- **fluids to storage containers as soon as possible**
- **ctice of hosing down the maintenance areas**
- **ing and painting activities in closed paint booths ble**
- **nd/or leaky vehicles and equipment indoors ble**
- **s and empty them prior to rain events**

Roadway, Runway and Taxiway Maintenance includes saw cutting, crack c
patching, resurfacing of asphaltic or concrete surfaces, sealing, pavemer
sidewalk repair. By properly containing and disposing of materials used in
disposing of excavated materials, you are helping to protect storm drain

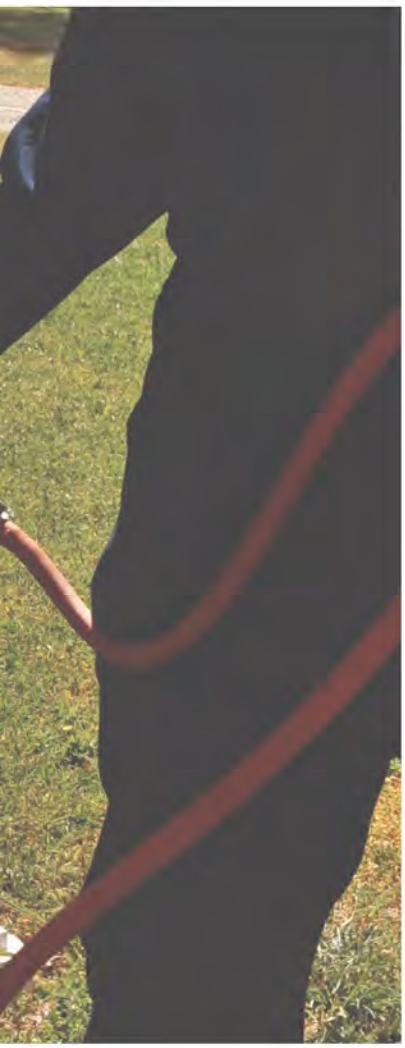
Potential pollutants include **Diesel and Gasoline, Volatile Orga**
Heavy Metals, Surfactants, and Debris.

GEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs):

ng rain when possible

e completed within one day, provide
pollution before leaving site for the day

nd stockpiled material and locate stockpiles
drains



Landscaping activities at the airport
management, adding fertilizers, applying h
and irrigation repair. Proper management
is important in preventing contaminan
environment.

Potential pollutants include **Diesel and**
and Oils, Volatile Organic Compound
Herbicides and Fertilizers, Surfactants

AGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs):

r operation of all controls, valves, and hoses prior
ne field

ly and ensure that all application is away from
and UIC wells

ngs, leaves, and other green waste properly

ly where needed and do not over apply

axiway sweeping is performed to remove litter and debris
rcraft travelways in order to prevent discharge of potential
rm drain system and improve safety.

include **Diesel and Gasoline, Surfactants and Debris**

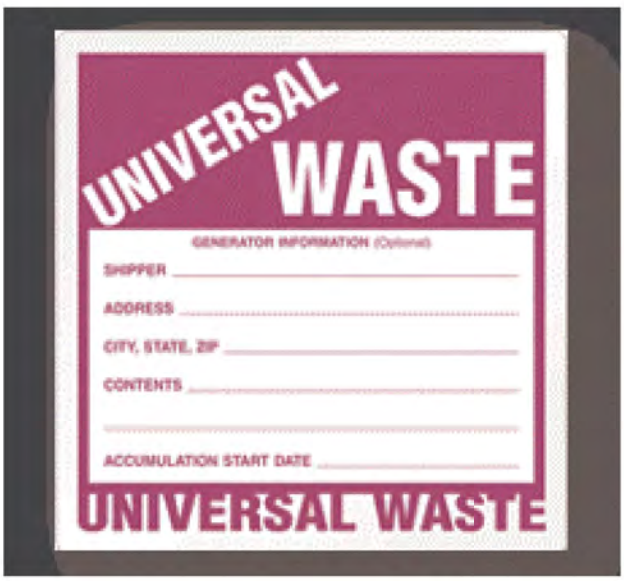
AGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs):

ep applicable areas at least twice per month

eping frequency based on inspections or complaints

Hazardous and universal waste are listed in 40 CFR 261 or in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Physical or chemical analysis of a waste sample performed by a contractor can also be used to determine if it is hazardous. If you are uncertain about whether waste is a hazardous, treat it as such until you determine otherwise and contact your supervisor.

Potential pollutants include **Hazardous Waste, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Heavy Metals.**



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (E

- **Store in a closed, structurally sound container and la**
- **Place all hazardous and universal waste containers i**
  containment