Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) 
Associated with Industrial Activities

for

Van Nuys Airport

Facility Address:
16461 Sherman Way
Van Nuys, California 91406

Waste Discharge Identification (WDID):
4 19I004994

Exceedance Response Action (ERA) Status:
Baseline

Legally Responsible Person (LRP):
Los Angeles World Airports
1 World Way
Los Angeles, CA 90045
Robert Freeman
(424) 646-6474

Duly Authorized Representatives:

SWPPP Preparation Date
June 25, 2015
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Attachment A: 2014 Industrial General Permit
Legally Responsible Person

Approval and Certification of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Facility Name: Van Nuys Airport

Waste Discharge Identification (WDID): 4 191004994

“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, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is, 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.”

Robert Freeman
Legally Responsible Person

Signature of Duly Authorized Representative Date

Name of Duly Authorized Representative Telephone Number

Signature of Duly Authorized Representative Date

Name of Duly Authorized Representative Telephone Number
# Amendment Log

## Facility Name: Van Nuys Airport

## Waste Discharge Identification (WDID): 4 19I004994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page and Section No.</th>
<th>Requested By</th>
<th>Brief Description of Amendment; include reason for change, site location, and BMP modifications.</th>
<th>Prepared and Approved By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/30/15</td>
<td>p. 13 - Table 2.1; Figure 3; App A; App F</td>
<td>K. Ang</td>
<td>List of Tenants Updated; Additional Facility Maps; NOI Form; Updated Dry Weather Observation Forms</td>
<td>K. Ang / R. Freeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10/15/15</td>
<td>Sec 3 Table 3.1</td>
<td>C. Wang</td>
<td>Update of the Facility’s Chemical Inventory List</td>
<td>K. Ang / C. Wang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11/17/15</td>
<td>p. 31, Sections 5.1-5.3; Pp. 33-40 Sections 5.5-5.9; Appendix J; Appendix F</td>
<td>C. Wang</td>
<td>Sections 5.1-5.3 and Sections 5.5-5.9 is replaced by Appendix J: Updated Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Plan. In Appendix F, Annual Inspection Form updated.</td>
<td>K. Ang / R. Freeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8/15/16</td>
<td>Table 1.1; Table 2.1; p15; Table 3.2; Table 4.2; Figures; App. B</td>
<td>C. Wang</td>
<td>VNY PPT; VNY Master Leaseholder by Primary Industrial Activity; Drainage Basin Description, Storm Water Run-On from Offsite Areas; Authorized NSWDs; Tenant Specific BMP; Updated Tenant Site Maps, Figure 8 (Industrial &amp; Non-Industrial Activity Area Map); Tenant PPT</td>
<td>K. Ang / R. Freeman</td>
</tr>
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</table>
1. **SWPPP REQUIREMENTS**

1.1 **Introduction**

The Van Nuys Airport (VNY) comprises approximately 723 acres and is located at 16461 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, CA 91406. VNY is owned and operated by the City of Los Angeles Airports also known as the Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA). Numerous tenants who conduct a variety of airport-related support functions occupy leaseholds at VNY. The facility location is shown in Figure 1, a general site map is provided in Figure 2, and a tenant address map is provided in Figure 3.

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is designed to comply with California’s General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (General Permit) Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000001) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) (Attachment A). In accordance with the General Permit, Section X.A, this SWPPP contains the following required elements:

- Facility Name and Contact Information;
- Site Map;
- List of Significant Industrial Materials;
- Description of Potential Pollution Sources;
- Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources;
- Minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs);
- Advanced BMPs, if applicable;
- Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation);
- Monitoring Implementation Plan (MIP); and
- Date that SWPPP was Initially Prepared and the Date of Each SWPPP Amendment, if Applicable.

1.2 **Permit Registration Documents**

Required Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) were submitted to the State Water Board via the Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) by the Legally Responsible Person (LRP), or authorized personnel (i.e., Duly Authorized Representative) under the direction of the LRP. The project-specific PRDs include:
• Notice of Intent (NOI);
• Signed Certification Statement (LRP Certification was provided electronically with SMARTS PRD submittal);
• Site Map(s);
• SWPPP; and
• Annual Fee.

A copy of the submitted NOI, Signed Certification Statement and Annual Fee Receipt are kept in Appendix A along with the Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) confirmation letter. The site maps are included as Figures 1 through 7.

In the event of future significant changes to the facility layout, the Discharger will certify and submit new PRDs via SMARTS.

1.3 SWPPP Availability and Implementation

The SWPPP is available on-site to employees during hours of operation (see Section 2.2 for the Operations Schedule), and will be made available upon request by a State or Municipal Inspector. The SWPPP will be implemented by July 1, 2015.

1.4 Pollution Prevention Team

LAWA staff that have been designated as Pollution Prevention Team members are listed below in Table 1.1, along with their responsibilities and duties. Table 1.1 will be updated as needed when there are changes to LAWA staff and staff responsibilities.

Tenant staff who are designated as Tenant Pollution Prevention Team members are included in the table in Appendix B by address. The locations of the Tenant leaseholds are shown on Figure 3. Tenant provided site maps are attached behind Figure 3, organized by tenant address. When there are changes to tenant staff or operations, tenants will provide updated Tenant Pollution Prevention Team member information to LAWA staff who will update the table included in Appendix B.

LAWA and Tenant Pollution Prevention Team members will be trained to perform the duties assigned to them. Pollution Prevention Team member training records are provided in Appendix C.
### Table 1.1: VNY Pollution Prevention Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Responsibilities and Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Somvang Meksavanh     | Environmental Specialist (Team Member)     | (424) 646-6492               | • SWPPP Team Member  
• SWPPP maintained and updated  
• Review tenant routine inspections  
• Coordinate training  
• Annual Reporting  
• Main task manager of water quality monitoring |
| Matthew Renaud        | Environmental Specialist (Alternate Team Member) | (424) 646-9044              | • Spill Data Collection Coordinator  
• Alternate Team Member for SWPPP tasks at VNY  
• Alternate task manager of water quality monitoring |
| VNY Tenants           | See [Appendix B](#) for tenant specific Pollution Prevention Team information |                               | • Implement BMPs at their respective facilities  
• Conduct routine inspections at their respective facilities |
| David Schack          | Vice President                             | (310) 951-9482 (C) (562) 495-5777 (O) | • Collect storm water discharge samples  
• Conduct routine inspections |
| David Renfrew         | Director, Water Resources                  | (760) 908-5749 (C) (562) 495-5777 (O) | • Alternate Team Member  
• Collect storm water discharge samples  
• Conduct routine inspections |

#### 1.5 Permits and Governing Documents

In addition to the General Permit, the following documents have been taken into account while preparing this SWPPP:

- Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements;
- Basin Plan requirements;
• Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirements;
• Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan; and
• Hazardous Material Management Plan (HMMP).

1.6 **SWPPP Amendments**

This SWPPP will be revised, replaced, and/or hand annotated as necessary to properly convey an amendment when:

- There is a General Permit violation;
- There is a reduction or increase in the total industrial area exposed to storm water;
- BMPs do not meet the objectives of reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water discharges;
- There is a change in industrial operations which may affect the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, groundwater(s), or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4);
- There is a change to the parties responsible for implementing the SWPPP; or
- Otherwise deemed necessary.

Documentation of the amendment will be included in the Amendments Log located at the front of the SWPPP and will include the following information:

- Who requested the amendment;
- The location of proposed change;
- The reason for change; and
- The new/revised BMPs or relevant changes.

SWPPP amendments must be certified and submitted by the LRP via SMARTS within 30 days whenever the SWPPP is significantly revised. With the exception of significant revisions, SWPPP changes will not be certified and uploaded to SMARTS more than once every three months in the reporting year.

1.7 **Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs)**

In accordance with the General Permit, storm water discharges from VNY are subject to comparison with numeric action levels (NALs). A NAL exceedance for an individual pollutant can occur in one of two ways:
1. An annual NAL exceedance occurs when the average of all analytical results for a parameter from samples taken within a reporting year (July 1 to June 30) exceeds the Annual NAL; or

2. An instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs when two (2) or more analytical results from samples taken for any single parameter within a reporting year (July 1 to June 30) exceeds the instantaneous maximum NAL value (for Total Suspended Solids and Oil & Grease) or are outside of the instantaneous maximum NAL range for pH.

The annual and instantaneous maximum NALs that are applicable to VNY and listed in the 2014 IGP are provided in Table 1.2, below.

Table 1.2: Applicable NAL Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Reporting Units</th>
<th>Annual NAL</th>
<th>Instantaneous Maximum NAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>pH units</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Less than 6.0 Greater than 9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suspended Solids</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Grease</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>.0332</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia (as N)</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>2.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

If a General Permit NAL exceedance occurs in a given reporting year, a Level 1 ERA Evaluation and a Level 1 ERA Report will be required in the following year, or, if in a subsequent year, a Level 2 ERA Action Plan and a Level 2 ERA Report will be required in accordance with the General Permit. The results of either of the ERA reports may require that the SWPPP be amended.

1.8 **Termination and Changes to General Permit Coverage**

When any of the following conditions occur, termination of coverage under the General Permit will be requested by certifying and submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT) via SMARTS:
• Operation of the facility has been transferred to another entity;
• The facility has ceased operations, completed closure activities, and removed all industrial related pollutant generating sources; or
• The facility’s operations have changed and are no longer subject to the General Permit.

Compliance with the SWPPP and the provisions of the General Permit will continue until a valid NOT is received and accepted by the Board. If ownership changes, the new owner of the facility will be notified of the General Permit and regulatory requirements for permit coverage.
2. FACILITY INFORMATION

2.1 Facility Description

2.1.1 Facility Location

The Van Nuys Airport comprises approximately 723 acres and is located at 16461 Sherman Way in Van Nuys, California. The facility is located approximately one mile west of Interstate 405 and approximately 12 miles northeast of the Santa Monica Bay. The facility is identified in Figure 1.

2.1.2 Facility Operations

Operations at the facility consist of activities required for general aviation activities and related support functions. The specific industrial activities conducted at VNY include:

- Aircraft Fueling
- Aircraft Maintenance
- Aircraft Painting
- Aircraft Rental
- Aircraft Sanitary Service
- Aircraft Washing
- Anti-icing
- Cargo Handling
- Chemical Storage
- Equipment Degreasing
- Equipment Maintenance
- Equipment Storage
- Fuel Storage
- Floor Wash
- Outdoor Apron Wash
- Pesticide/Herbicide Usage
- Steam Cleaning
- Vehicle Fueling
- Vehicle Maintenance

Numerous tenants, who conduct a variety of airport-related support functions, occupy leaseholds at VNY. Federal regulations governing storm water discharges require that transportation facilities consisting of these areas or leaseholds which have discharges from vehicle maintenance shops, or equipment cleaning operations, which are defined as "associated with industrial activity", must be covered under an NPDES permit. Therefore, in accordance with federal regulations, tenants that conduct industrial
activities at VNY must be included as co-permittees under LAWA’s program, or obtain separate permit coverage for their discharges.

In order to update current tenant information specifically related to storm water issues, VNY Pollution Prevention Team staff performs regular site inspections (at least once a year) at each of the tenant facilities/leaseholds where industrial activities are performed. This information is compiled for the annual report and to update the SWPPP.

Tenants that conduct industrial activities are grouped by their main industrial activity in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: VNY Tenants by Primary Industrial Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIRCRAFT FUELING / OPERATION / MAINTENANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerolease Associates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aerolease West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Center Aviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basenet, LLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle and Cooke Aviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Los Angeles – General Services Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Los Angeles – Fire Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Los Angeles – Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Lacy Aviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANUFACTURING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP Aero</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.3 Existing Conditions

As shown in Figure 2, approximately 80 percent (approximately 580 acres) of VNY is impervious surface covered by buildings and paved areas (i.e. runways, taxiways and parking lots). The unpaved areas of the airport are covered by vegetation and surface soil. The facility is divided into seven drainage areas. Surface water from the facility discharges to Bull Creek which is 303(d) listed for indicator bacteria. VNY is located within the Los Angeles River Watershed Reach 5 (between Balboa Boulevard and Sepulveda Dam), which is 303(d) listed for oil and has TMDLs for ammonia, copper, lead, nutrients (algae) and trash.

There are identified areas within the facility that have known historic sources of contamination that are consistent with an operating air transportation facility. These areas are not surficial (subsurface soils and groundwater) and are not identified as a threat to storm water run-off.
2.1.4 Description of Drainage Areas and Existing Drainage

**Drainage Basin #1**

Basin #1 includes the northeast portion of runway 16L-34R and leaseholds in the northeast portion of VNY. Basin #1 primarily drains to the east towards Woodley Avenue. Storm water runoff from the airport merges with upstream flows on Woodley Avenue prior to discharging into one of two catch basins near Woodley Avenue or into the street curb and gutter. The flow continues south on Woodley Avenue and intersects discharge point #1 at Waterman Drive.

**Drainage Basin #2**

Basin #2 includes storm water runoff from the northwest portion of VNY. Due to the topography of the basin, the runoff flows to Bull Creek in a variety of patterns. Bull Creek leaves VNY after receiving flows from several outfalls. Discharge point #2 is located further downstream at the intersection of Bull Creek and Stagg Street. Runoff from the adjacent Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way can also drain onto airport property and discharge into Bull Creek.

**Drainage Basin #3**

Basin #3 includes the airport property located between Roscoe Boulevard and Napa Street known as the Agricultural Area. The tenants in this area grow plants and trees. Storm water runoff from this area flows south to several catch basins along Roscoe Boulevard. Drainage into discharge point #3 consists solely of runoff from the agricultural area and thus contains no discharge associated with industrial activity.

**Drainage Basin #4**

Storm water runoff from the central western portion of VNY sheetflows west onto Hayvenhurst Place and drains south into discharge point #4. There are two parallel swales that run north/south and drain south towards Hayvenhurst Avenue. Discharge point #4 is located at Hayvenhurst Avenue and Sherman Way.

**Drainage Basin #5**

Storm water runoff in drainage basin #5 is comprised of drainage from the southwestern portion of VNY. This basin includes surface runoff from the western portion of the golf course, a swale which runs parallel to Runway 16R-34L and drains into a subsurface pipe at the south end of the runway, and a part of drainage basin #4. Run-on from adjacent non-LAWA properties located on Hayvenhurst Avenue drain into drainage...
basin #5. The runoff in Basin #5 flows from southern and northern areas of the basin onto Vanowen Street and discharges into discharge point #5.

Drainage Basin #6

Basin #6 receives storm water runoff from the eastern portion of the golf course, the southeastern portion of Runway 16R-34L, leaseholds and tie down areas, and the tunnel area along Sherman Way. The Sherman Way tunnel is a vehicle passage area under the airport runway, which is oriented east west along Sherman Way below VNY.

The runoff from Runway 16R-34L flows to a culvert parallel to the runway and drains south to the Sherman Way tunnel. The runoff collected in the Sherman Way tunnel is pumped up onto the airport property and into a culvert which flows south towards discharge point #6. Runoff from the golf course flows north on Sophia Avenue and discharges from the airport property at Vanowen Street.

Drainage Basin #7

Surface water runoff from the central eastern portion of VNY drains both east and west to several catch basins located near Woodley Avenue. Run-on from some of the industrial-commercial facilities on the south side of Stagg Street drain into drainage basin #7.

2.1.5 Storm Water Run-On from Offsite Areas

Run-on to the site can occur at the following locations:

- Drainage Basin #2 - Run-on from the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, discharges to Bull Creek.
- Drainage Basin #5 – Run-on from the rear portion of adjacent non-LAWA properties addressed on Hayvenhurst Avenue.
- Drainage Basin #6 – Storm water that collects in the Sherman Way tunnel is pumped up and into a culvert on airport property, discharges at location #6.
- Drainage Basin #7 – Run-on from industrial commercial facilities addressed on the south side of Stagg Street drain into drainage basin #7.
The General Permit requires that BMPs be implemented to direct offsite and non-industrial run-on away from industrial areas and erodible surfaces. Culverts and berms are utilized to prevent off-site run-on to industrial activity areas at VNY. The off-site drainage areas and associated storm water conveyance facilities are shown on Figure 4.

2.2 Operations Schedule

VNY operates 24 hours a day 365 days a year.

If industrial activities are temporarily suspended for 10 or more consecutive calendar days during a reporting year, BMPs that are necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit during the temporary suspension of the industrial activity will be identified and incorporated into the SWPPP.

2.3 Required Site Map(s) Information

Figures 1 through 7 include the information required by the General Permit (Section X.E). The maps include information regarding the facility boundary and storm water drainage areas, direction of storm water flow, nearby water bodies, locations of storm water collection and conveyance systems including outfalls, locations of industrial activities and materials, and locations of structural control measures.
3. POLLUTANT SOURCE ASSESSMENT

This section presents a list of industrial activities, materials, and potential pollutant sources at the facility. It also identifies specific pollutants associated with these sources, activities and/or areas that have the potential for spills and leaks, and the pollutant sources that are susceptible to exposure with storm water and non-storm water discharges (NSWDs).

A pollutant source assessment has been conducted for each industrial area and/or activity at the facility as required by Section X.G.2 of the General Permit.

3.1 Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

This section includes a general description of industrial activities and associated materials that are used or stored onsite as reported by VNY tenants in an annual questionnaire. VNY tenants reported that the potential pollutants listed in Table 3.1 are located on site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Pollutants</th>
<th>Estimated Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acids (gallons)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Freeze (pounds)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Freeze (gallons)</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AV Gas (gallons)</td>
<td>24,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-icing Fluid (Glycol-based) (gallons)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Mix (pounds)</td>
<td>3,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degreaser (gallons)</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deodorizing Solution (gallons)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Fuel (gallons)</td>
<td>9,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine Oil (gallons)</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer (gallons)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foaming Agent (gallons)</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foaming Agent (pounds)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freon (gallons)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Additive (gallons)</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (gallons)</td>
<td>2,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grease (pounds)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grease (gallons)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic Fluid (gallons)</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol (gallons)</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet Fuel (gallons)</td>
<td>325,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Oil (gallons)</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table below summarizes the estimated quantities of various pollutants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Potential Pollutants</strong></th>
<th>Estimated Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oily Rags (gallons)</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oily Rags (pounds)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint (gallons)</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide (gallons)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene Glycol (gallons)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap (gallons)</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents (gallons)</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Fluids (gallons)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbine Oil (gallons)</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Absorbent (gallons)</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Absorbent (pounds)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Anti-Freeze (gallons)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Fuel (gallons)</td>
<td>2,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Hydraulics (gallons)</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Oil (gallons)</td>
<td>2,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Oil Filters (gallons)</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Oil Filters (pieces)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Oil Filters (pounds)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Solvents (gallons)</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data in this table is a compilation of information reported by VNY tenants.

Primary industrial activities conducted by each tenant are listed in Table 2.1. Tenants may conduct associated ancillary activities in addition to their primary activities. BMPs implemented by each tenant to reduce and prevent potential pollutants from contacting storm water are discussed in Section 4.

Locations of potential pollutant sources are shown in Figure 6 and associated BMPs are shown in Figure 7 for the overall facility. Potential pollutant sources and associated BMPs for VNY tenants are shown in figures prepared by the tenants which are attached behind Figure 3, organized by tenant address.

Industrial activities conducted onsite at VNY that could be potential sources of pollution include:

- Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
- Aircraft and Vehicle Fueling
- Aircraft and Vehicle Washing
- Material Loading/Unloading
- Chemical and Fuel Storage
• Building and Grounds Maintenance

A brief description of these industrial activities and associated materials that may be stored onsite is presented below.

**Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance**

The majority of aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance activities are conducted indoors, but some light maintenance occurs outdoors. Based on the nature of maintenance activities at airports, materials such as lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, degreasers, and cleaning products are potentially present in these areas. Small leaks or spills of these materials are not uncommon during maintenance activities. Based on inspection results, most tenants appear to respond appropriately to these small leaks through the use of absorbents and therefore this activity seems to represent limited potential for significant pollutant discharge. Areas of aircraft and vehicle maintenance are indicated on Figure 6.

Typically maintenance areas that are located indoors have floor drains that discharge the sanitary sewer system in accordance with Industrial Waste Discharge Permits. Therefore, discharges from floor drains at VNY present limited potential for pollutant discharge to the storm drain system. Additional information on existing practices to prevent the discharge of pollutants from maintenance areas is presented in Section 4.

**Aircraft and Vehicle Fueling Areas**

The transfer of jet fuel, aviation gasoline, diesel, and gasoline from above ground storage tanks (ASTs) underground storage tanks (USTs) is conducted via closed hose transfer connections. This closed hose approach is also used when jet fuel or Avgas is loaded into an aircraft. Aircraft fueling activities are conducted only on concrete ramps or paved areas. Vehicle fueling is conducted at various areas throughout VNY either outdoor or covered areas. Based on the quantity of fueling activities that take place at VNY, fuel spills are expected to occur, with some spills reaching the storm drain system while other spills are contained by absorption materials and vacuum pump clean-up methods prior to entering a catch basin.

**Aircraft Painting and Stripping Areas**

Paint areas are used for painting vehicle and aircraft parts, sand blasting and paint stripping. Paint, paint-related materials (i.e. thinners, solvents, etc.) and particulates from sand blasting and paint stripping are potential pollutant sources.

**Aircraft and Vehicle Washing Areas**
Designated and non-designated vehicle, aircraft and equipment wash areas are located at VNY. Designated wash areas are located in specific locations and generally contain a wash rack and an oil/water separator to collect and provide treatment of the runoff. The runoff is then routed to the sanitary sewer system.

**Anti-icing**

Application of anti-icing chemicals which are glycol-based is generally used on aircraft to minimize the ice build-up on the wings and plane body during cold weather conditions. A minimal amount, if any, of anti-icing materials are used at VNY.

**Material Loading/Unloading Areas**

Various chemical products (i.e. oils and waste oils) are regularly transferred to and from tenant facilities at VNY. These loading/unloading areas may consist of loading docks at buildings or outdoor storage and transfer facilities such as at the fuel farms. During chemical and petroleum product loading, spills, leaks, and/or release of residues on the exterior of the drums or containers could occur resulting in pollutants entering the storm drains. Waste oil that is periodically loaded by waste haulers (from maintenance facilities that generate waste oil) is another potential pollutant source.

**Chemical and Fuel Storage Areas**

Tenants at VNY store chemicals and petroleum products (i.e. gasoline, diesel, and jet fuels). Many tenants have separate covered and outdoor storage facilities to house these items. Chemicals, oils, and waste oils may be stored indoors or outdoors in 55-gallon drums. Other materials such as cleansers, paints and paint related products are stored indoors and outdoors, on the ground, or in cabinets. During the winter rain season, any residues on the containers or residuals from chemical spills or leaks in outdoor storage areas are potential sources that could contribute to pollutants in storm water discharges.

**Building and Grounds Maintenance**

Pesticide and herbicide products are applied at select areas at VNY to eliminate insects and to inhibit the growth of weeds. These products are stored indoors and outdoors in various types of containers. Products which are stored outdoors can have residues on the container which could be washed into the storm drain. During rainfall events, pesticide and herbicide residues which accumulate where they are applied can also wash into the storm drain. Limited pollutant discharge is expected at VNY from the use and storage of pesticides and herbicides.
3.2 Significant Spills and Leaks

Table 3.1 includes a list of industrial materials where spills and leaks have potential to occur. Spills and leaks will be prevented by implementing the BMPs described in Section 4.

Significant spills that have occurred in the last five years are summarized in Appendix D. The tables include the date, tenant name, location, material, quantity, estimated area covered and a description of the cleanup method.

3.3 Identification of Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs)

NSWDs consist of discharges which do not originate from precipitation events. The General Permit allows certain NSWDs provided they:

- Do not cause erosion;
- Do not carry other pollutants;
- Are not prohibited by the local MS4; and
- Do not require a separate NPDES Permit from the Regional Water Board.

NSWDs that are not specifically listed above, or that are authorized under a separate NPDES permit, are prohibited (referred to as unauthorized NSWD’s). There are no unauthorized NSWDs identified at the facility. Authorized NSWDs at this facility are summarized in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Authorized NSWDs at VNY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NSWD Source</th>
<th>Frequency of Discharge</th>
<th>Drainage Area</th>
<th>Discharge Location</th>
<th>Quantity of NSWD</th>
<th>Characteristics of NSWD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation Drainage</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>All Drainage Areas</td>
<td>All Discharge Locations</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Non-potable water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Conditioning Condensate</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>All Drainage Areas</td>
<td>All Discharge Locations</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Non-potable water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-only Fire Fighting Equipment Testing</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>All Drainage Areas</td>
<td>All Discharge Locations</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Non-potable water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water Sources</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>All Drainage Areas</td>
<td>All Discharge Locations</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Potable Water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These authorized NSWDs will be managed with the BMPs described in Section 4 of this SWPPP. Steps will be taken to prevent and eliminate unauthorized NSWDs.
4. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

4.1 Minimum BMPs

Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.7 list the requirements for each minimum BMP. Minimum BMPs will be implemented for additional targeted industrial activities, equipment, and materials as necessary. If any of the required minimum BMPs are applicable but cannot be implemented, an explanation and alternative approach will be provided in the following sections.

As required by the General Permit, a summary of implemented BMPs is included in Table 4.1. Appendix E includes the applicable LAWA and CASQA BMP fact sheets, which provide general guidance on how BMPs should be implemented, the targeted industrial activities and the targeted pollutants that will be controlled by correctly implementing the BMPs.

4.1.1 Good Housekeeping

The following good housekeeping measures are required to be implemented in accordance with the General Permit (Section X.H.1.a):

- Observe all outdoor areas associated with industrial activity including stormwater discharge locations, drainage areas, conveyance systems, waste handling/disposal areas, and perimeter areas impacted by off-facility materials or stormwater run-on to determine housekeeping needs. Any identified debris, waste, spills, tracked materials, or leaked materials will be cleaned and disposed of properly;
- Minimize or prevent material tracking;
- Minimize dust generated from industrial materials or activities;
- Ensure that all facility areas impacted by rinse/wash waters are cleaned as soon as possible;
- Cover all stored industrial materials that can be readily mobilized by contact with stormwater;
- Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed via the wind or contact with stormwater;
- Prevent disposal of any rinse/wash waters or industrial materials into the stormwater conveyance system;
• Minimize stormwater discharges from non-industrial areas (e.g., stormwater flows from employee parking area) that contact industrial areas of the facility; and

• Minimize authorized NSWDs from non-industrial areas (e.g., potable water, fire hydrant testing, etc.) that contact industrial areas of the facility.

The facility fulfills the above General Permit requirements by implementing the site specific BMPs summarized in Table 4.1 and described in the LAWA and CASQA BMP Fact Sheets in Appendix E. Each tenant at VNY is responsible for implementing specific BMPs based on the industrial activities occurring at their facilities.

4.1.2 Preventative Maintenance

The following preventative maintenance measures are required to be implemented in accordance with the General Permit (Section X.H.1.b):

• Identify all equipment and systems used outdoors that may spill or leak pollutants;

• Observe the identified equipment and systems to detect leaks, or identify conditions that may result in the development of leaks;

• Establish an appropriate schedule for maintenance of identified equipment and systems; and

• Establish procedures for prompt maintenance and repair of equipment, and maintenance of systems when conditions exist that may result in the development of spills or leaks.

The facility fulfills the above General Permit requirements by implementing the site specific BMPs summarized in Table 4.1 and described in the LAWA and CASQA BMP Fact Sheets in Appendix E. Each tenant at VNY is responsible for implementing specific BMPs based on the industrial activities occurring at their facilities.

4.1.3 Spill and Leak Prevention and Response

The following spill and leak prevention and response measures are required to be implemented in accordance with the General Permit (Section X.H.1.c):

• Establish procedures and/or controls to minimize spills and leaks;

• Develop and implement spill and leak response procedures to prevent industrial materials from discharging through the stormwater conveyance system. Spilled or leaked industrial materials will be cleaned promptly and disposed of properly;
• Identify and describe all necessary and appropriate spill and leak response equipment, location(s) of spill and leak response equipment, and spill or leak response equipment maintenance procedures; and
• Identify and train appropriate spill and leak response personnel.

The facility fulfills the above General Permit requirements by implementing the site specific BMPs summarized in **Table 4.1** and described in the LAWA and CASQA BMP Fact Sheets in **Appendix E.** Each tenant at VNY is responsible for implementing specific BMPs based on the industrial activities occurring at their facilities.

### 4.1.4 Material Handling and Waste Management

The following material handling and waste management measures are required to be implemented in accordance with the General Permit (Section X.H.1.d):

• Prevent or minimize handling of industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with stormwater during a storm event;
• Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with stormwater during handling;
• Cover industrial waste disposal containers and industrial material storage containers that contain industrial materials when not in use;
• Divert run-on and stormwater generated from within the facility away from all stockpiled materials;
• Clean all spills of industrial materials or wastes that occur during handling in accordance with the spill response procedures (Section X.H.1.c); and
• Observe and clean as appropriate, any outdoor material or waste handling equipment or containers that can be contaminated by contact with industrial materials or wastes.

The facility fulfills the above General Permit requirements by implementing the site specific BMPs summarized in **Table 4.1** and described in the LAWA and CASQA BMP Fact Sheets in **Appendix E.** Each tenant at VNY is responsible for implementing specific BMPs based on the industrial activities occurring at their facilities.

### 4.1.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

The following erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented in accordance with the General Permit (Section X.H.1.e):

• Implement effective wind erosion controls;
• Provide effective stabilization for all disturbed soils and other erodible areas prior to a forecasted storm event;

• Maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all site entrances and exits to sufficiently control discharges of erodible materials from discharging or being tracked off the site;

• Divert run-on and stormwater generated from within the facility away from all erodible materials.

The facility fulfills the above General Permit requirements by implementing the site specific BMPs summarized in Table 4.1 and described in the LAWA and CASQA BMP Fact Sheets in Appendix E. Each tenant at VNY is responsible for implementing specific BMPs based on the industrial activities occurring at their facilities.

4.1.6 Employee Training Program

The following employee training program measures are required to be implemented in accordance with the General Permit (Section X.H.1.f):

• Ensure that all team members implementing the various compliance activities of this SWPPP are properly trained in topics including but not limited to: BMP implementation, BMP effectiveness evaluations, visual observations, and monitoring activities;

• Prepare or acquire appropriate training manuals or training materials;

• Identify which personnel need to be trained, their responsibilities, and the type of training they will receive;

• Provide a training schedule; and

• Maintain documentation of all completed training classes and the personnel that received training in the SWPPP.

The Pollution Prevention Team will be trained in implementing the various compliance activities specified in this SWPPP. Task specific training for employees engaged in activities that have the potential to cause storm water pollution will be conducted when new employees are hired or new tasks are incorporated into the site activities and refresher training will be provided annually. Documentation of training activities is retained in Appendix C.

The facility training will be performed by qualified personnel who are familiar with the facility. The training personnel will be responsible for providing information during training sessions and subsequently completing the training logs in Appendix C. The training logs identify the site-specific storm water topics covered, as well as the names
of site personnel who attended the training. Each team member will be trained in the specific role they are responsible to undertake.

4.1.7 Quality Assurance and Record Keeping

The following quality assurance and record keeping measures are required to be implemented in accordance with the General Permit (Section X.H.1.g):

- Develop and implement management procedures to ensure that appropriate staff implements all elements of the SWPPP, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan;
- Develop a method of tracking and recording the implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP; and
- Maintain the BMP implementation records, training records, and records related to any spills and clean-up related response activities for a minimum of five years (Section XXI.J.4).

Paper or electronic records of documents required by this SWPPP will be retained for a minimum of five (5) years from the date generated for the following items:

- Employee Training Records;
- BMP Implementation Records;
- Spill and Clean-up Related Records;
- Sampling and Analysis Records;
- Visual Observation Records;
- Corrective Action Records; and
- Annual Reports.

4.2 Advanced BMPs

Where the minimum BMPs described above will not adequately reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges, the General Permit (Section X.H.2) requires dischargers, to the extent feasible, implement and maintain advanced BMPs necessary to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in its storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.
4.2.1 Exposure Minimization BMPs

Storm resistant shelters are installed onsite to prevent the contact of storm water with industrial activities and material. The locations of these shelters and associated industrial activities and materials are presented for the overall facility in Table 4.1 and shown on Figure 7. Figures prepared by VNY tenants identifying these features are attached behind Figure 3, organized by tenant address. Structural controls, covered canopies and storm resistant shelters are utilized when possible in the following areas of the site:

- Loading/unloading areas/docks
- Material handling areas
- Vehicle and equipment fueling areas
- Cargo handling areas

4.2.2 Storm Water Containment and Discharge Reduction BMPs

Storm water containment and discharge reduction BMPs include BMPs that divert, reuse, contain, or reduce the volume of storm water runoff. The locations of these containment and discharge reduction BMPs and associated industrial activities and materials are presented in Table 4.1 and shown on Figure 7. Containment and discharge reduction BMPs utilized on Site will be incorporated into the SWPPP as they are implemented.

4.2.3 Spill Containment BMPs

Spill containment BMPs prevent spills and leaks from coming in contact with storm water runoff or directly discharging from the site. Secondary containment is used at the facility to contain spills from storage tanks containing diesel, waste oil, and antifreeze. Spill containment BMPs are presented in Table 4.1. Each tenant at VNY is responsible for implementing specific BMPs based on the industrial activities occurring at their facilities.

4.2.4 Treatment Control BMPs

Treatment control BMPs include one or more mechanical, chemical, biologic, physical, or any other treatment process technology and is sized to meet the treatment control design storm standard. Specific treatment control BMPs implemented at VNY are summarized in Table 4.1 and the BMP fact sheets are included in Appendix E.
Treatment control BMPs implemented at VNY will be incorporated into the SWPPP as they are implemented.

4.3 **BMP Implementation and Maintenance Schedule**

BMPs will be maintained regularly to ensure proper and effective functionality. If necessary, corrective actions of identified deficiencies will be implemented as soon as practicable and associated amendments to the SWPPP will be prepared and documented. BMP inspections will occur monthly by Pollution Prevention Team members and records of BMP implementation will be documented on the *Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observations* form. Tenants at VNY are responsible for implementing BMPs specific to the industrial activities conducted at their facilities. The tenants must retain records of BMP implementation and maintenance and provide them to VNY Pollution Prevention Team members for review.

4.4 **BMP Summary Table**

Table 4.1 summarizes the minimum and advanced BMPs implemented to prevent discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff at VNY. The LAWA and CASQA BMP Fact Sheets included in Appendix E summarize the targeted industrial activities, targeted pollutants, purpose, approach, requirements, limitations and other relevant information for each of the BMPs implemented at VNY.

Each tenant at VNY is responsible for implementing specific BMPs based on the industrial activities occurring at their facilities. The BMPs being implemented by each tenant are presented in Table 4.2.
Table 4.1: BMP Summary Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMP Fact Sheet Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Addresses Minimum General Permit BMP Elements Requirements</th>
<th>Addresses Advanced General Permit BMP Elements Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Housekeeping</td>
<td>Preventative Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC1</td>
<td>Elimination of Non-Storm Water Discharges</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC2</td>
<td>Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC3</td>
<td>Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC4</td>
<td>Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Washing</td>
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<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC5</td>
<td>Aircraft Deicing</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC6</td>
<td>Outdoor Material Handling</td>
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<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC7</td>
<td>Outdoor Storage of Significant Material</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC8</td>
<td>Waste Handling and Disposal</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC9</td>
<td>Building and Grounds Maintenance</td>
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<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC10</td>
<td>Storm Water Pollution Prevention Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW A SC11</td>
<td>Lavatory Service Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW A SC12</td>
<td>Outdoor Washdown/Sweeping</td>
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<td>LAW A SC13</td>
<td>Fire Fighting Foam discharge</td>
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<td>LAW A SC14</td>
<td>Potable Water System flushing</td>
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<td>LAW A SC15</td>
<td>Runway Rubber Removal</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW A TC1</td>
<td>Oil/Water Separators</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SR1</td>
<td>Emergency Spill Cleanup Plan</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW A SC40</td>
<td>Contaminated or Erodible Surfaces</td>
<td>☑</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW A SC44</td>
<td>Drainage System Maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Tenant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7035 Sophia Ave</td>
<td>Signature Flight Support East - So Cal Jets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7150 Hayvenhurst Ave</td>
<td>Southwest Aviation - Paramount Corporate Aviation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7155 Valjean Ave</td>
<td>Signature Flight Support East - East</td>
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<td>7240 Hayvenhurst Ave</td>
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<td>7335 Hayvenhurst Pl</td>
<td>Aerolease West</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7415 Hayvenhurst Pl</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
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<td>Clay Lacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7438 Hayvenhurst Ave</td>
<td>Aerolease West</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>LA City LAPD Air Support</td>
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<td>LAWU C&amp;M Yard</td>
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</table>
5. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND REPORTING

5.1 Purpose

Refer to Appendix J.

5.2 Storm Water Monitoring Team

Refer to Appendix J.

5.3 Discharge Locations

Refer to Appendix J.

5.4 Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observations and Responses

Visual observations are required to be conducted at least once each calendar month to identify potential storm water pollutant sources associated with outdoor industrial equipment operations and storage areas. Monthly visual observations will be conducted during daylight hours of scheduled facility operating hours and on days without precipitation.

Monthly dry weather visual observations include observations of the following:

- Authorized and unauthorized non-storm water discharges
- Industrial activity areas
- BMP implementation

Monthly dry weather visual observations will be documented on the Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observations form located in Appendix F and will serve as the BMP Implementation Log for the BMPs maintained at the facility. If visual observations are not conducted, an explanation shall be provided on a Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observation form.

5.4.1 Non-Storm Water Discharge Observations

Drainage areas shall be observed to identify the presence of or evidence of past spills, leaks, uncontrolled pollutant sources, or other authorized or unauthorized non-storm water discharges. Non-storm water discharge observations should be documented on the Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observations form located in Appendix F.

The following information should be recorded on the Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observations form, as appropriate:
• Presence or evidence of any non-storm water discharge (authorized or unauthorized);
• Pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material, sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.); and
• Source of discharge.

For authorized non-storm water discharges, also document whether BMPs are in place and are functioning to prevent contact with materials or equipment that could introduce pollutants to storm water conveyance systems.

5.4.2 Industrial Activities Areas and BMP Implementation

Drainage areas and identified potential pollutant source areas, including outdoor industrial activity, industrial equipment, and material storage areas, shall be observed for evidence of potential pollutant sources. BMPs shall be observed to verify that they are being implemented as described in Section 4. BMP deficiencies shall be noted and repairs and/or maintenance shall be initiated as soon as possible. Industrial activity areas and BMP observations should be documented on the Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observations form located in Appendix F.

5.4.3 Visual Observations Follow-Up and Reporting

Correction of deficiencies identified by the observations, including required repairs or maintenance of BMPs, will be initiated and completed as soon as possible. Response actions will include the following:

• Report observations to the Pollution Prevention Team Leader or designated individual;
• Identify and implement appropriate response actions;
• Determine if a SWPPP update is needed;
• Verify completion of response actions; and
• Document response actions.

If identified deficiencies require design changes, including additional BMPs, the implementation of changes will be completed as soon as possible and the SWPPP will be amended to reflect the changes. BMP deficiencies identified during routine visual observations and the measures taken to correct deficiencies will be tracked on the Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observations form.
5.5  **Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Procedures**

Refer to Appendix J.

5.6  **Sampling Documentation Procedures**

Refer to Appendix J.

5.7  **Storm Event Visual Observations and Responses**

Refer to Appendix J.

5.8  **Quality Assurance and Quality Control**

Refer to Appendix J.

5.9  **Storm Event Log**

Refer to Appendix J.
6. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

6.1 Storm Water Discharge Analytical Results Reporting

Sampling and analytical results for individual samples will be submitted via SMARTS within 30 days of obtaining results for each sampling event.

- The method detection limit will be provided when an analytical result from samples taken is reported by the laboratory as a “non-detect” or less than the method detection limit. A value of zero will not be reported.

- Analytical results that are reported by the laboratory as below the minimum level (often referred to as the reporting limit) but above the method detection limit will be provided.

- Reported analytical results will be averaged automatically by SMARTS at the end of the reporting year. For any calculations required by the General Permit a value of zero shall be used for analytical results that are reported by the laboratory as “non-detect” or less than the Method Detection Limit (MDL).

6.2 Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation

The General Permit (Section XV) requires the Discharger to conduct one Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation) for each reporting year (July 1 to June 30). Annual Evaluations will be conducted at least eight months and not more than 16 months after the previous Annual Evaluation. The SWPPP will be revised, as appropriate based on the results of the Annual Evaluation, and the revisions will be implemented within 90 days of the Annual Evaluation.

At a minimum, Annual Evaluations will consist of:

- A review of all sampling, visual observation, and inspection and monitoring records and sampling and analysis results conducted during the previous reporting year;

- A visual inspection of all areas of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the storm water conveyance system;

- A visual inspection of all drainage areas previously identified as having no exposure to industrial activities and materials in accordance with the definitions in General Permit Section XVII;

- A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the BMPs;
• A visual inspection of any BMPs;
• A review and effectiveness assessment of all BMPs for each area of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources to determine if the BMPs are properly designed, implemented, and are effective in reducing and preventing pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs; and
• An assessment of any other factors needed to comply with the Annual Reporting requirements in General Permit Section XVI.B.

6.3 **Annual Report**

The Annual Report will be prepared, certified, and electronically submitted no later than July 15th following each reporting year using the standardized format and checklists in SMARTS based on the reporting requirements identified in Section XVI of the General Permit. Annual reports will be submitted in SMARTS and in accordance with information required by the on-line forms.

6.4 **Records Retention**

Paper or electronic records of storm water monitoring information and copies of reports (including Annual Reports) must be retained for a period of at least five years from date of submittal or longer if required by the Regional Water Board.

Records to be retained include:

- Employee Training Records;
- BMP Implementation Records;
- Spill and Clean-up Related Records;
- Sampling logs and analytical laboratory reports;
- Visual Observation Records, including corrective action responses; and
- Annual Reports from SMARTS (checklist and any explanations).

Copies of these records will be available for review by the Water Board’s staff at the facility during scheduled facility operating hours. Upon written request by U.S. EPA or the local MS4, Dischargers will provide paper or electronic copies of requested records to the Water Boards, U.S. EPA, or local MS4 within 10 working days from receipt of the request.
7. REFERENCES


8. LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

amsl above mean sea level
Annual Evaluation Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation
BMPs Best Management Practices
CASQA California Stormwater Quality Association
COC Chain of Custody
COD Chemical Oxygen Demand
ERA Exceedance Response Action
ERAs Exceedance Response Actions
General Permit General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities
HMMP Hazardous Material Management Plan
LRP Legally Responsible Person
MDL Method Detection Limit
MIP Monitoring Implementation Plan
MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAL Numeric Action Level
NOI Notice of Intent
NOT Notice of Termination
NPDES National Pollutant Discharges Elimination System
NSWDs Non-Storm Water Discharges
PRDs Permit Registration Documents
PPT Pollution Prevention Team
QA/QC Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QSEs Qualified Storm Events
SMARTS Stormwater Multi Application and Report Tracking System
SPCC Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure
State Water Board State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load
WDID Waste Discharge Identification
FIGURES
SITE LOCATION
VAN NUYS AIRPORT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Project No: HSW1472
June 2015
FIGURE 2
Note 1: This address is part of the Signature Flight Support leasehold called “Signature East” and is sub-let to SoCal Jets.

Note 2: There are no impervious area at this address.

Note 3: Industrial activities are performed indoors.
Facility Boundary
Rain Flow
Outdoor Fueling Area
Outdoor Trash Storage
Outdoor Hazardous Substances Storage
MS4 Inlet

NOTE: Generator at the same location as the “Outdoor Hazardous Substances Storage”
SWPPP Site Map
Signature East Leasehold

Vanowen Street
16233 Vanowen

7001 Sophia

7035 Sophia

7155 Valjean

Taxiway B

Sophia Avenue

Valjean Avenue

Sherman Way
SWPPP Site

Map

Signature Flight Support – East
7155 Valjean Avenue
Van Nuys, CA 91406

Facility Boundary

Rain Flow

Outdoor Fueling Area

Outdoor Trash Storage

Outdoor Hazardous Substance Storage

Triturator

Note: Maintenance activities performed indoors.
Note 1: There are no non-impervious area/s.
Note 2: Maintenance activities are performed indoors.
Aerolease West
Stormwater Site Map

- Rain Drains (8)
- Triturator (4)
- Outdoor Trash (3)
- Swale
- Authorized Discharge Location - hole in wall Trough to Street (3)
- Outdoor Fueling Areas

NOTES
- There are no non-impervious areas.
- Direction of street drainage is the same as water sheeting flow.
- The entire ramp area is a fueling area
- All water flows to the south west.
- All hangars are covered storage areas
Valjean
Hangar 2
Hangar 1
Hangar 3
New Building - Unoccupied
New Building - Unoccupied

Facility Boundary
Rain Flow
Triturator
Sewer-Connected Clarifier
Sewer-Connected Drain

Outdoor Fueling Area
Outdoor Trash Storage
Outdoor Hazardous Substances Storage
Outdoor Washing Area

Note: There are no non-impervious areas.
SWPPP Site Map

MPG Aviation
7646 Hayvenhurst Ave
Van Nuys, CA 91406

Facility Boundary
Rain Flow
Swale
Outdoor Hazardous Substance Storage
Area Drain
SWPPP Site Map

PROP PARK – Phase 2
7900 Balboa Blvd Stagg Street
Van Nuys, CA 91406

Note: Prop Park development is in phases. This phase is completed and is in use.
Aerolease Associates
Stormwater Site Map

- Storm Drains (6)
- Clarifier (3)
- Infiltration Pit (2)
- Underground Drainage Piping
- Water Sheeting Direction
- Outdoor Fueling Area

NOTES
- All of the facility is paved
- The entire ramp area is a fueling area
- All water flows to the south east.
- All hangars are covered storage areas
SWPPP Site Map
Western Jet Aviation
16101 Saticoy Street
Van Nuys, CA 91406

Note 1: All areas are impervious.
Note 2: Outdoor storage area is an enclosed shipping container.
Air Center Aviation
Van Nuys, CA 91406

Note: All areas are impervious.
SWPPP Site Map

Signature Flight Support –
Jet Tech & Signature South
16233 Vanowen Street
Van Nuys, CA 91406

Note: Aircraft-related industrial activities are located inside the two northernmost hangars. Last building on the south is for office use only.
SWPPP Site Map
LAUSD Aircraft Maintenance School
16550 Saticoy Street
Van Nuys, CA 91406
Facility Boundary
Rain Flow
Sewer-Connected Clarifier
Bio or Rock Swale
Outdoor Fueling Area
Non-Impervious Areas
Facility Boundary

Rain Flow

Swale

Outdoor Fueling Area

Outdoor Trash Storage

Outdoor Equipment Storage

Sewer Connected Clarifier

Note: Red “X” indicates former UST location.
SWPPP Site Map
National Helicopter Service
16750 Roscoe Blvd
Van Nuys, CA 91406
Note 1: Area drains connect to the Storm Water Interceptor for sediment and oil & grease treatment before connecting to MS4 storm drain line.
FIGURE 4

DRAINAGE BASIN MAP

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER PERMIT
INDUSTRIAL AND NON-INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREAS

As of 8/11/2016

INDUSTRIAL Activity Area - 169.49 Acres
Non-Industrial Activity Area within Industrial Activity Site - 50.25 Acres
Non-Industrial Activity Area - 22.80 Acres

VNY Boundary

FIGURE 8
APPENDIX A

Permit Registration Documents (PRDs)


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>WDID: 4191004994</th>
<th>Status: Active</th>
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**Operator Information**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: Los Angeles World Airports</th>
<th>Contact Name: Robert Freeman</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address: 7301 World Way West</td>
<td>Title: Airport Environmental Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address 2: Rm 312</td>
<td>Phone Number: 424-646-6474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City/State/Zip: Los Angeles CA 90045</td>
<td>Email Address: <a href="mailto:rfreeman@lawa.org">rfreeman@lawa.org</a></td>
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**Facility Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact Name: Robert Freeman</th>
<th>Title: Airport Environmental Manager</th>
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<td>Site Name: Van Nuys Airport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address: 16461 Sherman Wy</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>City/State/Zip: Van Nuys CA 91406</td>
<td>Site Phone #: 424-646-6474</td>
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<tr>
<td>County: Los Angeles</td>
<td>Email Address: <a href="mailto:rfreeman@lawa.org">rfreeman@lawa.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Latitude: 34.20153</td>
<td>Site Size: 723 Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude: -118.49187</td>
<td>Industrial Area Exposed to Storm Water: 723 Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Site Impervious (Including Rooftops): 0 %</td>
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**SIC Code Information**

1. 4581 Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services
2. 
3. 

**Additional Information**

- Receiving Water: LA River
- Flow: Indirectly

**Storm Drain System:** City of Los Angeles

**Compliance Group:**

**RWQCB Jurisdiction:** Region 4 - Los Angeles

| Phone: 213-576-6600 | Email: r4_stormwater@waterboards.ca.gov |

**Certification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: Robert Freeman</th>
<th>Date: June 22, 2015</th>
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<tr>
<td>Title: Airport Environmental Manager</td>
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APPENDIX B

VNY Tenant Pollution Prevention Team
## Tenant Pollution Prevention Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Master Leaseholder</th>
<th>PPT Contact/Alternate</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7035 Sophia Avenue</td>
<td>Signature Flight Support - East &amp; South</td>
<td>Brian &quot;Woody&quot; Woodruff</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 989-2300 Cell: (818) 321-2795</td>
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<tr>
<td>7155 Valjean Avenue</td>
<td>South West Aviation</td>
<td>Nick Mosich</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Office: (818) 780-0086 Cell: (949) 300-3029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7535 Valjean Avenue</td>
<td>Signature Flight Support - West</td>
<td>Noe Gonzalez</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 464-9500 Other: (818) 464-9539</td>
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<td>7614 Hayvenhurst Avenue</td>
<td>Castle and Cooke Aviation</td>
<td>Ray Campos (Primary)</td>
<td>Line Service Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 389-2401 Cell: (818) 988-8385</td>
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<tr>
<td>7415 Hayvenhurst Place</td>
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<tr>
<td>7435 Valjean Avenue</td>
<td>Clay Lacy Aviation</td>
<td>Brian DeCoudres (Primary)</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 989-2900 Cell: (661) 755-1119</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jose Manzo (Alternate)</td>
<td>Facility Supervisor</td>
<td>Office: (818) 314-4329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>MasterLeaseholder</td>
<td>PPT Contact/Alternate</td>
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<td>Phone Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>7646 Hayvenhurst Avenue</td>
<td>MPG Aviation</td>
<td>Margie Oldencamp</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Cell: (787) 742-0352</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cecille Rubiales</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 782-2788</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Sheila Davis</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 782-2788</td>
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<tr>
<td>7701 Woodley Avenue</td>
<td>MP Aero</td>
<td>Lety Miranda</td>
<td>HR Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 901-9828</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Marco Vargas</td>
<td>Manufacturing Manager</td>
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<td>7800 Hayvenhurst Avenue</td>
<td>Civil Air Patrol</td>
<td>Tony Farmer</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 894-0066</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Condor Squadron)</td>
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<td>Cell: (818) 667-4991</td>
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<td>Chris Rushing</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Office: (805) 816-5970</td>
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<tr>
<td>7900 Balboa Boulevard</td>
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<td>Ryan Sanders</td>
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<td>Cell: (949) 584-9395</td>
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<td>Ian Bell</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (562) 981-2659</td>
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<td>Fax: (562) 426-8236</td>
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<td>Cell: (818) 515-9423</td>
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<tr>
<td>7945 Woodley Avenue</td>
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<td>Justin Castagna, C.M.</td>
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<td>Office: (562) 981-2659</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Alternate)</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Fax: (562) 426-8236</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cell: (562) 881-5360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16135 Waterman Drive</td>
<td>Aerolease</td>
<td>Josue Vazquez</td>
<td>Parts Dept/Facility</td>
<td>Office: (818) 785-2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associates</td>
<td>(Primary)</td>
<td>Maintenance Manager</td>
<td>Cell: (562) 277-0595</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jim Hansen</td>
<td>General Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 785-2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16101 Saticoy Street</td>
<td>Western Jet</td>
<td>Duane &quot;Larry&quot;</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Office: (818) 785-9014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td>Feuerhelm (Primary)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Office: (818) 698-6430</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Air Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>16303 Waterman Drive</td>
<td>Lawrence &quot;Laurent&quot; Feuerhelm</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Office: (661) 478-6014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16550 Saticoy Street</td>
<td>Edward &quot;Ed&quot; Holyoke</td>
<td>Instructor</td>
<td>Office: (818) 675-8918</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Juan Urdiales</td>
<td></td>
<td>Office: (818) 785-7511, (818) 785-0781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16617 Arminta Street</td>
<td>Capt. David Peters</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Office: (818) 756-8635</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capt. Robert Aragon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sean Sullivan</td>
<td>Supervisor</td>
<td>Office: (213) 978-3781, Cell: (213) 272-8051</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16621 Arminta Street</td>
<td>Angel Colon</td>
<td>Mechanic</td>
<td>Office: (818) 756-8125, Cell: (951) 532-3989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16623 Arminta Street</td>
<td>Officer Kevin Standage</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 756-8572, Cell: (805) 432-6400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16644 Roscoe Boulevard</td>
<td>Basenet</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 834-1085, Cell: (949) 584-9395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16700 Roscoe Boulevard</td>
<td>Noe Gonzalez</td>
<td>Facility Manager</td>
<td>Office: (818) 464-9500, Other: (818) 464-9539</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16750 Roscoe Boulevard</td>
<td>Richard Hart</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Office: (818) 345-5222</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helen Kosmala</td>
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<tr>
<td>16813 Stagg Street</td>
<td>Keith Smith</td>
<td>Airports Maintenance Supervisor</td>
<td>Office: (818) 442-6601</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rodney McElhnome</td>
<td>Plumber</td>
<td>Office: (818) 442-6600</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C

Training Records
STORMWATER TRAINING

Facility Name: ____________________________________________

WDID #: ________________________________

Stormwater Management Topic: (check as appropriate)

☐ Good Housekeeping  ☐ Preventative Maintenance
☐ Spill and Leak Prevention and Response  ☐ Material Handling and Waste Management
☐ Erosion and Sediment Controls  ☐ Quality Assurance and Record Keeping
☐ Advanced BMPs  ☐ Visual Monitoring
☐ Stormwater Sampling and Analysis

Specific Training Objective: __________________________________

Location: ________________ Date: ________________

Instructor: ________________ Telephone: ________________

Course Length (hours): __________

Attendee Roster

(Attach additional forms if necessary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company</th>
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As needed, add proof of external training (e.g., course completion certificates, etc.)
2015-2016 LAWA ANNUAL SWPPP TRAINING

10/27/2015 09:30 - 11:30 AM  10/27/2015
01:30 - 03:30 PM
1 World Way, LA CA 90045 (Admin East – Samuel Greenberg Board Room)

10/28/2015 09:30 - 11:30 AM
1923 East Avion Street
Ontario, CA  91761 (Administration Conference Room)

10/29/2015 09:30 - 11:30 AM
7610 Woodley Avenue
Van Nuys, CA  91406
(FlyAway Bus Terminal Conference Room)

Instructor: Kislev Ang
Environmental Specialist
LAWA Storm Water Group
APPENDIX D

Spills and Leaks within the Previous Five-Year Period
APPENDIX E

BMP Fact Sheets
# Elimination of Non-Storm Water Discharges to Storm Drains

**Purpose:**

*Existing discharges:* Eliminate non-storm water discharges to the storm water collection system. Non-storm water discharges can be classified as follows: 1) *Activity-based* (subtle), and 2) *Overt* (hard pipe connection). Activity-based non-storm water discharges may include: wash water, deicing fluids, and spillage. Overt non-storm water discharges may include: process wastewater, treated cooling water, and sanitary wastewater.

*Prevention of illicit connections:* Prevent improper physical connections to the storm drain system from sanitary sewers, floor drains, industrial process discharge lines, and wash racks through education, developing project approval conditions, and performing both construction phase and post-construction inspections.

**General Approach:**

*Identification of Activity-Based (Subtle) Discharges:*

The following techniques may be used to identify activity-based non-storm water discharges to the storm water collection system:

- Perform frequent activity inspections to identify non-storm water discharges - stagger inspection times to cover all work periods.
- Perform visual inspections of discharge points to the storm drain system - observe uncharacteristic volumes, colors, turbidity, odors, deposition, staining, floatables, and foaming characteristics of any flow.

**Approach to Future Facilities and Upgrades:**

*Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades*

- Perform inspections during the design review and project construction phases to ensure drainage, wastewater, and water supply connections are correct (no cross connections or illicit hookups).
- Develop a set of as-built prints for all projects. Keep a set of the prints at the facility.
- Design projects to include adequate waste repositories at locations near waste origin points.
- Provide adequate and appropriately designed facilities for functions such as steam cleaning, degreasing, painting, mechanical maintenance, chemical/fuel storage and delivery, material handling, waste handling and storage, lavatory service, and food preparation.

## Targeted Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Maintenance</th>
<th>All Fueling</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Washing</td>
<td>Equipment Cleaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Handling</td>
<td>All Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting/Stripping</td>
<td>Floor Washdowns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Deicing/Anti-Icing</td>
<td>Garbage Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Lavatory Service</td>
<td>Fire Fighting Equip.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>Potable Water System</td>
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<tr>
<td>Runway Rubber Removal</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Targeted Pollutants

- Oil and Grease
- Vehicle Fluids
- Fuel
- Solvents/Cleaning Sol.
- Deicing/Anti-Icing Fluid
- Battery Acid
- Pesticides/Herbicides/Fertilizers
- Paint
- Aircraft Fire Fighting
- Foam
- Metals
- Dumpster Wastes
- Sediment
- Landscape Waste
- Floatables
- Lavatory Chem. Wastes
- Potable Water System
- Chemicals
- Rubber Particles

## Key Approaches

- Perform inspections and enforcement
- Provide training for employees
- Promote education of vendors/public
## Approach to Existing Facility Activities:

### Operational Considerations
- Use "dry" cleaning and surface preparation techniques where feasible.
- Limit the availability of outdoor water supplies (hose bibs).
- Post signs at outdoor water sources stating the appropriate uses and discouraging uses which would introduce pollutants to the storm drain system/receiving waters.

### Contingency Response
- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, if required under guidelines set forth in 40 CFR, Section 112.3(a), (b).
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.

### Inspection and Training
- Inspect waste containers frequently for leaks and proper closure seal.
- Develop employee training programs which emphasize the proper disposal procedures for operations-derived wastes.
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.

## Requirements:
- Capital and O&M costs associated with the elimination of non-storm water discharges can be high.

## Limitations:
- Storm drain documentation for many facilities is not up-to-date.
- Activity-based (subtle) non-storm water discharges from a particular facility are typically sporadic, transient, and often require frequent inspections to detect.

## Relevant Rules and Regulations:
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/OPA Plans)
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS

SC2 | AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

PURPOSE:
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance and repair, including ground vehicle and equipment painting/stripping and floor washdowns.

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:

Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades
- Provide covered maintenance areas when designing new facilities or upgrading existing facilities. Utilize indoor areas, lean-tos, or portable covers.
- Locate outdoor maintenance areas so minimal quantities of runoff cross the site.
- Include appropriate storm water quality structures (oil/water separators, sumps, first flush diversion basins, etc. - see TC-1 for further information regarding treatment control BMPs) in the design of outdoor maintenance areas.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Operational Considerations
Implement the following to the maximum extent practicable.

Good Housekeeping
- Use drip pans.
- Use absorbent materials at potential problem areas. Adequately collect/remove absorbent materials from area after use and dispose of them in an appropriate manner.
- Drain and crush oil filters (and oil containers) before recycling or disposal. Store crushed oil filters and empty lubricant containers in a leak-proof container - covered if outdoors.
- Label storm drain inlets to indicate they are to receive no wastes. Do not hose down work areas to the storm drainage system or use concrete cleaning products unless the storm drain inlet is blocked and wash water is collected and properly disposed of through a permitted sewer connection. As an alternative, use mops, dry sweeping compound, or contract professional cleaning services. Confirm the use of appropriate disposal practices by contract cleaning services.
- Drain and properly dispose of all fluids and remove batteries from salvage aircraft, vehicles, and equipment.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES
- Aircraft Maintenance
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Equipment Maintenance

TARGETED POLLUTANTS
- Oil and Grease
- Vehicle Fluids
- Solvents/Cleaning Solutions
- Fuel
- Battery Acid
- Paint

KEY APPROACHES
- Conduct maintenance indoors, or in covered area.
- Prevent wash water discharges to the storm drain
- Clean catch basins regularly
- Collect and properly dispose of all fluids
### LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS

#### SC2

**AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE**

**Good Housekeeping, cont.**
- Recycle or properly dispose of the following: greases, oils, antifreeze, brake fluid, cleaning solutions, hydraulic fluid, batteries, transmission fluid, and filters.
- Use biodegradable products and substitute materials with less hazardous properties where feasible.

**Physical Site Usage**
- Where feasible, move maintenance activities indoors or provide cover over work area.
- Use designated washing, steam cleaning, and degreasing areas to clean equipment.
- Store mechanical parts and equipment that may yield even small amounts of contaminants (e.g., oil or grease) under cover and away from drains.

**Structural Controls**
- Equip maintenance and cleaning areas with runoff controls that prevent discharge to storm sewers.
- Install and maintain catch basin filter inserts that assist in the removal of oil and grease, sediments and floatables.

**Maintenance**
- Maintain clean equipment by eliminating excessive amounts of external oil and grease buildup. Use water-based cleaning agents or non-chlorinated solvents to clean equipment.
- Regularly clean any catch basins that receive runoff from a maintenance area, especially after larger storms.
- Inspect, clean and maintain sump and oil/water separators, if necessary.

**Contingency Response**
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.
- Furnish all maintenance vehicles with adequate supplies of spill response materials and appropriate spill response procedures.

**Inspection and Testing**
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Provide employee storm water quality awareness training.
- Develop regular maintenance and inspection programs for oil/water separators.
- Characterize wastes collected from oil/water separators. Provide appropriate employee training.

**REQUIREMENTS:**
- Capital and O&M costs should be low but will vary depending on the size of the facility. Costs associated with diversion basins can be high.
- Maintenance costs should be low.
## LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS

<table>
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<th>SC2</th>
<th>AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE</th>
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**LIMITATIONS:**

- Size, space and time limitations may preclude all work being performed indoors.
- Identification of engine and equipment leakage points may require the use of solvents or other cleaners to remove external accumulations of oily grime.

**RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:**

- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
**SC3**  **AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE, AND EQUIPMENT FUELING**

**PURPOSE:**
Prevent fuel spills and leaks, and reduce their impacts to storm water.

**APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:**

*Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades*

- Design fueling areas to prevent the run-on of storm water and the runoff of spills by employing the following approaches:
  - Cover the fueling area if possible.
  - Use a perimeter drain or slope the fueling area to a dead-end sump or oil/water separator.
  - Pave the fueling area with concrete rather than asphalt.
- If storm water runoff from fueling areas is not collected, install an appropriately sized oil/water separator. Regulatory agency approvals are required.
- Install and maintain vapor recovery systems where required and/or appropriate.
- Existing underground fuel storage tanks should be upgraded with leak detection, spill containment, and overfill protection in advance of December 22, 1998, the federal regulatory deadline. This is relevant to storm water regulations due to the potential for contamination of surface soils or waters that could be transported by storm water runoff.
- Design facilities to include secondary containment where required and/or appropriate.

**APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:**

*Operational Considerations*
Implement the following to the maximum extent practicable.

*Good Housekeeping*
- Fuel pumps intended for vehicular use (not aircraft) should be posted with signs stating "No Topping Off" to prevent overflow.
- Use absorbent materials and spot cleaning for small spills; do not hose down the area unless the storm drain is blocked and drainage is collected by vacuum truck and disposed of through a permitted connection to the sanitary sewer.
- Properly dispose of any fuel spills and leaks. Vacuum equipment/trucks are recommended for collection. Always dispose of materials in an approved manner; use an approved treatment facility through a permitted connection. Never discharge materials to a catch basin or storm drain.

**TARGETED ACTIVITIES**
- Aircraft Fueling
- Vehicle Fueling
- Equipment Fueling

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**
- Fuel

**KEY APPROACHES**
- Install berms or curbing around fueling areas
- Use absorbent materials and/or vacuum equipment for spills
- Install proper equipment for fuel dispensing and tank monitoring to prevent spills, leaks and overflows
## LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS

### SC3

#### AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING

**Good Housekeeping (contd.)**
- Use pigs/mats over catch basins during fueling activity.
- Manage the disposal of water that collects in fuel tanks and fueling hydrant sumps according to state and federal regulations.

**Physical Site Usage**
- Avoid mobile fueling of equipment wherever feasible; fuel equipment at designated fueling areas.

**Structural Controls**
- Cover the fueling area if possible.
- Divert storm water runoff away from fueling area to avoid storm water contact with contaminated surfaces through the use of berms or curbing.
- Install gate valves at catch basins for use during fueling activity.
- Employ secondary containment or cover when transferring fuel from a tank truck to a fuel tank.

**Equipment**
- Provide appropriate monitoring for tanks containing fuel, such as:
  - Level indicators and gauges.
  - Overfill protection with alarms.
  - Interstitial leak detection for double-walled tanks.
  - Routine inspection/lockout for drainage valves for tank containment areas.
- Fuel dispensing equipment should be equipped with "breakaway" hose connections that will provide emergency shutdown of flow should the fueling connection be broken through movement.
- Automatic shut-off mechanisms should be in place on fuel tankers. These valves should remain in the closed position unless manually opened during fueling.

**Maintenance**
- Inspect, clean and maintain sumps and oil/water separators at appropriate intervals.

### Contingency Response
- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan if required under guidelines set forth in 40 CFR, Sections 112.3(a), (b).
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.
- Furnish adequate spill response information, equipment and materials on all fueling vehicles.

### Inspection and Training
- Inspect fueling areas and storage tanks regularly. Record all maintenance activities and inspections relating to fueling equipment and containers in a logbook.
- Underground fuel storage tanks should be tested as required by federal and state laws.
- Provide the appropriate level of spill response training to personnel to address all types of potential spills.
## LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS

### SC3 AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE, AND EQUIPMENT FUELING

### REQUIREMENTS:
- The cost of retrofitting existing fueling areas to minimize storm water contamination can be high. Practical design concepts such as incorporating extruded curb along the upstream side of facilities to prevent run-on of storm water can be of modest cost.

### LIMITATIONS:
- Properly sized and installed oil/water separators must be regularly maintained to be effective (see TC-1 for a description of management practices relating to oil/water separator operations and maintenance).

### RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC OPA/Plans)
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharge
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
# SC4
## AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING

### PURPOSE:
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water drains from aircraft, vehicle, and equipment washing, and equipment degreasing.

### APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:

**Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades**
- Consider off-site commercial washing where feasible. Using appropriate off-site facilities will decrease the waste generated on-site.
- Consider incorporating a wash water recycling system into the project design.
- Outdoor washing operations should have the following design characteristics:
  - Paved with Portland cement concrete.
  - Bermed and/or covered (if feasible) to prevent contact with storm water.
  - Sloped to facilitate wash water collection.
  - Wash water should be collected in a dead-end sump for removal or discharged to the sanitary sewer through a permitted connection.
  - Discharge piping serving uncovered wash areas should have a positive shut-off control valve that allows switching between the storm drain and the sanitary sewer.
  - Clearly designated.
  - Equipped with an oil/water separator designed to operate under storm water runoff conditions (treat storm water volumes and flow rates). Regulatory agency approvals are required.

### APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

**Operational Considerations**
Implement the following to the maximum extent practicable.

**Good Housekeeping**
- Use "dry" washing and surface preparation techniques where feasible. Several products are presently marketed which are being used to clean even the largest aircraft. Remove all materials (i.e., drippings and residue) using vacuum methods. Dispose of properly.
- Provide secondary containment for containers of washing and steam cleaning additives.
- Use pigs/mats to cover catch basins during wash activity.
- Use biodegradable phosphate-free detergents.
- Keep washing area clean and free of waste.
- Include proper signage to prohibit the discharge of waste oils into the drains.
- Collect and discharge wash water to an approved treatment facility (sanitary sewer system) through a permitted connection.

### TARGETED ACTIVITIES
- Aircraft Washing
- Vehicle Washing
- Equipment Washing
- Equipment Degreasing

### TARGETED POLLUTANTS
- Oil and Grease
- Solvents
- Vehicle Fluids
- Cleaning Solutions

### KEY APPROACHES
- Use designated area
- Use dry washing techniques
- Recycle wash water or discharge appropriately
- Cover catch basins
- Provide training
# AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING

## Physical Site Usage
- Consider off-site commercial washing and steam cleaning where feasible. Using appropriate off-site facilities will decrease the waste generated on-site.
- Use designated wash areas indoors, or outdoors covered and bermed where feasible, to prevent contamination of storm water by contact with wastes.

## Structural Controls
- Install gate valves at catch basins for use during washing activities to facilitate the collection of the wash water and prevent discharge to the storm drainage system.
- Filter and recycle wash water where practical.

## Maintenance
- Conduct berm repair and patching.
- Inspect, clean, and maintain sumps, oil/water separators, and on-site treatment and recycling units.

## Contingency Response
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.

## Inspection and Training
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Develop regular maintenance and inspection programs for oil/water separators.
- Characterize wastes derived from oil/water separators. Provide appropriate employee training.

## REQUIREMENTS:
- Capital costs vary depending on measures implemented.
  - **LOW COST:** $500-1,000 for berm construction.
  - **MEDIUM COST:** $5,000-20,000 for plumbing modifications (including re-routing discharge to the sanitary sewer and installing a simple sump).
  - **HIGH COST:** $30,000-150,000 for on-site treatment and recycling.
- O&M costs increase with increasing capital investment.

## LIMITATIONS:
- Some wastewater agencies may require pretreatment and monitoring of wash water discharges to the sanitary sewer.
- Steam cleaning and de-greasing operations can generate significant pollutant concentrations which may require permitting, monitoring, pretreatment, and inspections. These compliance issues will vary according to local agency jurisdiction.
## LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS

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<th>SC4</th>
<th>AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING</th>
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### RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
**Purposes:**
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from aircraft deicing and anti-icing procedures.

**Approach to Future Facilities and Upgrades:**
- **Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades**
  - When designing or modifying operating areas, consider the following characteristics:
    - Paved with Portland cement concrete.
    - Sloped to facilitate fluid collection.
    - Fluids could be collected in a dead-end sump for removal or discharged to the sanitary sewer through a permitted connection (check with local wastewater agency).
    - Clearly designated.
    - Equipped with an oil/water separator.
  - Consider incorporating a closed loop recycling system into the design of deicing/anti-icing stations.

**Approach to Existing Facility Activities:**
- **Operational Considerations**
  - Perform anti-icing and deicing operations only in areas designated by LAWA as appropriate for such activities.
  - Depending on conditions, apply only enough fluid to surfaces to ensure the safe operation of the aircraft. Excess fluid dripped to the ground contaminates soil and water if not properly contained.
  - Clean ramp areas following deicing/anti-icing operations. Wet-type sweepers are effective in removing deicing fluids from paved areas. Dispose of or recycle the fluids in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
  - Implement forthcoming recommendations of the FAA technical committee on deicing.
  - Inspect, clean and maintain sumps and oil/water separators.

- **Contingency Response**
  - Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.

- **Inspection and Training**
  - Monitor deicing and anti-icing operations regularly to ensure quantities of fluids used are at a minimum while not jeopardizing aircraft safety.
  - Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targeted Activities</th>
<th>Targeted Pollutants</th>
<th>Key Approaches</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Deicing</td>
<td>Ethylene glycol</td>
<td>Perform in designated areas only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Anti-Icing</td>
<td>Propylene glycol</td>
<td>Apply only required amounts of fluid</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Clean ramp area when done</td>
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<td>Implement forthcoming recommendations of FAA</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC5</td>
<td>AIRCRAFT DEICING/ANTI-ICING</td>
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<td><strong>REQUIREMENTS:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>■ Costs associated with the collection and proper disposal of anti-icing fluids can be high.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LIMITATIONS:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>■ Wastewater agencies may ban conventional anti-icing chemicals, such as ethylene glycol, from the sanitary sewer system or may require extensive pretreatment and monitoring of deicing and anti-icing fluid discharges to the sanitary sewer.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RELEVANT REGULATIONS:</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>.40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance</td>
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<tr>
<td>.40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges</td>
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<tr>
<td>.40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines</td>
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</table>
## OUTDOOR MATERIAL HANDLING

**PURPOSE:**
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from loading and unloading of material and cargo.

## APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:

### Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades
- Design loading/unloading areas to prevent storm water run-on through the use of the following practices:
  - Grading or berming.
  - Positioning roof downspout to direct storm water away from loading/unloading areas.
- Design facilities so that materials which may contribute pollutants to storm water may be stored indoors or under cover.
- Incorporate oil/water separators into exposed loading dock designs.

## APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

### Operational Considerations
- **Good Housekeeping**
  - Use seals or door skirts between vehicles and structures to prevent material exposure to rainfall.
  - Contain and adsorb leaks during transfers and spillage from hose disconnections; dispose of residue properly.
  - Avoid transferring materials in close proximity to storm drain inlets.
  - Use drip pans under hoses.
  - Transfer liquids only in paved areas. Portland cement paving should be used if the liquid is asphalt reactive.
  - Provide contractors and haulers with copies of pertinent BMPs. Require contractors/haulers adherence to BMP specifications.
  - Consider contracting maintenance operations for material handling equipment. Designate an appropriate area for contractors to perform maintenance activities. Verify proper waste disposal practices of contractors.

### Physical Site Usage
- Protect all loading/unloading activities from rainfall, run-on and wind dispersal to the maximum extent practicable. Viable options include conducting loading/unloading under existing cover, or moving indoors.
- Position tank trucks or delivery vehicles so that possible spills or leaks can be contained.

## TARGETED ACTIVITIES
- Cargo Handling
- Fuel Storage
- Chemical Storage
- Equipment Storage

## TARGETED POLLUTANTS
- Fuel
- Pesticides/Herbicides/Fertilizers
- Oil and Grease
- Solvents/Cleaning Solutions
- Battery Acid

## KEY APPROACHES
- Conduct loading/unloading under cover
- Transfer materials in paved areas, away from storm drain inlets
- Contain and absorb leaks/spills that occur during material transfer
### Structural Controls
- Cover loading/unloading areas/docks to reduce exposure of materials to rain. Construct roofing structure over material handling area, or move indoors.
- Consider relocating storm drain inlets in areas away from fuel hydrants.

### Maintenance
- Conduct berm repair and patching.
- Inspect, clean and maintain oil/water separators.

**Contingency Response**
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.
- Include spill kits on appropriate material handling vehicles and equipment.

### Inspection and Training
- Conduct regular inspections and make repairs as necessary.
- Check loading/unloading equipment (valves, pumps, flanges, and connections) regularly for leaks.
- Develop and implement a written operations plan which describes loading/unloading procedures.
- Provide proper training for material handling equipment operators.
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.

### REQUIREMENTS:
- Capital and O&M costs should be low except when covering large loading/unloading areas.

### LIMITATIONS:
- Space and time limitations may preclude the indoor or covered transfer of cargo and materials.

### RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/OPA Plans)
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm water Discharges
## SC7 - Outdoor Storage of Significant Material

### Purpose:
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from outdoor storage areas for significant material (e.g., fuels, chemicals, bagged material on pallets, soils or asphalt material bulk storage, deicing compounds, etc.).

### Approach to Future Facilities and Upgrades:

**Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades**

- Require the use of appropriate water quality control structures for fuel and chemical storage areas such as detention/retention basins and sumps. Develop appropriate minimum performance standards for these water quality control structures and implement a reporting program to monitor the performance and maintenance of these structures.
- Chemical, fuel, and oil dispensing (non-aircraft) areas should be covered, if possible.
- Develop standard guidelines for the management of storm water which collects in secondary containment areas.

### Approach to Existing Facility Activities:

**Operational Considerations**

**Good Housekeeping**

- Avoid dispensing from drums positioned horizontally in cradles. Dispensing materials from upright drums equipped with hand pumps is preferred. Always use drip pans and self closing spigots if dispensing from horizontally positioned drums.
- Store drums and containers on pallets or other structures to keep the container out of contact with storm water.
- Use drum lids to prevent rainfall from washing materials and drippage from the top of containers to the storm drain system.
- Discharge collected storm water from secondary containment areas according to guidelines developed by the federal government and applicable state and local regulations.
- Store all materials in their original containers or containers approved for that use. Ensure that all containers are appropriately sealed. Store empty containers indoors or under cover or move them off-site.

### Targeted Activities

- Aircraft/Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance
- Aircraft/Vehicle Fueling
- Fuel/Chemical/Equipment Storage
- Cargo Handling

### Targeted Pollutants

- Fuel
- Solvents/Cleaning Solutions
- Deicing/Anti-Icing Fluids

### Key Approaches

- Store materials indoors or under cover
- Store drums/containers on pallets
- Provide berming or secondary containment
- Develop/implement an SPCC, if required
- Perform and document periodic inspections
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## SC7 OUTDOOR STORAGE OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL

### REQUIREMENTS:
- Capital and O&M costs will vary widely depending on the size of the facility and the necessary controls. Costs associated with on-site detention/retention facilities could be high.

### LIMITATIONS:
- Storage structures must meet local building and applicable local Uniform Fire Code (UFC) requirements. However, spills and releases are frequently caused by improper handling rather than structural deficiencies.

### RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/OPA Plans)
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
## SC8

### WASTE/GARBAGE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

**PURPOSE:**

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from waste handling and disposal by tracking waste generation, storage, and disposal; reducing waste generation and disposal through source reduction, re-use, and recycling; and preventing run-on and runoff from waste management areas, including garbage collection areas.

**APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:**

   *Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades*

   - If possible, avoid the following characteristics when examining candidate sites for storing wastes:
     - Excessive slope.
     - High water table.
     - Locations near storm drain inlets.
     - Locations near public access areas.
   - Waste handling and storage areas should be covered, if possible.
   - Develop standard guidelines for the management of storm water which collects in secondary containment areas.
   - Incorporate sanitary sewer drains into bermed, outdoor, non-hazardous waste storage areas, if approved by the local wastewater treatment agencies/regulations.

**APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:**

   *Operational Considerations*

   **Good Housekeeping**

   - Perform regular housekeeping activities in waste storage areas and surroundings.
   - Recycle materials whenever possible.
   - Inspect waste management areas for spills and waste management containers for leaks.
   - Ensure that sediments and wastes are prevented from being washed, leached, or otherwise carried off-site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGETED ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>TARGETED POLLUTANTS</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Fuel/Chemical Storage</td>
<td>Oil and Grease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painting/Strippling</td>
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<td>Garbage Collection</td>
<td>Solvents/Cleaning Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dumpster Wastes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**KEY APPROACHES**

- Cover waste storage areas
- Recycle materials
- Regularly inspect and clean waste storage areas
- Berm waste storage areas to prevent contact with run-on or runoff
- Perform dumpster cleaning in designated areas
- Properly dispose of all fluids
Good Housekeeping (contd)

- Schedule waste pickup as frequently as necessary to keep storage of waste to a minimum and to avoid overloaded/overfilled disposal containers.
- Minimize spills and fugitive losses such as dust or mist from loading areas.
- Maintain a minimal inventory of required chemicals to reduce the magnitude of potential spills and limit waste generation.
- Track waste generated:
  - Characterize waste streams.
  - Evaluate the process generating the waste.
  - Prioritize the waste streams using: manifests, bills of lading, biennial reports, permits, environmental audits, SARA Title III reports, emission reports, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), NPDES discharge monitoring reports.
  - Inventory reports.
  - Data on chemical spills.
  - Emissions.
- Find substitutes for harmful chemicals; properly dispose of unusable chemical inventory.

Physical Site Usage

- Segregate and separate wastes.
- Avoid locating waste handling and storage in areas with storm drain inlets/catch basins.
- Locate waste storage areas beneath existing cover, if possible.

Structural Controls

- Enclose or berm waste storage areas, if possible, to prevent contact with run-on or runoff.

Garbage Collection Areas

- Design facilities to provide shelter and secondary containment for dumpsters.
- Use covered dumpsters and keep them closed and locked.
- Use only dumpsters with plugged drain holes to prevent leaks from waste materials.
- Do not dispose of liquid wastes such as oils or hazardous materials into dumpsters.
- Perform dumpster cleaning in designated areas that are bermed to contain wash water for a subsequent disposal or discharge to the sanitary sewer. Ramp scrubbers are effective in removing wash water from paved areas. Dispose of or recycle all fluids collected.

Contingency Response

- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.
- Equip waste transport vehicles with spill containment equipment.
## LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS

### SC8  WASTE/GARBAGE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

#### Inspection and Training
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Perform and document in a log book periodic inspections of hazardous and non-hazardous waste storage areas. Inspection items should include the following:
  - Check for external corrosion and structural failure.
  - Check for spills and overfills due to operator failure.
  - Check for failure of piping system (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves).
  - Check for leaks or spills during pumping of liquids or gases.
  - Visually inspect new tanks or containers for loose fittings, poor welds, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets.
  - Inspect tank foundations and storage area coatings.
  - Inspect dumpster areas for signs of leakage.

#### REQUIREMENTS:
- Capital and O&M costs for these programs will vary substantially depending on the size of the facility and the types of wastes handled.

#### LIMITATIONS:
- Hazardous waste that cannot be re-used or recycled must be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.

#### RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/OPA Plans)
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
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<tr>
<th>SC9</th>
<th>BUILDING AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE</th>
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#### PURPOSE:
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from building and grounds maintenance by washing and cleaning up with as little water as possible, preventing and cleaning up spills immediately, keeping debris from entering storm drains, and maintaining the storm water collection system.

#### APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:

**Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades**
- Incorporate areas of landscape into project design. Landscape areas are pervious and will result in less runoff discharge from a site.
- Incorporate design considerations such as leaving or planting native vegetation to reduce irrigation, fertilizer, and pesticide needs.
- Select landscaping plants which require little maintenance and/or pest control.
- Incorporate storm water detention/retention to reduce peak runoff flows and for water quality control.

#### APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

**Good Housekeeping**
- Collect outdoor washdown water and properly dispose of it through a permitted connection to the sanitary sewer. Approval from treatment facility required for discharge.
- Clean any catch basins that receive runoff from maintenance areas on a regular basis. Use a vacuum truck to remove accumulated materials. Do not simply flush wastes into the storm drain system.
- Minimize use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Use according to directions. Seek less harmful/toxic products to replace ones currently used.
- Utilize integrated pest management where appropriate.
- Properly dispose of landscape waste, wash water, sweepings, and sediments.
- Regularly clean paved surfaces that are exposed to industrial activity. Use A “dry” cleaning techniques, such as sweeping, whenever possible.

#### TARGETED ACTIVITIES
- Building Maintenance
- Grounds Maintenance

#### TARGETED POLLUTANTS
- Pesticides/Herbicides/Fertilizers
- Oil and Grease
- Sediment
- Landscape Waste

#### KEY APPROACHES
- Keep paved surfaces cleaned and swept
- Clean catch basins regularly using vacuum trucks
- Manage use of pesticides/herbicides/fertilizers
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<th>SC9</th>
<th>BUILDING AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Structural Controls</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Provide landscaped areas where erosion is becoming a problem.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Contingency Response</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may occur.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Inspection and Training</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>REQUIREMENTS:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Costs will vary depending on the type and size of the facility. Costs of on-site storm water detention/retention facility could be high.</td>
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<td><strong>LIMITATIONS:</strong></td>
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<td>■ Alternative pest/weed controls may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.</td>
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<td><strong>RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:</strong></td>
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# STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION EDUCATION

**PURPOSE:**

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from activities through implementing an education program targeting employees, vendors, and the public.

**APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:**

*Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades*

- Work early on with design and construction engineers, and local storm water authorities to incorporate proactive storm water management features into projects such as decreased impervious areas, infiltration BMPs, biofilters, oil/water separators, etc.

- Inform all construction contractors of their responsibility to comply with adopted BMPs and with regulations prohibiting cross connections between sanitary sewers and storm drains. Provide contractors and subcontractors with copies of relevant BMPs during specification and bidding phases.

**APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:**

*Contingency Response*

- Provide adequate implementation training for facilities with a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, if required developed under guidelines set forth in 40 CFR, Section 112.3(a), (b).

- Adequately train employees in the use of spill response equipment and materials.

*Inspection and Training*

- Perform and document in a logbook frequent inspections of work areas, waste storage facilities, maintenance areas, and contractor projects to examine compliance with BMPs. Follow up with additional training or enforcement as required. Incorporate inspection findings into subsequent training efforts.

- Design storm water pollution education programs to contain the following elements:
  - Promote the proper storage, use, and disposal of landscape maintenance chemicals and other potentially harmful chemicals.
  - Promote the use of safer alternative products such as: short-lived pesticides, non-chlorinated solvents, water-based paints, non-aerosol products.
  - Encourage the use of "dry" washing processes for aircraft, vehicles, and equipment.

---

**TARGETED ACTIVITIES**

- All Maintenance
- All Fueling
- All Washing
- Equipment Cleaning
- Cargo Handling
- All Storage
- Painting/Stripping
- Floor Washdowns
- Aircraft Deicing/Anti-Icing
- Garbage Collection
- Aircraft Lavatory Service
- Fire Fighting Equip. Testing
- Potable Water System Flush.
- Runway Rubber Removal

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**

- Oil and Grease
- Vehicle Fluids
- Fuel
- Solvents/Cleaning Sol.
- Deicing/Anti-Icing Fluid
- Battery Acid
- Pesticides/Herbicides/
  Fertilizers
- Paint
- Aircraft Fire Fighting Foam
- Metals
- Dumpster Wastes
- Sediment
- Landscape Waste
- Floatables
- Lavatory Chem. Wastes
- Potable Water System
  Chemicals
- Rubber Particles

**KEY APPROACHES**

- Perform inspections and enforcement
- Provide training for employees
- Promote education of vendors/public
**LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS**

**SC 10**

**STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION EDUCATION**

*Inspection and Training (contd)*
- Design storm water pollution education programs to contain the following elements:
  - Encourage efficient and safe housekeeping practices in industrial activity areas.
  - Increase awareness of the detrimental environmental impacts that result when fuel, antifreeze, pesticides, lubricants, detergents, paints and other wastes are dumped onto the ground or into storm drains.
  - Promote source reduction and recycling of waste materials.
  - Increase awareness of possible penalties and fines associated with discharge of pollutants into storm drains.
  - Increase awareness of what is and what is not allowed to enter storm drains. Provide a mechanism for violations to be reported.

**REQUIREMENTS:**
- Capital and O&M costs are minimal for educational programs.
- Educational programs need to be ongoing. Information and training must be disseminated at regular intervals.

**LIMITATIONS:**
- The success of educational programs is difficult to measure. Acceptance and awareness are critical factors.

**RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:**
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/OPA Plans)
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<td>SC11</td>
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<td>LAVATORY SERVICE OPERATIONS</td>
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**PURPOSE:**

Eliminate discharges to the storm drain system associated with ground servicing of aircraft lavatory facilities. The sanitary sewage and associated rinse waters produced during the servicing of aircraft lavatory facilities must be discharged to a wastewater treatment facility under appropriate permitting. Trucks or trailers equipped with bulk storage tanks are typically used to service lavatory facilities. Non-storm water discharges and residuals associated with servicing these facilities can be classified as follows:

- Discharges and residuals associated with diluting and mixing the surfactants and disinfectants used for servicing lavatory facilities.
- Discharges and residuals associated with transferring materials from the aircraft.
- Discharges and residuals associated with transporting and disposing materials to the sanitary sewer system.

**APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:**

*Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades*

- If possible, design triturator facilities to be covered, with low roll-over type berming.
- Include a source of water at the triturator for clean up of lavatory service equipment.
- Coordinate permitting of the triturator sanitary sewer connection through the local storm water and sanitary sewer agencies.
- Triturator facilities should not be located near storm drains.

**APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:**

*Operational Considerations*

- Do not discharge lavatory waste to sanitary sewer connections other than triturator facilities. Other industrial-type connections may be equipped with bypass gates which, if improperly maintained or defective, may discharge to the storm water collection system.
- Drain the aircraft connecting hose as completely as possible into the storage tank after servicing an aircraft. Properly secure all hoses, valves, and equipment when transporting waste to eliminate leakage and spills.
- Use only surfactants and disinfectants approved for discharge to the sanitary sewer system. Do not discharge or rinse other unapproved chemicals or materials into the triturator facility. Any change in the chemicals used in aircraft lavatory service operations must be approved by LAWA.

**TARGETED ACTIVITIES**

- Aircraft Lavatory Service
- Lavatory Truck Cleanout/Backflushing

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**

- Lavatory Chemicals
- Lavatory Waste
- Lavatory Truck Wash Water

**KEY APPROACHES**

Do not discharge lavatory waste to sanitary sewer connections other than triturator facilities

Utilize buckets or pans to capture drippage from aircraft lavatory access fittings

Do not perform lavatory truck cleanout/backflushing at any location other than triturator facilities

Carry absorbent and other containment equipment on the lavatory service equipment
## LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS

### SC11 LAVATORY SERVICE OPERATIONS

#### Operational Considerations (contd)
- If possible, perform surfactant/disinfectant mixing and transfers in the triturator area or under cover. This will allow the rinsing of minor spills and splashes to enter the sanitary sewer system.
- Do not perform lavatory truck cleanout/back flushing at any location other than triturator facilities.
- Utilize buckets or pans to capture drippage from aircraft lavatory access fittings. Immediately dump the drippage into the bulk storage tank on the service cart or truck.
- Carefully handle chemicals and chemical concentrates. Immediately collect dry chemicals or absorb liquid chemicals for proper disposal. Do not hose down spills unless the discharge enters the sanitary sewer system through a permitted connection (triturator facility).
- Practice good housekeeping techniques at the triturator facility. Immediately clean spills of wastes and chemicals.

#### Contingency Response
- Carry absorbent and other containment equipment on the lavatory service equipment.
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.

#### Inspection and Training
- Perform regular inspections of the hose and fittings used for transferring lavatory waste. Keep the equipment in good working order. Replace worn equipment before leaks develop. Notify appropriate ground service personnel if it is noticed that the aircraft lavatory fittings require maintenance.
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.

#### REQUIREMENTS:
- Costs associated with the elimination of discharges resulting from aircraft lavatory servicing are generally low. Most management practices are based on careful material handling, good housekeeping, and awareness of maintenance requirements.

#### LIMITATIONS:
- Facilities may have a limited number of permitted sanitary sewer access points (triturator facilities) for a large quantity of lavatory service equipment.

#### RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
## Purpose:
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from outdoor washdown and sweeping operations.

### Approach to Future Facilities and Upgrades:

**Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades**
- Consider contracting apron washing/sweeping services. Using appropriate contractors will decrease waste handling responsibilities. Inform contractors of their responsibilities regarding proper disposal of sweeper and scrubber waste. Supply contractors with pertinent BMPs and operating specifications. Follow up with contractor inspections frequently.
- Incorporate appropriate waste receiving facilities for sweepers and washing equipment. Coordinate sanitary sewer connection permitting through the local sanitary sewer agency.
- Incorporate oil/water separators or other water quality devices into project designs.
- Consider incorporating gate valves in areas where apron washing will occur. The gate valves will direct wash water to the sanitary sewer in dry weather and will direct storm water to the storm drain system during wet weather. Mechanical devices should be incorporated to ensure that valves are not left open (to sanitary sewer) during wet weather. Coordinate permitting and connections through the local sanitary sewer agency.
- Employ berms to minimize run-on to other areas.

### Approach to Existing Facility Activities:

**Operational Considerations**
- Collect and discharge wash water to the sanitary sewer system through a permitted connection.
- Use designated and approved discharge facilities to dispose of waste derived from apron/ramp cleaning.
- Use "dry" sweeping techniques where feasible.
- Dispose of sweepings in an appropriate manner.
- Conduct berm repair and patching.
- Inspect, clean and maintain sumps and oil/water separators.

### Targeted Activities

| Apron Washing |
| Ramp Scrubbing |
| Outdoor Washdown |

### Targeted Pollutants

- Oil and Grease
- Solvents/Cleaning Solutions
- Fuel
- Aircraft Fire Fighting Foam
- Deicing/Anti-Icing Fluids
- Sediment
- Floatables

### Key Approaches

- Collect and discharge wash water to the sewer
- Use "dry" sweeping techniques
- Dispose of sweepings
## LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS

### SC12

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### Contingency Response
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.

### Inspection and Training
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Characterize wastes derived from oil/water separators. Dispose of these wastes properly and provide appropriate employee training.

### REQUIREMENTS:
- Capital costs vary depending on measures implemented.
  - LOW COST: $500-1,000 for berm construction.
  - MEDIUM COST: $5,000-20,000 for plumbing modification (including re-routing discharge to the sanitary sewer and installing a simple sump).
- O&M costs increase with increasing capital investment:

### LIMITATIONS:
- Some wastewater agencies may require pretreatment and monitoring of wash water discharges derived from apron washing to the sanitary sewer.

### RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
## FIRE FIGHTING FOAM DISCHARGE

**PURPOSE:**

Eliminate discharges to the storm drain system associated with flushing or testing of fire fighting foam systems.

**APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:**

*Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades*
- Design testing facility with the following characteristics:
  - Located away from storm drain inlets, drainage facilities or water bodies.
  - Paved with concrete or asphalt, or stabilized with an aggregate base.
  - Bermed to contain foam and to prevent run-on.
  - Configure discharge area with a sump to allow collection and disposal of foam.
- Discharge foam waste to a sanitary sewer. Foam waste shall not be discharged to storm drains or water bodies.

**APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:**

*Operational Considerations*
- Perform fire fighting foam testing operations only in areas designated by LAWA as appropriate for such activities.
- Properly dispose of, or recycle, foam discharge.
- Service sump regularly.
- Conduct berm repair and patching.
- Inspect, clean, and maintain sumps.

*Contingency Response*
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near area of activity.

*Inspection and Training*
- Inspect testing facility weekly or monthly, depending on frequency of use.
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.

### TARGETED ACTIVITIES
- Fire Fighting Equipment Testing
- Fire Fighting Equipment Flushing

### TARGETED POLLUTANTS
- Aircraft Fire Fighting Foam

### KEY APPROACHES
- Perform testing operations in designated areas
- Properly dispose of, or recycle, foam discharge
- Service sump regularly
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**REQUIREMENTS:**
- Capital costs vary depending on measures implemented.
  - LOW COST: $500-1,000 for berm construction.
  - MEDIUM COST: $5,000-20,000 for plumbing modifications (including re-routing discharge to the sanitary sewer and installing a simple sump.
- O&M costs increase with increasing capital investment.

**LIMITATIONS:**
- Some wastewater agencies may require pretreatment and monitoring of this type of discharge to the sanitary sewer.

**RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:**
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
## Purpose:
Eliminate discharges to the storm drain system associated with flushing of aircraft potable water systems.

## Approach to Future Facilities and Upgrades:

*Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades*
- Design water truck flushing area with the following characteristics:
  - Located away from storm drain inlets or drainage facilities.
  - Paved with concrete or asphalt, or stabilized with an aggregate base.
  - Bermed to contain wastewater and to prevent run-on.
  - Configure discharge area with a sump to allow collection and disposal of water.
- Discharge water to a permitted sanitary sewer connection. Waste water shall not be discharged to storm drains.

## Approach to Existing Facility Activities:

*Operational Considerations*
- Perform water truck flushing operations only in designated areas, designed with berms to prevent run-on and runoff. Do not perform flushing near storm drains.
- Collect all discharge from aircraft potable water flushing or water truck flushing containing Purine, chlorine bleach or other chemicals and properly discharge to a permitted sanitary sewer connection, or recycle the water.
- Conduct berm repair and patching.
- Inspect, clean and maintain sumps and on-site treatment and recycling units.

*Contingency Response*
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near area of activity.

## Targeted Activities
- Aircraft potable water system cleaning and flushing
- Water truck cleaning and flushing

## Targeted Pollutants
- Purine
- Chlorine Bleach

## Key Approaches
- Perform water truck flushing in designated areas only
- Collect all discharge from aircraft potable water flushing or water truck flushing and discharge to a permitted sanitary sewer connection
- Do not discharge water to the ground or storm drain sanitary sewer connection
## Inspection and Training

- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution educational approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Monitor flushing operations regularly to ensure that proper collection and disposal of discharge is being performed.

## REQUIREMENTS:

- Capital costs are low for implementation of collection system for aircraft potable water flushing.
- For new facility, capital costs vary depending on measures implemented.
  - LOW COST: $500-1,000 for berm construction.
  - MEDIUM COST: $5,000-20,000 for plumbing modifications (including re-routing discharge to the sanitary sewer and installing a simple sump).
  - HIGH COST: $30,000-150,000 for on-site treatment and recycling.

## LIMITATIONS

- Some wastewater agencies may require pretreatment and monitoring of this type of discharge to the sanitary sewer.

## RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
# RUNWAY RUBBER REMOVAL

**PURPOSE:**
Eliminate discharges to the storm drain of particulate rubber generated by runway rubber removal activities.

**APPORACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:**

*Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades*
- Design runway storm drain culverts to allow placement of particulate capture devices, such as hay bales or filter fabric that will capture rubber and dirt particles generated during periodic runway rubber removal activities.

**APPORACH TO EXISTING FACILITIES ACTIVITIES:**

*Operational Considerations*
- Place devices that will capture rubber particulates, such as hay bales or filter fabric, over storm drain culverts or at other areas that will capture rubber particulates generated during periodic runway rubber removal activities.
- Use manual or mechanical cleaning methods (ordinary mechanical street sweepers) to remove rubber particulates from the runway and adjacent paved areas after periodic runway rubber removal activities.

*Inspection and Training*
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Inspect storm drain culverts or runway drainage areas after runway rubber removal activities.

**REQUIREMENTS:**
- Capital and O&M costs should be low.
- Maintenance costs should be low

**LIMITATIONS:**
- Runway drainage patterns may not be suitable for the collection of rubber particulates in wash water run-off.

**RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:**
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges
**PURPOSE:**

Oil/Water separators are baffled chambers designed to remove petroleum compounds and grease from storm water. Oil/water separators also remove floatable debris and settled solids (sediment).

**APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITIES AND UPGRADES:**

*Design of New Facilities and Existing Facility Upgrades*

Oil/water separators are typically used in areas where the concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons, floatables, or sediment may be abnormally high and source control techniques are not very effective. There are two types of oil/water separators: the American Petroleum Institute (API) separator and the coalescing plate separator (CPS). Design, sizing, and placement of oil/water separators is dependent on several factors including: tributary area, type of activity, pollutant type and concentration, and water temperature. General sizing guidelines for API separators include the following:

- Horizontal velocity: 3 feet per minute.
- Depth of 3 to 8 feet.
- Depth-to-width ratio of 0.3 to 0.5.
- Width of 6 to 16 feet.
- Baffle height-to-depth ratios of 0.85 for top baffles and 0.15 for bottom baffles.

CPS separator sizing is more complex. Sizing calculations require the inclusion of information such as packing plate surface areas and plate angles. CPS separators can, due to their packed plate design, remove the same quantities of oils and greases while occupying less space than API separators.

**APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITIES ACTIVITIES:**

*Operational Considerations*

- Separators must be inspected and cleaned frequently for accumulated oil, grease, floating debris and sediments to be effective storm water quality controls.
- Oil absorbent pads are to be replaced as needed, but will always be replaced prior to the wet season.

**TARGETED ACTIVITIES**

- Aircraft/Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance
- Aircraft/Vehicle/Equipment Fueling
- Aircraft/Vehicle/Equipment Washing
- Equipment Maintenance/Degreasing
- Fuel/Chemical Storage
- Cargo Handling

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**

- Oil and Grease
- Fuel
- Floatables
- Sediment

**KEY APPROACHES**

- Frequently inspect and clean separators
- Replace absorbent pads as needed
### Operational Considerations (continued):

- The effluent valve will be closed during cleaning operations.
- Any standing water removed during the cleaning operation must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.
- Any standing water removed during the cleaning operation must be replaced with clean water to prevent oil carry-over through the outlet.

### Contingency Response

- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible location near areas where spills may be likely to occur.

### Inspection and Training

- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education (see SC-10 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Perform and document in a log book all inspections and maintenance operations.
- Develop a written operating, sampling and reporting procedure under local storm water authority guidelines. Train appropriate employees to implement these procedures.

### REQUIREMENTS:

- Capital and O&M costs should be low.

### LIMITATIONS:

- Oil/water separator installations should be designed and installed by experienced individuals. Little data on the characteristics of petroleum hydrocarbons in storm water leads to considerable uncertainty about separator performance.

### RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/OPA Plans)
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges
**PURPOSE:**
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water resulting from petroleum products or other materials

**GENERAL APPROACH:**
Owners and operators of facilities that store, process, or refine oil or oil products may be required by federal law (40 CFR 112) to develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan. Emergency spill cleanup plans should include the following information:
- A description of the facility including the owner's name and address, the nature of the facility activity, and the general types and quantities of chemicals stored at the facility.
- A site plan showing the location of storage areas for chemicals, the location of storm drains, site drainage patterns, fire water source locations, and the location and description of any devices used to contain spills such as positive shut-off control valves.
- Notification procedures to be implemented in the event of a spill, such as key company personnel and local, state, and federal agencies.
- Instructions regarding cleanup procedures
- Designated personnel with overall spill response cleanup responsibility.

**APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:**

**Operational Considerations**
- Post a summary of the plan at appropriate site locations, identifying the spill cleanup coordinators, location of cleanup equipment, and phone numbers of regulatory agencies to be contacted in the event of a spill.
- Maintain an inventory of appropriate cleanup materials on-site and strategically deploy cleanup materials based on the type and quantities of chemicals present.
- Make absorbent readily available in the fueling areas

**Contingency Response**
- Perform the following notifications in the event of a spill:
  - Fire Department
  - Local Health Department
  - State Office of Emergency Services
  - National Response Center – if spill exceeds reportable quantity (RQ)
- Containment and cleanup of spills shall begin immediately

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**TARGETED ACTIVITIES**
Aircraft/Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance
Aircraft/Vehicle/Equipment fueling
Aircraft/Vehicle/Equipment Washing
Cargo Handling
Fuel/Chemical Storage
Equipment Degreasing

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**
Fuel
Vehicle Fluids/Oils
Solvent/Cleaning Solutions
Pesticides/herbicides/Fertilizers
Battery Acid

**KEY APPROACHES**
Develop/implement SPCC, if required
SPCC implementation training
Immediate containment/cleanup of spills
Availability of spill response equipment/materials
Required Agency Notification
# Inspection and Training
- Provide formal training in plan execution to key personnel, with additional training for first responder level personnel (29 CFR 1910.120). All employees should have basic knowledge of spill control procedures.

## REQUIREMENTS:
- Capital and OEM costs should be small to moderate depending on the types and quantities of chemicals stored on-site.
- Maintenance costs include periodic training and equipment replacement.

## LIMITATIONS:
- Spills occurring after work hours in confined areas may go undetected until they impact off-site areas.

## RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:
- Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, April 17, 1997
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 122 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/OPA Plan)
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges
Contaminated or Erodible Areas SC-40

Description
Areas within an industrial site that are bare of vegetation or are subject to activities that promote the suppression of vegetation are often subject to erosion. In addition, they may or may not be contaminated from past or current activities. If the area is temporarily bare because of construction, see SC-42 Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction. Sites with excessive erosion or the potential for excessive erosion should consider employing the soil erosion BMPs identified in the Construction BMP Handbook. Note that this fact sheet addresses soils that do not exceed hazardous waste criteria (see Title 22 California Code of Regulations for Hazardous Waste Criteria).

Approach
Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols
Implement erosion and sediment control BMPs to stabilize soils and reduce pollutant discharges from contaminated or erodible surfaces.

Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Preserve natural vegetation whenever possible. See also EC-2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation, in the Construction BMP Handbook.

- Analyze soil conditions.

- Remove contaminated soil and dispose of properly.

- Stabilize loose soils by re-vegetating whenever possible. See also EC-4 Hydroseeding, in the Construction BMP Handbook.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment ✓
- Nutrients ✓
- Trash ✓
- Metals ✓
- Bacteria ✓
- Oil and Grease ✓
- Organics ✓

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls ✓
- Employee Training Program ✓
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping ✓
Contaminated or Erodible Areas SC-40

- Utilize non-vegetative stabilization methods for areas prone to erosion where vegetative options are not feasible. Examples include:
  - Areas of vehicular or pedestrian traffic such as roads or paths;
  - Arid environments where vegetation would not provide timely ground coverage, or would require excessive irrigation;
  - Rocky substrate, infertile or droughty soils where vegetation would be difficult to establish; and
  - Areas where vegetation will not grow adequately within the construction time frame.

There are several non-vegetative stabilization methods and selection should be based on site-specific conditions. See also EC-16 Non-vegetative Stabilization, in the Construction BMP Handbook.

- Utilize chemical stabilization when needed. See also EC-5 Soil Binders, in the Construction BMP Handbook.

- Use geosynthetic membranes to control erosion if feasible. See also EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats, in the Construction BMP Handbook.

- Stabilize all roadways, entrances, and exits to sufficiently control discharges of erodible materials from discharging or being tracked off the site. See also TC 1-3 Tracking Control, in the Construction BMP Handbook.

- Implement wind erosion control measures as necessary. See also WE-1 Wind Erosion Control, in the Construction BMP Handbook.

Employee Training Program

- Educate employees about pollution prevention measures and goals.

- Train employees how to properly install and maintain the erosion and sediment source control BMPs described above. Detailed information is provided in the Construction BMP Handbook.

- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

Quality Assurance and Record Keeping

- Keep accurate logs that document actions taken to maintain and improve the effectiveness of the erosion and sediment control BMPs described above.

- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.

- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.
Contaminated or Erodible Areas SC-40

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities

- Many facilities do not have contaminated or erodible areas and will require no additional capital expenditures.

- For sites with contaminated or erodible areas, purchase and installation of erosion and sediment controls will require additional capital investments, and this amount will vary depending on site characteristics and the types of BMPs being implemented.

- Minimize costs by maintaining existing vegetation and limiting site operations on bare soils.

Maintenance

- The erosion and sediment control BMPs described above require periodic inspection and maintenance to remain effective. The cost of these actions will vary depending on site characteristics and the types of BMPs being implemented.

- Irrigation costs may be required to establish and maintain vegetation.

Supplemental Information

Stabilization of Erodible Areas

Preserving stabilized areas minimizes erosion potential, protects water quality, and provides aesthetic benefits. The most effective way to control erosion is to preserve existing vegetation. Preservation of natural vegetation provides a natural buffer zone and an opportunity for infiltration of stormwater and capture of pollutants in the soil matrix. This practice can be used as a permanent source control measure.

Vegetation preservation should be incorporated into the site. Preservation requires good site management to minimize operations on bare soils where vegetation exists. Proper maintenance is important to ensure healthy vegetation that can control erosion. Different species, soil types, and climatic conditions will require different maintenance activities such as mulching, fertilizing, liming, irrigation, pruning and weed and pest control.

The preferred approach is to leave as much native vegetation on-site as possible, thereby reducing or eliminating any erosion problem. However, assuming the site already has contaminated or erodible surface areas, there are four possible courses of action which can be taken:

- The area can be revegetated if it is not in use and therefore not subject to damage from site activities. In as much as the area is already devoid of vegetation, special measures are likely necessary. Lack of vegetation may be due to the lack of water and/or poor soils. The latter can perhaps be solved with fertilization, or the ground may simply be too compacted from prior use. Improving soil conditions may be sufficient to support the recovery of vegetation. Use process wastewater for irrigation if possible, and see the Construction BMP Handbook for further procedures on establishing vegetation.
Contaminated or Erodible Areas SC-40

- Watering trucks to prevent dust.
- Chemical stabilization can be used as an alternate method in areas where temporary seeding practices cannot be used because of season or climate. It can provide immediate, effective, and inexpensive erosion control. Application rates and procedures recommended by the manufacturer should be followed as closely as possible to prevent the products from forming ponds and creating large areas where moisture cannot penetrate the soil. See also EC-5, Soil Binders, in the Construction BMP Handbook for more information. Advantages of chemical stabilization include:
  - Applied easily to the surface;
  - Stabilizes areas effectively; and
  - Provides immediate protection to soils that are in danger of erosion.
- Contaminated soils should be cleaned up or removed. This requires determination of the level and extent of the contamination. Removal must comply with State and Federal regulations; permits must be acquired and fees paid.
- Non-vegetated stabilization methods are suitable for permanently protecting from erosion by water and wind. Non-vegetated stabilization should only be utilized when vegetation cannot be established due to soil or climactic conditions, or where vegetation may be a potential fire hazard.

Examples of non-vegetative stabilization BMPs are provided below:

- **Decomposed Granite (DG) and Gravel Mulch** are suitable for use in areas where vegetation establishment is difficult, on flat surfaces, trails and pathways, and when used in conjunction with a stabilizer or tackifier, on shallow slopes (i.e., 10:1 [H:V]). DG and gravel can also be used on shallow rocky slopes where vegetation cannot be established for permanent erosion control.

- **Degradable Mulches** can be used to cover and protect soil surfaces from erosion both in temporary and permanent applications. In many cases, the use of mulches by themselves requires routine inspection and re-application. See EC-3 Hydraulic Mulch, EC-6 Straw Mulch, EC-8 Wood Mulch, or EC-14 Compost Blankets of the Construction BMP Handbook for more information.

- **Geotextiles and Mats** can be used as a temporary stand-alone soil stabilization method. Depending on material selection, geotextiles and mats can be a short-term (3 months – 1 year) or long-term (1-2 years) temporary stabilization method. For more information on geotextiles and mats see EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats of the Construction BMP Handbook.

- **Rock Slope Protection** can be used when the slopes are subject to scour or have a high erosion potential, such as slopes adjacent to flowing waterways or slopes subject to overflow from detention facilities (spillways).
✓ **Soil Binders** can be used for temporary stabilization of stockpiles and disturbed areas not subject to heavy traffic. See EC-5 Soil Binders for more information.

**References and Resources**


Drainage System Maintenance

Description
As a consequence of its function, the stormwater drainage facilities on site convey stormwater that may contain certain pollutants either to the offsite conveyance system that collects and transports urban runoff and stormwater, or directly to receiving waters. The protocols in this fact sheet are intended to reduce pollutants leaving the site to the offsite drainage infrastructure or to receiving waters through proper on-site conveyance system operation and maintenance. The targeted constituents will vary depending on site characteristics and operations.

Approach
Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols
- Maintain catch basins, stormwater inlets, and other stormwater conveyance structures on a regular basis to remove pollutants, reduce high pollutant concentrations during the first flush of storms, prevent clogging of the downstream conveyance system, restore catch basins’ sediment trapping capacity, and ensure the system functions properly hydraulically to avoid flooding.
- Develop and follow a site specific drainage system maintenance plan that describes maintenance locations, methods, required equipment, water sources, sediment collection areas, disposal requirements, and any other pertinent information.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping

Good Housekeeping

Illicit Connections and Discharges
- Look for evidence of illegal discharges or illicit connections during routine maintenance of conveyance system and drainage structures:
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✓ Identify evidence of spills such as paints, discoloring, odors, etc.

✓ Record locations of apparent illegal discharges/illicit connections.

✓ Track flows back to potential discharges and conduct aboveground inspections. This can be done through visual inspection of upgradient manholes or alternate techniques including zinc chloride smoke testing, fluorometric dye testing, physical inspection testing, or television camera inspection.

✓ Eliminate the discharge once the origin of flow is established.

☐ Stencil or demarcate storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as “Dump No Waste Drains to Stream” or similar stenciled next to them to warn against ignorant or intentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.

☐ Refer to fact sheet SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges for additional information.

**Illegal Dumping**

☐ Inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas regularly where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.

☐ Establish a system for tracking incidents. The system should be designed to identify the following:

✓ Illegal dumping hot spots;

✓ Types and quantities (in some cases) of wastes;

✓ Patterns in time of occurrence (time of day/night, month, or year);

✓ Mode of dumping (abandoned containers, “midnight dumping” from moving vehicles, direct dumping of materials, accidents/spills); and

✓ Responsible parties.

☐ Post “No Dumping” signs in problem areas with a phone number for reporting dumping and disposal. Signs should also indicate fines and penalties for illegal dumping.

☐ Refer to fact sheet SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges for additional information.

**Preventative Maintenance**

**Catch Basins/Inlet Structures**

☐ Staff should regularly inspect facilities to ensure compliance with the following:

✓ Immediate repair of any deterioration threatening structural integrity.

✓ Cleaning before the sump is 40% full. Catch basins should be cleaned as frequently as needed to meet this standard.
Clean catch basins, storm drain inlets, and other conveyance structures before the wet season to remove sediments and debris accumulated during the summer.

Conduct inspections more frequently during the wet season for problem areas where sediment or trash accumulates more often. Prioritize storm drain inlets; clean and repair as needed.

Keep accurate logs of the number of catch basins cleaned.

Store wastes collected from cleaning activities of the drainage system in appropriate containers or temporary storage sites in a manner that prevents discharge to the storm drain.

Dewater the wastes if necessary with outflow into the sanitary sewer if permitted. Water should be treated with an appropriate filtering device prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. If discharge to the sanitary sewer is not allowed, water should be pumped or vacuumed to a tank and properly disposed. Do not dewater near a storm drain or stream.

**Storm Drain Conveyance System**

Locate reaches of storm drain with deposit problems and develop a flushing schedule that keeps the pipe clear of excessive buildup.

Collect and pump flushed effluent to the sanitary sewer for treatment whenever possible.

**Pump Stations**

Clean all storm drain pump stations prior to the wet season to remove silt and trash.

Do not allow discharge to reach the storm drain system when cleaning a storm drain pump station or other facility.

Conduct routine maintenance at each pump station.

Inspect, clean, and repair as necessary all outlet structures prior to the wet season.

**Open Channel**

Modify storm channel characteristics to improve channel hydraulics, increase pollutant removals, and enhance channel/creek aesthetic and habitat value.

Conduct channel modification/improvement in accordance with existing laws. Any person, government agency, or public utility proposing an activity that will change the natural state of any river, stream, or lake in California, must enter into a Stream or Lake Alteration Agreement with the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The developer-applicant should also contact local governments (city, county, special districts), other state agencies (SWRCB, RWQCB, Department of Forestry, Department of Water Resources), and Army Corps of Engineers and USFWS.

**Spill Response and Prevention Procedures**

Keep your spill prevention control plan up-to-date.
Investigate all reports of spills, leaks, and/or illegal dumping promptly.

Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible or at a central location.

Clean up all spills and leaks using “dry” methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags) or dig up, remove, and properly dispose of contaminated soil.

**Employee Training Program**

- Educate employees about pollution prevention measures and goals.

- Train employees how to properly handle and dispose of waste using the source control BMPs described above.

- Train employees and subcontractors in proper hazardous waste management.

- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

- Ensure that employees are familiar with the site’s spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.

- Have staff involved in detection and removal of illicit connections trained in the following:
  - OSHA-required Health and Safety Training (29 CFR 1910.120) plus annual refresher training (as needed).
  - Procedural training (field screening, sampling, smoke/dye testing, TV inspection).

**Quality Assurance and Record Keeping**

- Keep accurate maintenance logs that document minimum BMP activities performed for drainage system maintenance, types and quantities of waste disposed of, and any improvement actions.

- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.

- Keep accurate logs of illicit connections, illicit discharges, and illegal dumping into the storm drain system including how wastes were cleaned up and disposed.

- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.

**Potential Limitations and Work-Arounds**

Provided below are typical limitations and recommended “work-arounds” for drainage system maintenance:
Clean-up activities may create a slight disturbance for local aquatic species. Access to items and material on private property may be limited. Trade-offs may exist between channel hydraulics and water quality/riparian habitat. If storm channels or basins are recognized as wetlands, many activities, including maintenance, may be subject to regulation and permitting.

- Perform all maintenance onsite and do not flush accumulated material downstream to private property or riparian habitats.

Storm drain flushing is most effective in small diameter pipes (36-inch diameter pipe or less, depending on water supply and sediment collection capacity). Other considerations associated with storm drain flushing may include the availability of a water source, finding a downstream area to collect sediments, and liquid/sediment disposal.

- Develop and follow a site specific drainage system maintenance plan that describes maintenance locations, methods, required equipment, water sources, sediment collection areas, disposal requirements, and any other pertinent information.

Regulations may include adoption of substantial penalties for illegal dumping and disposal.

- Do not dump illegal materials anywhere onsite.
- Identify illicit connections, illicit discharge, and illegal dumping.
- Cleanup spills immediately and properly dispose of wastes.

Local municipal codes may include sections prohibiting discharge of soil, debris, refuse, hazardous wastes, and other pollutants into the sanitary sewer system.

- Collect all materials and pollutants accumulated in drainage system and dispose of according to local regulations.
- Install debris excluders in areas with a trash TMDL.

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities

- Capital costs will vary substantially depending on the size of the facility and characteristics of the drainage system. Significant capital costs may be associated with purchasing water trucks, vacuum trucks, and any other necessary cleaning equipment or improving the drainage infrastructure to reduce the potential.

- Developing and implementing a site specific drainage system maintenance plan will require additional capital if a similar program is not already in place.
Maintenance

- Two-person teams may be required to clean catch basins with vacuum trucks.
- Teams of at least two people plus administrative personnel are required to identify illicit discharges, depending on the complexity of the storm sewer system.
- Arrangements must be made for proper disposal of collected wastes.
- Technical staff are required to detect and investigate illegal dumping violations.
- Methods used for illicit connection detection (smoke testing, dye testing, visual inspection, and flow monitoring) can be costly and time-consuming. Site-specific factors, such as the level of impervious area, the density and ages of buildings, and type of land use will determine the level of investigation necessary.

Supplemental Information

Storm Drain Flushing
Flush is a common maintenance activity used to improve pipe hydraulics and to remove pollutants in storm drainage systems. Flushing may be designed to hydraulically convey accumulated material to strategic locations, such as an open channel, another point where flushing will be initiated, or the sanitary sewer and the treatment facilities, thus preventing re-suspension and overflow of a portion of the solids during storm events. Flushing prevents “plug flow” discharges of concentrated pollutant loadings and sediments. Deposits can hinder the designed conveyance capacity of the storm drain system and potentially cause backwater conditions in severe cases of clogging.

Storm drain flushing usually takes place along segments of pipe with grades that are too flat to maintain adequate velocity to keep particles in suspension. An upstream manhole is selected to place an inflatable device that temporarily plugs the pipe. Further upstream, water is pumped into the line to create a flushing wave. When the upstream reach of pipe is sufficiently full to cause a flushing wave, the inflated device is rapidly deflated with the assistance of a vacuum pump, thereby releasing the backed up water and resulting in the cleaning of the storm drain segment.

To further reduce impacts of stormwater pollution, a second inflatable device placed well downstream may be used to recollect the water after the force of the flushing wave has dissipated. A pump may then be used to transfer the water and accumulated material to the sanitary sewer for treatment. In some cases, an interceptor structure may be more practical or required to recollect the flushed waters.

It has been found that cleansing efficiency of periodic flush waves is dependent upon flush volume, flush discharge rate, sewer slope, sewer length, sewer flow rate, sewer diameter, and population density. As a rule of thumb, the length of line to be flushed should not exceed 700 feet. At this maximum recommended length, the percent removal efficiency ranges between 65-75% for organics and 55-65% for dry weather grit/inorganic material. The percent removal efficiency drops rapidly beyond that. Water is commonly supplied by a water truck, but fire hydrants can also supply water. To make the best use of water, it is recommended that reclaimed water be used if allowed or that fire hydrant line flushing coincide with storm sewer flushing.
References and Resources


APPENDIX F

Dry Weather Inspection Forms
**Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observation Form**

(Form due by the 5th of the month following the observation month; submit to stormwater@lawa.org)

Facility Name:  __________________________________________________________________________________________

Facility Address:  ______________________________________________________________________________________________

Observer Name:  ____________________________________

PPT □ or Alternate □

Phone/email:  ___________________________________

Signature:  ______________________________________

Change in PPT or Alternate? Yes □

Observation Date/Time:  __________________

Are all impervious surfaces assessed regularly for spills, stains and other debris?  Yes □ or No □

Has there been a change in Onsite Chemical Inventory? Yes □ or No □ (If Yes, complete and include Stored Material Checklist)

Has a spill occurred since the previous observation? Yes □ or No □

Was a Spill/Incident Report Form submitted? Yes □ or No □ (If "no", complete and include Spill/Incident Report Form)

Is Facility Map up to date? Yes □ No □; Is Spill Response Plan up to date? No □ or Yes □

Part I. Non-StormWater Discharge (NSWD) Observations. (Check All Applicable)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discharge Type</th>
<th>A. Discharge Observed?</th>
<th>B. Evidence of prior/ current/ potential source of NSWD and/or source? (Y/N)</th>
<th>C. Discharge occurred in the facility? (Y/N)</th>
<th>D. Describe Pollutant Characteristics (Check if Present)</th>
<th>E. BMPs In Place? (Y/N)</th>
<th>F. Dates of Discharge, BMPs Utilized, Describe Discharge Observation. Include supplemental photos if applicable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Hydrant</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sheen Turbidity Floating Material Odor Other</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flushing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potable Water Sources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking Fountain Water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atmospheric Condensates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irrigation Drainage/ Landscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rinse/Wash Water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improperly Disposed/ Dumped</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leaked Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>I illicit Connection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Possible I illicit Connection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Waste</td>
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<td>Others</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Comments and Observations


Comments/Questions? Email stormwater@lawa.org or call (424) 646-6500
Submit Report and photos to stormwater@lawa.org
Part II BMP Observation, Implementation, Deficiencies and Corrective Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of BMPs</th>
<th>A. Facility BMPs (Check All Applicable); Previously reported BMPs are located in Table 4.2 of the SWPPP</th>
<th>B. Change in BMP use on facility? New or Eliminated Use</th>
<th>C. Implementation Location (Check all Applicable)</th>
<th>D. Implementation Frequency</th>
<th>E. BMP Deficient?</th>
<th>F. BMP Comments (Corrective Actions); Attach Any Supporting Photos (including description)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elimination of NSWD (LAWA SC1); Illicit Connection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance (LAWA SC2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling (LAWA SC3)</td>
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<td>Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Washing (SC4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft Deicing (SC5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outdoor Material Handling (SC6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outdoor Storage of Significant Material (SC7); Storage Tanks and Uncovered Outdoor Storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste Handling and Disposal (SC8); Housekeeping and Uncovered Dumpsters</td>
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<td>Building and Grounds Maintenance (SC9); Housekeeping</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SC10); Employee awareness training and recordkeeping Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lavatory Service Operations (SC11)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outdoor Washdown/Sweeping (SC12); Stains on pavement/concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Fighting Foam Discharge (SC13)</td>
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<td>Potable Water System Flushing (SC14)</td>
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<td>Runway Rubber Removal (SC15)</td>
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<td>Oil/Water Separators (LAWA TC1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Spill Cleanup Plan (LAWA SR1); Spill kits and Plan Posted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contaminated or Erodible Surfaces (CASQA SC-40)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drainage System Maintenance (CASQA SC-44)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wet Pond (CASQA - TC-20)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extended Detention Basin (CASQA TC-22)</td>
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<td>Media Filter (CASQA TC-40)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gravity Separator (CASQA MP-51)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Monthly Dry Weather Visual Observation Form For VNY Discharge Locations and Erodible Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCHARGE POINT 1</th>
<th>(Observed at SD inlet in front of 7921 Woodley Ave)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discharge Observed:</strong></td>
<td>Discharge Type/Source(s):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Yes</td>
<td>□ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized</td>
<td>Unauthorized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow Rate:</strong></td>
<td>Color:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corrective Actions:</strong></td>
<td>Odors:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheen:</td>
<td>Turbidity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloudiness:</td>
<td>Suspended Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating Material:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCHARGE POINT 2</th>
<th>(Observed at the east border of 16813 Stagg Street)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discharge Observed:</strong></td>
<td>Discharge Type/Source(s):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Yes</td>
<td>□ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized</td>
<td>Unauthorized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow Rate:</strong></td>
<td>Color:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corrective Actions:</strong></td>
<td>Odors:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheen:</td>
<td>Turbidity:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloudiness:</td>
<td>Suspended Material:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floating Material:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCHARGE POINT 4</th>
<th>(Observed at the junction between Hayvenhurst Ave and Hayvenhurst Place)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discharge Observed:</strong></td>
<td>Discharge Type/Source(s):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Yes</td>
<td>□ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized</td>
<td>Unauthorized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow Rate:</strong></td>
<td>Color:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corrective Actions:</strong></td>
<td>Odors:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheen:</td>
<td>Turbidity:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloudiness:</td>
<td>Suspended Material:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floating Material:</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCHARGE POINT 5</th>
<th>(Observed at the SD inlet located at the northwest corner of Odessa and Vanowen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discharge Observed:</strong></td>
<td>Discharge Type/Source(s):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Yes</td>
<td>□ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized</td>
<td>Unauthorized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow Rate:</strong></td>
<td>Color:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corrective Actions:</strong></td>
<td>Odors:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheen:</td>
<td>Turbidity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloudiness:</td>
<td>Suspended Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating Material:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inspector Name: _________________________________________________________
Title: __________________________________________________________________
Signature: _______________________________________________________________

### DISCHARGE POINT 6
(Observed at the SD inlet adjacent to the airfield gate located on the north side of Vanowen, halfway between Odessa and Valjean)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discharge Observed</th>
<th>Discharge Type/Source(s)</th>
<th>Discharge Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Yes</td>
<td>□ No</td>
<td>Authorized Unauthorized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flow Rate: ____________________

Corrective Actions: ____________________________________________________________

Inspection Date: □ Yes □ No Authorized Unauthorized

Inspection Time: ____________________

□ Yes□ No

Color: ____________________

Odors: ____________________

Sheen: ____________________

Turbity: ____________________

Cloudiness: ____________________

Suspended Material: ____________________

Floating Material: ____________________

### DISCHARGE POINT 7
(Observed at the northwest corner of Woodley and Saticoy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discharge Observed</th>
<th>Discharge Type/Source(s)</th>
<th>Discharge Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Yes</td>
<td>□ No</td>
<td>Authorized Unauthorized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flow Rate: ____________________

Corrective Actions: ____________________________________________________________

Inspection Date: □ Yes □ No Authorized Unauthorized

Inspection Time: ____________________

□ Yes□ No

Color: ____________________

Odors: ____________________

Sheen: ____________________

Turbity: ____________________

Cloudiness: ____________________

Suspended Material: ____________________

Floating Material: ____________________

### ERODIBLE AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence of Erosion</th>
<th>□ Yes □ No</th>
<th>Location 1: ____________________</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Location 2: ____________________</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Location 3: ____________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential for Erosion</th>
<th>□ Yes □ No</th>
<th>Location 4: ____________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Location 5: ____________________</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Location 6: ____________________</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

BMP recommendation:
Location _____: ____________________
Location _____: ____________________
Location _____: ____________________

### OTHER AREAS OF CONCERN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Description</th>
<th>Issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Form 7/28/2015 KA Page 2 of 2
### Tenant's Information
- **Tenant's Name:**
- **Tenant's Address:**
- **Representative's Name:**
- **Title:**
- **Inspector:**
- **Phone/e-mail:**
- **Signature:**

**Approximate area of leasehold (acres):**

**Drainage Basin:**
- NE
- NE Bullcreek
- NE Woodley
- N Agriculture
- NE
- SW
- E-SE
- Woodley

**Are SWPPP amendments necessary?**
- Yes
- No

### Observations
- Are all paved roads inspected regularly for spills, stains, and other debris?

### Onsite Features
- **Buildings**
- **Washrack**
- **USTs**
- **ASTs**
- SW OWS
- SS OWS
- IWDP

### Observed Issues
- **Drainage Issues**
- Discharges From Other Properties
- Unknown Odors
- Erosion

### Onsite Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Site Map</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWPPP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discharge to Storm Drains</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial Waste Discharge</td>
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### Non-Storm Water Discharges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discharge Type</th>
<th>Occurs Onsite?</th>
<th>Contact with Pollutants?</th>
<th>BMPs In Place?</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorized</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Hydrant Flushing</td>
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<td>Potable Water Sources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking Fountain Water</td>
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<td>Atmospheric Condensates</td>
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<td>Irrigation Drainage/Landscaping</td>
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<tr>
<td>Un-Authorized</td>
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### Industrial Activities

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### 4. SWPPP Identified BMPs

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<th>A. Existing BMPs?</th>
<th>BMP Description</th>
<th>B. Deployed on Site?</th>
<th>C. Is the BMP Effective?</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tr>
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<td>SC1 Elimination of Non-SW Discharge to Drains</td>
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### 5. Potential Issues of Concern

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<th>A. Identified Concern?</th>
<th>BMP Description</th>
<th>B. Identified on Site?</th>
<th>C. Discharge Exposure Potential?</th>
<th>D. Follow-up Required?</th>
<th>Location/Deficiencies/Corrective Actions/Implementation Dates</th>
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Describe and attach any photos taken during the inspection, if any under the comments section below:

**Comments:**

Follow-up required? ☐ Yes ☐ No
APPENDIX G

Storm Event Forms
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<th>SAMPLE ID</th>
<th>SAMPLING</th>
<th>MATRIX</th>
<th>NO. OF CONT.</th>
<th>TPH(g)</th>
<th>TPH(d)</th>
<th>BTEX / MTBE</th>
<th>SVOCs</th>
<th>VOCs (8260)</th>
<th>Prep (5035)</th>
<th>En Core</th>
<th>Terra Core</th>
<th>PAHs</th>
<th>Cr(VI)</th>
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Relinquished by: (Signature)  Received by: (Signature/Affiliation)  Date:   Time:  
Relinquished by: (Signature)  Received by: (Signature/Affiliation)  Date:   Time:  

Please check box or fill in blank as needed.
APPENDIX H

Field Equipment Instructions
WATER QUALITY TESTER (COMBO PEN)

FEATURES:
- A very smart pen type combo water quality tester, buy one get more than 6 parameter measurement, microprocessor based for fast and accurate display
- A new shape design powered by AAA DC1.5V x 4 pcs batteries
- Simple to calibrate by one button, may float on water
- Compact housing Ip57 water resistant design
- Large LCD display pH or ORP or Cond. or TDS or Salt and temperature simultaneously
- ATC stands for Automatic Temperature Compensation
- MSC stands for Manually salinity calibration
- MAC stands for Manually altitude compensation
- Data hold freezes current reading, Maximum/Minimum function
- Temp. C and F are selectable, battery low indication. Auto power off in 10 minutes
- Easy to replace with new electrode to maintain meter life
- Replacement electrode modules are easy to replace and the type of electrode would be recognized automatically and shown in display during insertion
- Wide range pH measurement from -2 to 16

Supplied with :
Meter x1, Batteries x2, manual x1, carrying pouch x1, Hard carrying case x1, wrist strip, soaking solution, pH solution, Conductivity solution x1, Conductivity electrode, pH electrode (built-on)
Optional electrode: ORP electrode

FEATURES: 99702 Four (4) in one Con/TDS/Salt/Temp. combo pen
- A combo smart pen, buy one get 4 parameters with less cost
- Powered by AAA x 4 pcs batteries
- Dual display Conductivity or TDS or Salt and temperature readings
- Self-calibrate with supplied conductivity solution

Supplied with Meterx1, Cond. solution x1, Soak solution x1, batteries x4, manual and wrist strip, hard case.

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<td>Resolution</td>
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Power: AAA batteries x 4 pcs
Weight: Meter : 135 g (battery included), Kit: 780g
Dimension: Meter : 195 X40x36mm (Kit: 230x205x50mm)
APPENDIX I

Storm Event Log
Storm Event Log

Facility: ________________________________

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<thead>
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<th>Name of Person Completing Log</th>
<th>Start of Storm (Date and Time)</th>
<th>End of Storm (Date and Time)</th>
<th>Total Precipitation (in)</th>
<th>Sample Date and Time (if applicable)</th>
<th>Pre-Storm BMPs Implemented? If yes, describe.</th>
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APPENDIX J

Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Plan
ATTACHMENT A

2014 Industrial General Permit

Available on-line at: