

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

LaGuardia Airport Best Management Practices Plan

July 2009



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Section 1 Introduction

This document represents the operational Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) for the LaGuardia Airport (LGA). It has been compiled to facilitate LGA's compliance with the requirements of the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) program. The BMPP is intended for use by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (Port Authority) and LGA tenants to provide consistent and effective management of stormwater runoff quality. The BMPP presents a description of the facility and a discussion of potential pollutant sources resulting from practices and activities at the airport. This BMPP also identifies existing stormwater management controls and best management practices (BMPs) at the facility and identifies BMPs that reduce or eliminate pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system.

Tenants shall employ all practicable BMPs and always comply with applicable local, state, and federal regulations and conform to the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey Airport Rules and Regulations as well as the requirements of all applicable agreements pertaining to contractor/occupant/tenant activities. Furthermore, this manual does not constitute legal advice. Accordingly, tenants should consult legal counsel as to advice regarding their obligations.

LGA currently holds an individual industrial SPDES Permit (Permit No. NY 0008133). The BMP Plan is required for LGA's individual permit and was prepared as a guidance document for airport tenants and Port Authority employees. A copy of the individual permit is in Appendix A.

1.1 Best Management Practices Plan Organization

This BMPP includes the following sections:

- Section 1 - Introduction. Presents federal and state regulatory background and requirements.
- Section 2 - Facility Description. Describes the general activities at LGA, including details on the stormwater drainage system.
- Section 3 - Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources. Presents the potential pollution sources identified through questionnaires and site visits.
- Section 4 - Stormwater Management Controls. Presents the BMPs to eliminate or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.

1.2 Regulatory Background

This section presents an overview of the regulatory history of the stormwater pollution control program at the federal and state levels.

1.2.1 Federal Requirements

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), was enacted to require that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source be covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In 1987, amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p), establishing a framework for regulating municipal and industrial discharges of stormwater under the NPDES program.

The NPDES regulations require operators of specific types of industrial activities that discharge stormwater to obtain NPDES permits. Airports were included as a regulated industry and therefore are required to obtain NPDES permits.

The NPDES program is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The federal regulations also allow states to implement the NPDES program and issue NPDES permits to regulate stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities.

1.2.2 State Requirements

The State of New York has been delegated authority by the EPA to implement the NPDES program. Effective July 1, 2006 the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) modified LGA's individual stormwater permit (Permit No. NY 0008133) for LGA. This permit will expire on July 1, 2011. The individual permit covers discharges from stormwater associated with LGA industrial activities to receiving waters of the State of New York.

The individual permit requires monthly and quarterly monitoring of stormwater from three discharge points Outfalls 01A, 006, and 013, before discharging to the stormwater drainage system. These outfalls are monitored for flow, pH, total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, MTBE, BTEX and CBOD5 on a regular basis. Outfall 01A (Allied Aviation) is not monitored for CBOD5 and Outfalls 006 and 013 are monitored for BTEX and MTBE on a quarterly basis. Details on stormwater discharge monitoring are discussed in Section 4.3.6.

In addition to stormwater discharge monitoring, the individual permit requires LGA to track and report any anticipated (e.g. planned releases) or unanticipated (e.g. spills or leaks) non-compliance with the permit. The individual permit requires that any non-compliance with permit conditions be reported to NYSDEC.

Anticipated non-compliance is defined as any planned discharge. Unanticipated non-compliance events including:

- Unanticipated bypass
- Any upset which violates any effluent limitation in the permit
- Violation of maximum daily discharge limitation

- Spills or leaks

Reports for anticipated non-compliance should be filed with NYSDEC prior to the discharge. Occurrences of unanticipated non-compliance require oral communication to NYSDEC within 24 hours, and submission of written communication within five days of when LGA becomes aware of the non-compliance.

1.3 Program Approach

The activities conducted at LGA involve multiple tenants performing many varied tasks associated with routine airport operations. Activities performed at the airport with the potential to cause pollution of stormwater discharges include aircraft and vehicle fueling, maintenance, deicing, and routine washing (vehicles only) and degreasing as well as runway and taxiway deicing. The Port Authority has developed a comprehensive approach to managing stormwater discharges associated with activities at LGA.

The airport is currently operating under a New York SPDES individual permit. Compliance with the permit requires minimal impacts to stormwater from airport activities. This BMPP will discuss some of the current activities performed at LGA and provide guidance BMPs to help minimize activity-based impacts to stormwater.

Section 2 Facility Description

This section describes the location of the airport, current airport land uses, the airport stormwater drainage system, and the physiography and climate of the surrounding area. In addition, a comprehensive list of identified tenant activities has been included.

2.1 General

LGA is located in Flushing, New York. The airport is owned by the City of New York, Department of Marine and Aviation and has been operated by the Port Authority since 1947 under a lease from the city. The airport is bordered by Flushing Bay to the east and northeast, Rikers Island Channel on the northwest, Bowery Bay to the west, and on the south by Grand Central Parkway. A site location map is provided as Figure 2-1.

In 2004, LGA served approximately 25 million passengers on over 399,000 domestic and international flights (Canada only). Approximately 14,400 tons of cargo and 15,000 tons of mail were transported through the airport. The airport currently has two major runways and two helipads. Departures and arrivals occur on Runways 4/22 and 13/31.

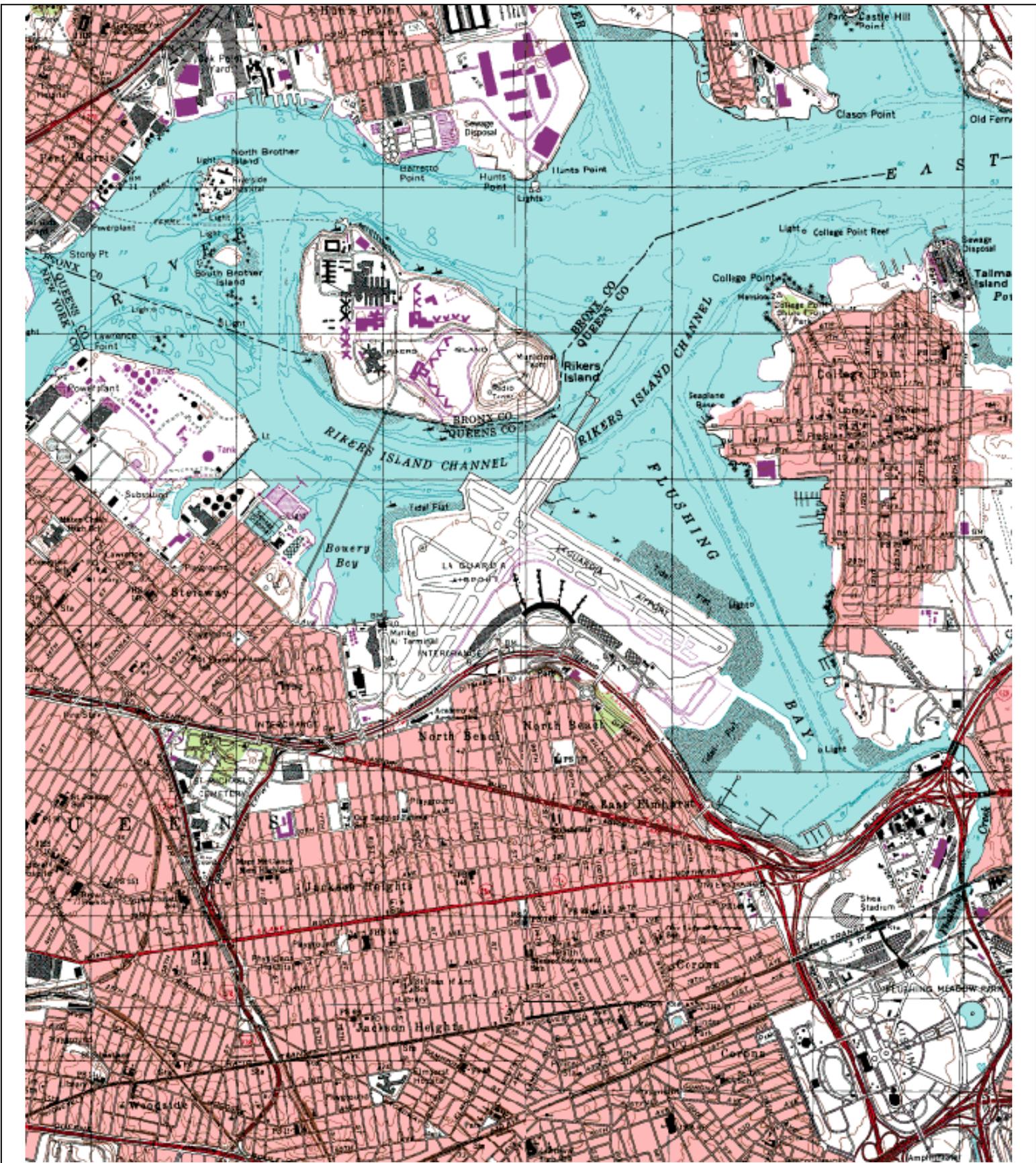
The airport covers approximately 680 acres, primarily covered by concrete, asphalt and buildings. There are 72 aircraft gates associated with commercial passenger movement. An average of 1,093 aircraft arrive and depart each day. An airport layout plan, including tenant locations, is provided as Figure 2-2.

2.2 Land Use

Approximately 95 percent of LGA is covered by impervious surfaces, such as buildings, runways, taxiways and parking lots. The pervious surfaces, including grass and unvegetated soils that principally lie between runways, taxiways, and buildings, account for approximately 5 percent of the facility's area. The airport is surrounded on three sides by surface waters; the land surrounding the airport includes a mix of residential, commercial and industrial uses.

2.3 Drainage System

The stormwater drainage system at LGA consists of 9 drainage sub-basins with 2 inflow and 17 outfall locations as shown in Figure 2-3. All outfalls drain into Flushing Bay, Rikers Island Channel, or Bowery Bay. Surface water runoff is collected in 7 of the drainage basins and transported via stormwater pipes to outflow locations. No collection system has been identified for surface water runoff on the northern end of Runway 13/31 in basin 7 and the northern end of runway 4/22 in basin 3. Any stormwater appears to flow overland into Rikers Island Channel. Outfall #008 is currently not in operation and a new outfall has been constructed for the



North ↑

Figure 2-1 Site Location Map

THE PORT AUTHORITY OF
 NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY
 2 GATEWAY CENTER, 14TH FL.
 NEWARK, NJ 07102

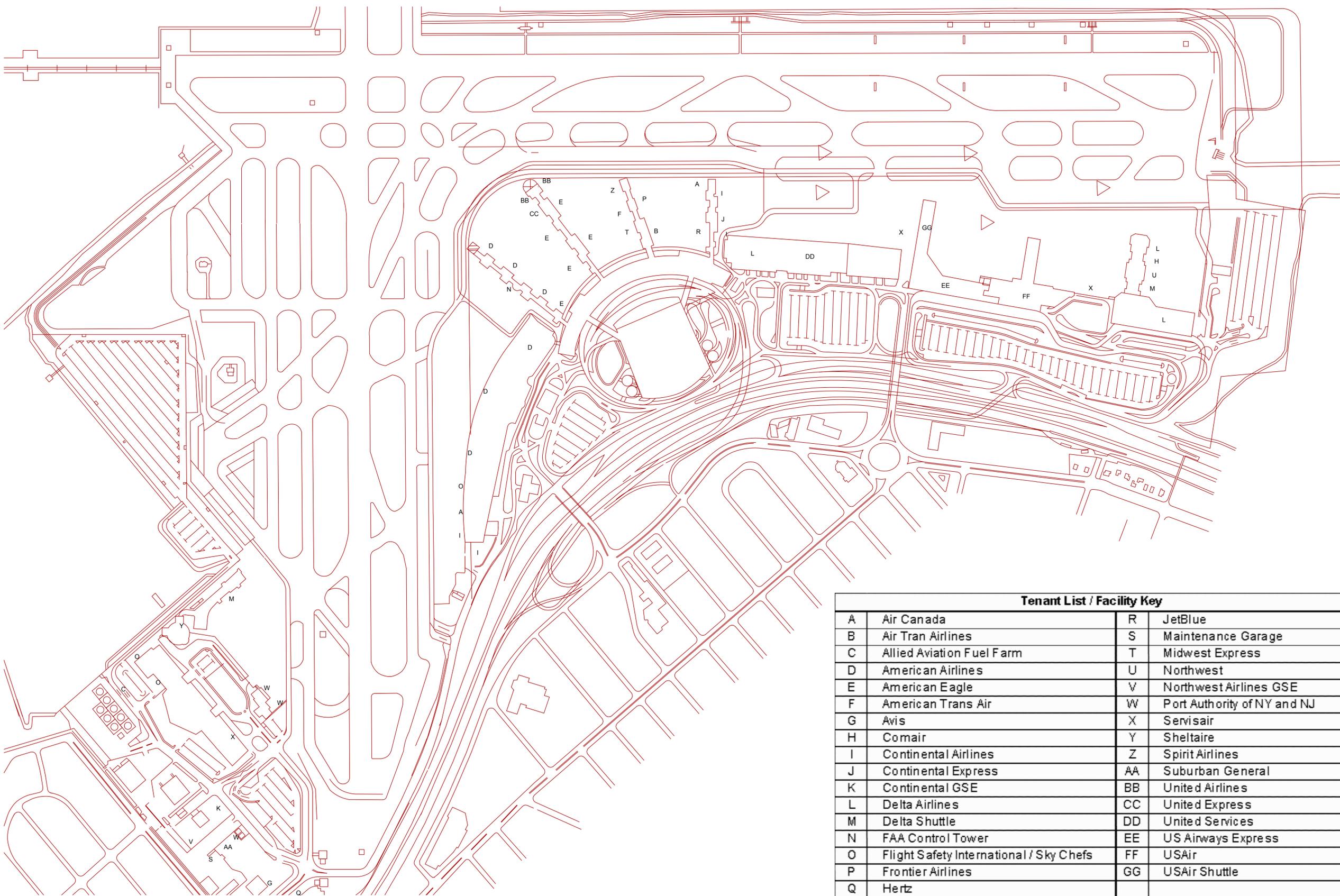
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

LAGUARDIA AIRPORT
 FLUSHING, N.Y.



ENGINEERING PROGRAM MANAGER
AVIATION

CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER



No.	Date	Revision	Approved

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

LAGUARDIA AIRPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL

Title

Airport Layout Plan

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PM JJ
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Date September 2007

Contract Number

Drawing Number **Fig. 2-2**

Tenant List / Facility Key

A	Air Canada	R	JetBlue
B	Air Tran Airlines	S	Maintenance Garage
C	Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	T	Midwest Express
D	American Airlines	U	Northwest
E	American Eagle	V	Northwest Airlines GSE
F	American Trans Air	W	Port Authority of NY and NJ
G	Avis	X	Servisair
H	Comair	Y	Sheltaire
I	Continental Airlines	Z	Spirit Airlines
J	Continental Express	AA	Suburban General
K	Continental GSE	BB	United Airlines
L	Delta Airlines	CC	United Express
M	Delta Shuttle	DD	United Services
N	FAA Control Tower	EE	US Airways Express
O	Flight Safety International / Sky Chefs	FF	USAir
P	Frontier Airlines	GG	USAir Shuttle
Q	Hertz		



ENGINEERING PROGRAM MANAGER
AVIATION

CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

No.	Date	Revision	Approved

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

LAGUARDIA AIRPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL
Title

Drainage Basin Delineation & Storm Drain Boundaries

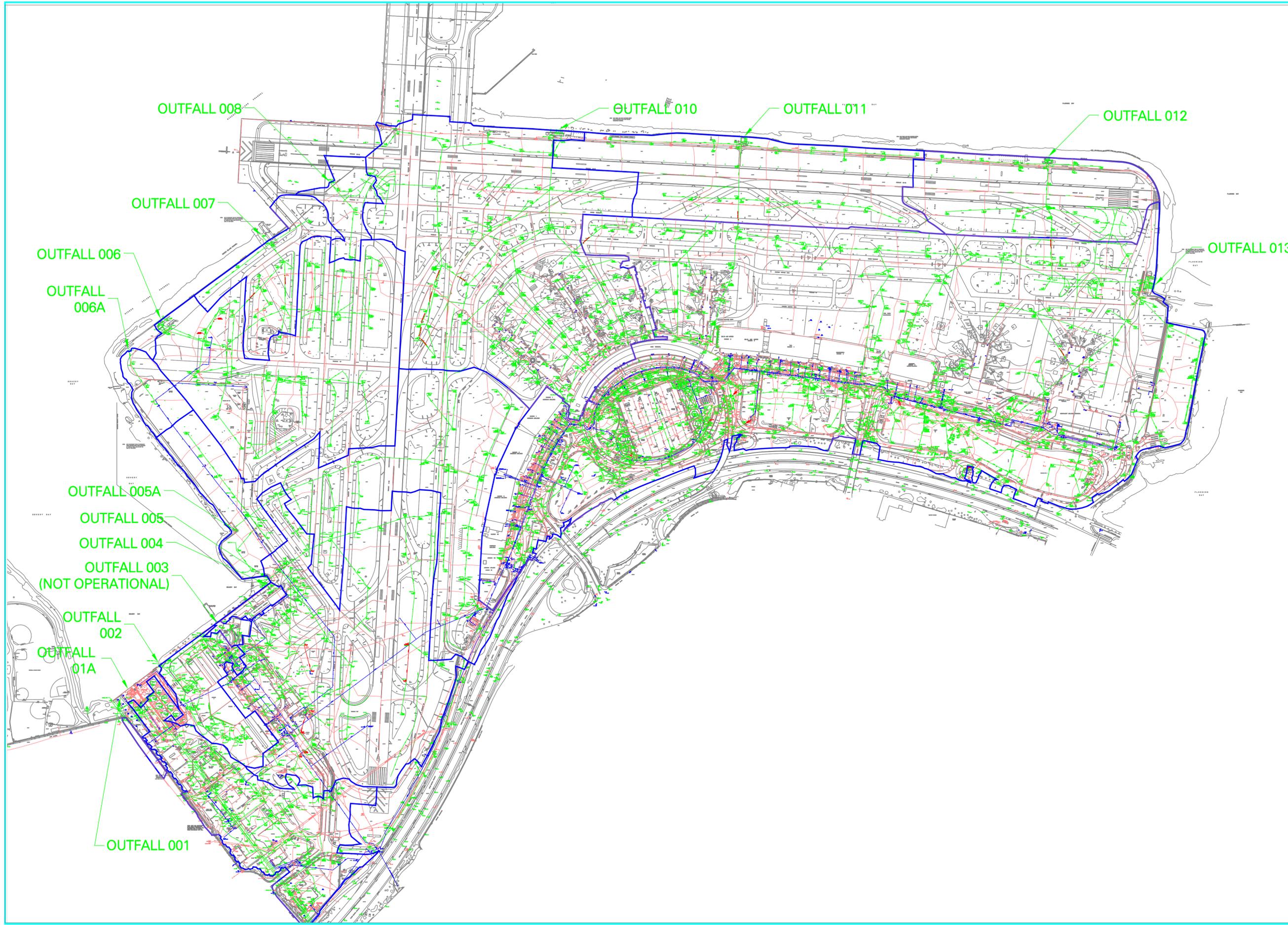
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Date September 2007

Contract
Number

Drawing
Number **Fig. 2-3**



Allied Fuel Storage Area. **Table 2-1** lists the tenants and the basins in which their facilities are located.

The elevation of the airport is below sea level and a dike runs along Runway 13/31, separating the airport from Flushing Bay. Stormwater collected in drainage basins 1 and 2 is piped to Pump Houses 1, 2, 3, and 4 (outfalls #010, #011, #012, and #013) and is pumped over the dike into Flushing Bay. Stormwater collected in drainage basin 4 is piped to Pump House 6 (outfall #006) and outfall #007, which drain into Bowery Bay. These pump stations can be shut off during spill events to prevent pumping of contaminated stormwaters into the bay. The following paragraphs describe each drainage basin.

2.3.1 Basin 1

Drainage basin 1 is approximately 5 percent (31 acres) of the airport drainage area near the 31 end of Runway 13/31. Approximately 85 percent of the basin is impervious, with the remaining area consisting mostly of flat grassy areas between runways and taxiways. The stormwater drainage system consists of a network of storm pipes that collect stormwater from the grassy areas, runway and taxiways. The drainage system pumps collected stormwater over the dike into Flushing Bay at Pump House 3 (outfall #012).

2.3.2 Basin 2

Drainage basin 2 is the largest of the drainage basins at LGA. The basin drains approximately 50 percent (342 acres) of the airport drainage area, covering most of the Central Terminal Building, Runway 13/31, a portion of Runway 4/22 and associated taxiways. Approximately 98 percent of the basin is impervious, with the remaining area consisting mostly of flat grassy areas between runways and taxiways. The system consists of a network of storm pipes that collect stormwater from grassy areas, runways, taxiways, roof drains, parking lots, and other impervious areas within this basin. Stormwater collected by this drainage system is pumped over the dike into Flushing Bay at Pump House 4 (outfall #013) along Taxiway "M," and Pump Houses 1 and 2 (outfalls #010 and #011) along Runway 13/31.

2.3.3 Basin 3

Drainage basin 3 is approximately 5 percent (35 acres) of the airport drainage area at the 22 end of Runway 4/22. Surface water runoff is not collected by a drainage system and therefore all of this area appears to drain directly into Rikers Island Channel. Approximately 100 percent of this area is impervious.

2.3.4 Basin 4

Drainage basin 4 is approximately 11 percent (73 acres) of the airport drainage area south of the 13 end of Runway 13/31. Approximately 89 percent of the basin is impervious, with the remaining area consisting mostly of flat grassy areas between runways and taxiways. The stormwater drainage system in this basin consists of a network of storm pipes that collect stormwater from grassy areas, runways, taxiways,

**Table 2-1
Tenant Locations with Respect to Drainage Basins**

Tenant	Basin Number
Air Canada	2
Air Tran Airlines	2
American Airlines	2 & 5
American Eagle	2
American Trans Air	2
Avis	9
Comair	2
Continental Airlines	2
Continental Express	2
Continental GSE	8
Delta Airlines	2
Delta Shuttle	2 & 6
FAA Control Tower	2
Flight Safety International and Sky Chefs - II	6
Frontier Airlines	2
Hangar 1- American Airlines	2 & 5
Hangar 11 Port Authority	8
Hangar 2 - United Airlines	2
Hangar 3 - American Airlines	2 & 5
Hangar 4 - American Airlines	2
Hangar 5 - American Airlines	2 & 5
Hangar 7 North	6
Hertz	8
JetBlue	2
Maintenance Garage	8
Midwest Express	2
Northwest	2
Northwest Airlines GSE	8
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	8
Servisair	2 & 5
Sheltaire	8
Sky Chefs -I	2 & 5
Spirit Airlines	2
Suburban General	8
United Airlines	2
United Express	2
United Services	2
US Airways Express	2
USAir	2 & 5
USAir Shuttle	2

roof drains, parking lots, and other impervious areas within this basin. This drainage system discharges collected stormwater at outfall #007 and the pump station identified as Pump House 6 (outfall #006).

2.3.5 Basin 5

Drainage basin 5 is approximately 20 percent (136 acres) of the airport drainage area including portions of Runway 4/22, Taxiways "A," "B," "D," "O," and "Q," parking lots 6, 7, and 10E, the interior taxiway, access road along Runway 4/22 and portions of the Delta Shuttle Terminal. Approximately 87 percent of the basin is impervious. The stormwater drainage system consists of a network of storm pipes that collect stormwater from grassy areas between runways, taxiways, roof drains, parking lots, and other impervious areas within this basin. This drainage system discharges collected stormwater out of outfalls #004, #005A and #005B into Bowery Bay. Outfalls #004 and #005A are located inside a tide gate. Outfall #004 is located just outside of the tide gate.

2.3.6 Basin 6

Drainage basin 6 is approximately 1 percent (9 acres) of the airport drainage area including the areas between Buildings #81 and #7. The basin is considered to be 100 percent impervious. The stormwater drainage system consists of a network of storm pipes that collect stormwater from Hangar 7, roof drains, surrounding parking lots, and other impervious areas within this basin. This drainage system discharges collected stormwater through outfall former #002 into Bowery Bay. The outfall is located at the north east corner of Allied Aviation Fuel Storage.

2.3.7 Basin 7

Drainage basin 7 is approximately 2 percent (16 acres) of the airport drainage area at the 13 end of Runway 13/31. Approximately 5 percent of this area is covered by grass or unvegetated soil and is considered pervious. Outfall #008 beneath the deck portion of Runway 13 is located within this basin but is not operational. Surface water runoff is not collected by a drainage system in the deck area of the runway, and therefore appears to drain directly into Rikers Island Channel.

2.3.8 Basin 8

Drainage basin 8 is approximately 6 percent (38 acres) of the airport drainage area and is almost 87 percent impervious. A storm pipe network drains the stormwater collected from the 4 end of Runway 4/22, Taxiway "Q," the service road, grassy areas, building roof drains, parking lots and other impervious areas within this basin.

The Allied Aviation Fuel Storage Area constructed a new stormwater treatment plant in 1999. A new outfall (#01A) was constructed for the Allied Fuel Storage Area for separate treatment and discharge, as shown on Figure 2-3.

There is a storm sewer that enters the airport property from Grand Central Parkway, along the airport's southwest property line, that collects stormwater from the airport

before discharging through a box culvert (outfall #001) southwest of the fuel storage area.

A combined sewer (stormwater and sanitary sewer) enters the airport property from Grand Central Parkway (near 90th Street). This combined sewer also receives stormwater along the access road to Grand Central Parkway and has a weir chamber for overflow into the storm sewer box culvert at outfall #001. Hence, discharge at outfall #001 contains stormwater and potentially combined sewer overflow from airport and non-airport property.

2.3.9 Basin 9

Drainage basin 9 consists of one building, the Dobbs Cafeteria, separate from the main airport location and surrounded by non-airport property. A network of storm pipes also serving the surrounding non-airport property collects stormwater runoff from roof drains and pavement surrounding the Dobbs Cafeteria building. Stormwater runoff is discharged through outfall #015 located on 45th Street.

2.4 Historical Stormwater Monitoring

Monthly and quarterly monitoring of stormwater discharge from specified outfalls is required by the individual permit. Stormwater flow, pH, TSS and oil and grease are currently monitored monthly for compliance with limits in discharges from sampling points #01A, 006 and 013. BTEX compounds and MTBE from outfalls 006 and 013 are monitored on a quarterly basis for comparison to action levels; these same compounds are monitored monthly from sampling point 01A. CBOD5 is monitored monthly at sampling points 006 & 013. The previous permit had required monitoring of Outfall #005A and #012 in addition to 001A and 001B, however, the NYSDEC removed sampling requirements for 005A, 012 and 001B.

Monitoring results indicate that oil, grease, and BTX are sometimes present at detectable concentrations in runoff. TSS and pH were variable. TSS concentrations ranged between 3 and 523 mg/L, and pH readings ranged between 3 and 10.7. A summary of the monitoring results is located in Appendix B.

2.5 Tenant and Target Industrial Activities

LGA's tenants conduct a variety of activities supporting the airport's operation. A questionnaire was used to interview tenants and helped to determine the most current information concerning activities at their facilities. Concurrent with interviews, a walk through of tenant facilities was conducted. Based on the questionnaires, the following activities occur at LGA:

- Aircraft deicing/anti-icing
- Aircraft fueling
- Aircraft maintenance
- Aircraft sanitary service
- Building and grounds maintenance
- Cargo handling
- Chemical storage
- Equipment degreasing/washing
- Equipment maintenance
- Equipment storage
- Fuel storage
- Vehicle fueling
- Pesticide/herbicide usage
- Runway/taxiway deicing
- Vehicle washing

For purposes of the BMPP, the term “vehicles” includes mobile equipment powered by petroleum based fuels (e.g., trucks, luggage tugs, etc.) while “equipment” is used to describe other non-mobile equipment (e.g. generators). A more specific discussion of tenant activities and the potential pollution sources related to the activities is provided in Section 3.

Section 3 Identification of Potential Pollution Sources

This section describes the potential sources of stormwater pollution at LGA. Specifically, potential stormwater pollutants, areas of potential pollutant contact with stormwater, activity-based non-stormwater discharges, potential hard-piped non-stormwater discharges, and historic spills and leaks were explored through the BMPP questionnaire, onsite interviews of the tenants, and a thorough visual site reconnaissance.

Questionnaires were used to facilitate onsite interviews with tenants. The tenants were asked to provide the following information:

- General description of operations conducted at each of the tenant's locations
- Facility stormwater drainage patterns
- Specific target activities conducted at the facility, and whether they are performed indoors or outdoors
- Inventory of chemicals at each location and chemical storage practices
- Identification of any existing best management practices
- Identification of non-stormwater discharges and possible illicit connections to the stormwater drainage system
- Description of deicing operations
- Identification of historic leaks and spills

The most recent tenant interviews were conducted in April 2008 and are ongoing. As part of the interview, a site reconnaissance of each tenant facility was conducted to clarify information provided in the questionnaires, observe tenants during routine operations, gain insight into the current condition of each tenant facility, and obtain additional information not previously reported in the questionnaire.

3.1 Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges are generally one of two types. The first type is an activity-based discharge that may result from a variety of routine activities at the facility discharging into the stormwater drainage system or directly to the receiving water via overland flow. Routine activities that result in non-stormwater discharges into the stormwater drainage system include small spills from aircraft, equipment, and vehicle fueling and maintenance. Aircraft, runway and taxiway deicing during dry weather can also lead to non-stormwater discharges. The second type is an overt or "hard-piped" illicit connection, where non-stormwater discharges enter the storm drain via a connected pipe. Hard-piped illicit connections are discussed in detail in Section 3.3.

The discharge of Long Island Well-permitted construction dewatering may also be discharged through the facility's outfalls. If these discharges are not directly regulated by this permit, they will follow the following process:

- 1) Upon NYSDEC receipt of a Long Island Well permit application from a tenant or fixed-base operator, the Port Authority will be notified of the request by the NYSDEC Division of Environmental Permits. The Port Authority will contact the tenant or fixed-base operator, provide the NYSDEC with sufficient information to assure that water quality standards of the receiving waters will not be impacted, and issue approval to accept the discharge into the facility's collection system.
- 2) Any such discharge shall not commence without written consent of the NYSDEC.
- 3) Any sampling data collected by the tenant or fixed-base operator for the Port Authority will be submitted as an attachment to the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

3.2 Potential Pollution Sources

Many of LGA's tenants perform activities in areas that present the potential for stormwater pollutants to be discharged into the stormwater system. The tenants and their associated activities are summarized in **Table 3-1**. The tenant activities with the greatest potential to contribute to stormwater pollution and some of the contaminants of concern for each activity are listed below:

- Aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance
 - Oil and grease
 - Petroleum hydrocarbons
 - Lubricants
 - Hydraulic fluids
 - Solvents
- Aircraft, vehicle and equipment fueling
 - Petroleum hydrocarbons
- Vehicle washing
 - Oil and grease
 - Petroleum hydrocarbons
 - Silt
 - Detergents
- Building and grounds maintenance
 - Pesticides
 - Herbicides

- Chemical and fuel storage
 - Petroleum hydrocarbons
 - Lubricants
 - Paints and Solvents

- Aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing
 - Propylene Glycols
 - Sodium formate
 - Sodium acetate
 - Potassium acetate

- Lavatory service operations
 - Biocides
 - Bacteria

A brief description of these activities and areas in which they are performed is provided in the following sections. The locations where target tenant industrial activities are performed have been identified and indicated on **Figure 3-1**. Existing control measures to limit the presence of pollutants in stormwater from these activities are summarized in Section 4.

Table 3-2 lists specific pollutants that may be discharged into the stormwater drainage system from each tenant location based on the activities conducted by the tenant. The pollutants consist primarily of petroleum products (such as fuels, oils, and greases), halogenated and non-halogenated solvents, and deicing fluids (propylene glycol, ethylene glycol has been prohibited for the use of deicing planes). Oils, greases, petroleum hydrocarbons, solvents, and propylene glycols from aircraft, equipment, and vehicle fueling, maintenance, and washing activities are potential pollutants because the activities in which they are used are generally performed outdoors in proximity to storm drains. Pollutants from these activities can be transported to the stormwater drainage system either as direct spills (dry weather flow) or from rainfall runoff that mobilizes residual contaminants (wet weather flow).

3.2.1 Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance

Chemicals such as lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, fuels, degreasers, and other cleaning products are routinely used in airport maintenance activities. Small leaks and spills are not uncommon during maintenance activities; therefore, the potential for pollutant contact with stormwater is greatly increased when these activities are performed outdoors. This potential is further increased if these outdoor activities are performed in close proximity to stormwater drains. Generally, indoor areas only present a potential for pollutant contact with stormwater if floor drains discharge to the stormwater drainage system.

**Table 3-1
Tenant Activity Summary**

Tenant	Building	Facility Activity														
		(as reported by tenant on questionnaire)														
		AD	AF	AM*	AS	BGM	CH	CS	ED	EM*	ES	EW	FS	PH	VF	VW
American Airlines	Wedge between Hangars 1 and 3	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Avis	Building 25							IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	IN
Comair	Building 51			OUT			IN/OUT	IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Continental GSE	Building 34							IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	
Delta Airlines Terminal	Building 51	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	IN
Delta Shuttle Terminal	Building 81-A	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Delta/United	Wedge between Hangars 2 and 4	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
FAA Control Tower	Building 88							IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Flight Safety International and Sky Chefs - II	Hangar 7 - North							IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Hangar 1 - American Airlines	Hangar 1	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	IN
Hangar 2 - United Airlines	Hangar 2	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Hangar 3 - American Airlines	Hangar 3	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Hangar 4 - American Airlines	Hangar 4	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Hangar 5 - American Airlines	Hangar 5	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Port Authority of NY&NJ	Hangar 11							IN/OUT			OUT					
Hertz	Building 24							IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	IN
Serviceair	Hangar 3	OUT	OUT					IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Serviceair	Hangar 7S	OUT	OUT					IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Serviceair	Satellite Locations	OUT	OUT					IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Maintenance Garage	Building 84					IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	
Marine Air Terminal Bldg.	Building 81						IN/OUT	IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Northwest Airlines	Building 51	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Northwest Airlines GSE	Building 34							IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT		OUT
Allied Fuel Farm	Building 43							IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	
Allied Fuel Farm	Building 43							IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	
Allied Fuel Farm	Building 44							IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	
Allied Fuel Farm	Building 45							IN/OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	
Port Authority of NY&NJ	Hangar 7							IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Sheltair Aviation		OUT	OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
Suburban General	Next to Building 84															OUT
American Airlines	Wedge between Hangars 1 and 3	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	
US Airways Express	Building 50	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
USAir Shuttle Terminal	Building 50	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	
USAir Shuttle Terminal	Building 52				OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
USAir, Inc	Hangar 5	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT	OUT	
USAirways Terminal	Building 50	OUT	OUT	IN/OUT	OUT		IN/OUT	IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT		OUT	IN/OUT	OUT	

* See BMP 3, Operational Considerations

**Table 3-1
Tenant Activity Summary**

Tenant	Building	Facility Activity														
		(as reported by tenant on questionnaire)														
		AD	AF	AM*	AS	BGM	CH	CS	ED	EM*	ES	EW	FS	PH	VF	VW
Central Terminal Building																
Air Canada	Concourse A	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Air Tran Airlines	Concourse B	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Jet Blue	Concourse A	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
American Airlines	Concourse C	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
American Eagle	Concourse C	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
American Trans Air	Concourse C	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Continental Airlines	Concourse A	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Continental Express	Concourse A	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Frontier Airlines	Concourse B	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Midway Airlines	Concourse B	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Midwest Express	Concourse B	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
Spirit Airlines	Concourse B	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
United Airlines	Concourse C	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
United Express	Concourse C	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		
United Services	Concourse C	OUT	OUT	OUT	OUT			IN/OUT	IN	IN/OUT	IN/OUT			IN/OUT		

NOTES:

IN/OUT Facility Activity Conducted Indoors and Outdoors

OUT Facility Activity Conducted Outdoors

IN Facility Activities Conducted Indoors

Not A Facility Activity

Key to Activity Codes:

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| AD | Aircraft Deicing | EM | Equipment Maintenance |
| AF | Aircraft Fueling | ES | Equipment Storage |
| AM | Aircraft Maintenance | EW | Equipment Washing |
| AS | Aircraft Sanitary Services | FS | Fuel Storage |
| BGM | Building & Grounds Maintenance | PH | Pesticide/Herbicide Usage |
| CH | Cargo Handling | VF | Ground Vehicle Fueling |
| CS | Chemical Storage | VW | Vehicle Washing |
| ED | Equipment Degreasing | | |
| EF | Equipment Fueling | | |

* See BMP 3, Operational Considerations

Major aircraft maintenance (such as engine overhauls and repair) is not performed at LGA. The larger tenants at LGA (i.e., American Airlines, United Airlines, USAirways, Delta Airlines) perform some level of limited aircraft maintenance. Most of this maintenance activity occurs in hangars; some light maintenance is conducted at ramps (including adding oil, changing tires and lights, etc.). Furthermore, in several of the outdoor locations, some minor aircraft maintenance is performed in close proximity to storm drains. The use of drip pans, drain blockers and mats are used to prevent spills from reaching near-by catch basins. Small spills of chemicals and petroleum hydrocarbons that may occur during aircraft maintenance are cleaned up using granular absorbent and absorbent pads. These precautions were developed and incorporated into LGA's BMPs to minimize residuals from small spills in these areas that could potentially become entrained in the overland flow of stormwater runoff and thus transported into the stormwater drainage system.

Major vehicle and equipment maintenance is not performed at LGA. Minor maintenance activity to vehicles and equipment does occur. As with aircraft maintenance, small spills of chemicals and petroleum hydrocarbons are common and can be transported to the stormwater drainage system.

Based on the extent to which these activities are performed, they present a significant potential for pollutant contact with stormwater.

3.2.2 Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

Aircraft and vehicle fueling is performed at various locations throughout the airport property. Aircraft fueling is performed outdoors at the ramp locations. The greatest concern with aircraft and vehicle fueling is the potential for minor spills, which usually originate from topping-off or overfilling of aircraft and vehicles. The major constituents of aircraft and vehicle fuels are petroleum hydrocarbons. These minor spills can be entrained in the overland flow of stormwater runoff and transported into the stormwater drainage system.

Twenty of LGA tenants perform aircraft fueling, primarily at ramps. No aircraft fueling occurs indoors. Roughly one-third of tenants perform vehicle fueling on Airport property. All vehicle fueling occurs outdoors at fueling stations at locations shown on Figure 3-1.

The Port Authority of NY & NJ currently has a Spill Prevention Control and Counter measure (SPCC) Plan for LaGuardia Airport. The plan was prepared by Lawler, Matusky & Skelly Engineers for the Port Authority and have reviewed the plan and verified that the plan contains the appropriate spill prevention and clean up measures.

Considering the large volume of aircraft and vehicle fueling performed outdoors at LGA, these activities present significant potential for pollutant contact with stormwater.

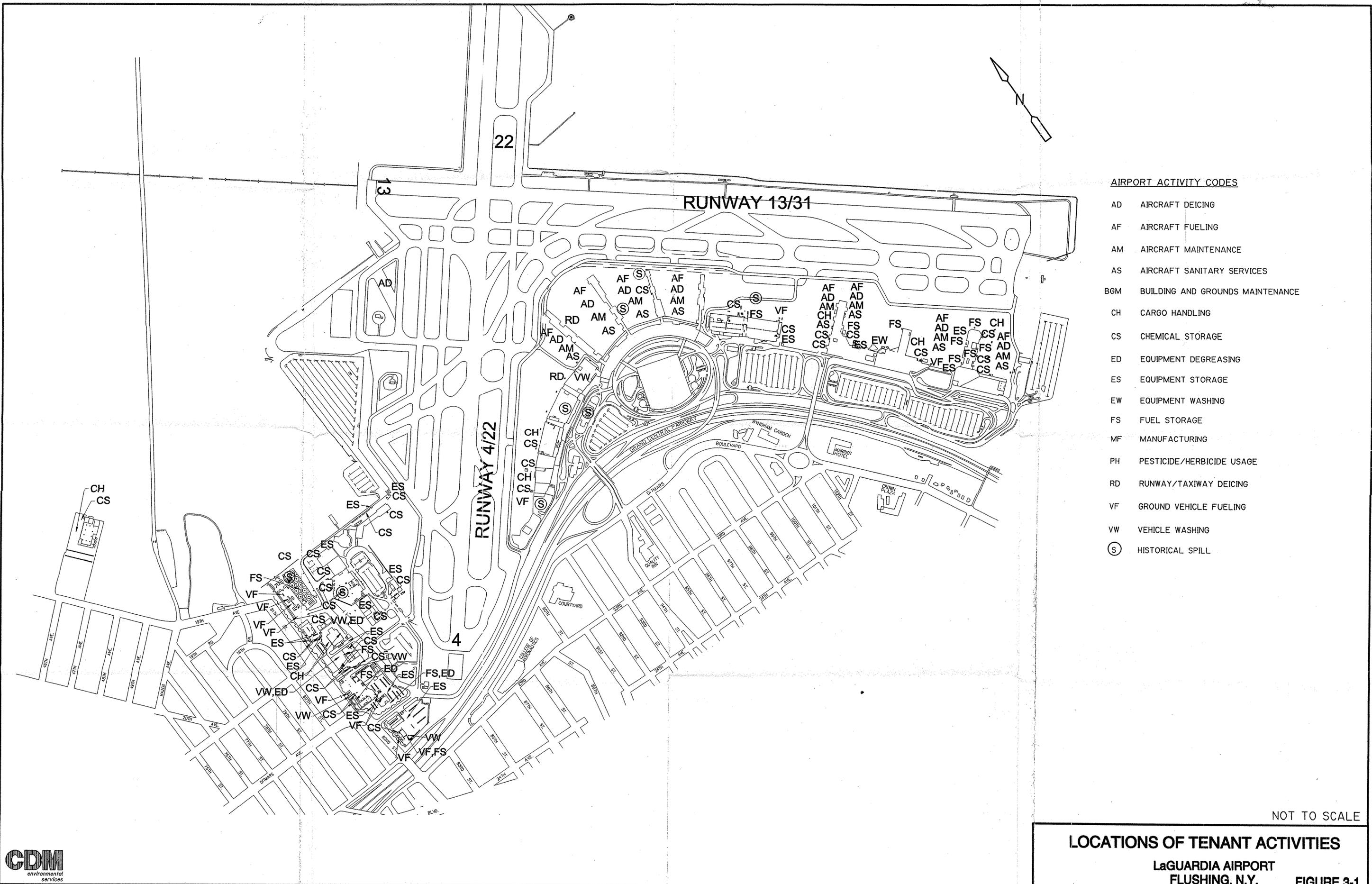
**Table 3-2
Potential Pollutants in Stormwater Discharge LaGuardia Airport - New York**

Tenant	Building	Potential Pollutants in Stormwater Discharge	Basin	Outfall	Receiving Waters
Hangar 1 - American Airlines	Hangar 1	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2 & 5	005A, 013	Flushing Bay & Bowery Bay
Hangar 2 - United Airlines	Hangar 2	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Hangar 3 - American Airlines	Hangar 3	Biocides, Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2 & 5	005A, 013	Flushing Bay & Bowery Bay
Hangar 4 - American Airlines	Hangar 4	Biocides, Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Hangar 5 - American Airlines	Hangar 5	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2 & 5	005A, 013	Flushing Bay & Bowery Bay
Hangar 11	Hangar 11		8	001	Bowery Bay
American Airlines	Wedge between Hangars 4 & 6	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Delta/United	Wedge between Hangars 2 & 4	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
American Airlines	Wedge between Hangars 1 & 3	Oils and Greases and Propylene Glycol	2 & 5	005A, 013	Flushing Bay & Bowery Bay
Hertz	Building 24	Oils, Greases, Gasoline and Diesel Fuel	8	001	Bowery Bay
Avis	Building 25	Oils, Greases, Gasoline and Diesel Fuel	8	001	Bowery Bay
Northwest Airlines GSE	Building 34	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	8	001	Bowery Bay
Continental GSE	Building 34	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	8	001	Bowery Bay
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 42	Oils, Greases, Jet-A, Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, and Propylene Glycol	8**	01A	Bowery Bay
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 43	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	8**	01A	Bowery Bay
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 44	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	8**	01A	Bowery Bay
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 45	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	8**	01A	Bowery Bay
USAirways Terminal	Building 50	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Colgan	Building 51	Oils and Greases	2	013	Flushing Bay
Delta Airlines Terminal	Building 51	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Comair	Building 51	Oils and Greases	2	013	Flushing Bay
Northwest	Building 51	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Proair	Building 51	Oils and Greases	2	013	Flushing Bay
USAir Shuttle Terminal	Building 50	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
US Airways Express	Building 50	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
USAir Shuttle Terminal	Building 52	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Marine Air Terminal Bldg.	Building 81	Oils and Greases	5 & 6	004, 005A, 002	Bowery Bay
Maintenance Garage	Building 84	Oils and Greases	8	001	Bowery Bay
Continental Airlines Maint.	Building 85	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	8	001	Bowery Bay
Sheltair	Building 81	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	6	004A, 005	Bowery Bay
FAA Control Tower	Building 88	Oils and Greases	2	010	Flushing Bay
USAir, Inc	Hangar 5	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2 & 5	005A, 013	Flushing Bay & Bowery Bay
Flight Safety International and Sky Chefs - II	Hangar 7 - North	Oils and Greases	6	002	Bowery Bay
Delta Shuttle Terminal	Building 81-A	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	6	004A, 005	Bowery Bay
Port Authority of NY & NJ	Various outdoor locations	Oils and Greases, Aggregates, and Miscellaneous Hydrocarbons	5 & 8	005, 005A, 001, 002	Flushing Bay & Bowery Bay
Serviceair	Hangar 3	Oils and Greases and Propylene Glycol	2 & 5	005A, 013	Flushing Bay & Bowery Bay
Serviceair	Hangar 7 S	Oils and Greases and Propylene Glycol	6	002	Bowery Bay

**Table 3-2
Potential Pollutants in Stormwater Discharge LaGuardia Airport - New York**

Tenant	Building	Potential Pollutants in Stormwater Discharge	Basin	Outfall	Receiving Waters
Central Terminal Building					
Serviceair	Satellite Locations	Oils and Greases and Propylene Glycol	2 & 8	001	Flushing Bay & Bowery Bay
Suburban General	Next to Building 84	Oils and Greases	8	001	Bowery Bay
Air Canada	Concourse A	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Jet Blue	Concourse A	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Continental Airlines	Concourse A	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Continental Express	Concourse A	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	013	Flushing Bay
Midwest Express	Concourse B	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	010, 011 & 013	Flushing Bay
Air Tran Airlines	Concourse B	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	010, 011 & 013	Flushing Bay
American Airlines	Concourse C	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	010, 011 & 013	Flushing Bay
American Eagle	Concourse C	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	010, 011 & 013	Flushing Bay
Frontier Airlines	Concourse B	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	010, 011 & 013	Flushing Bay
Spirit Airlines	Concourse B	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	010, 011 & 013	Flushing Bay
United Airlines	Concourse C	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	010, 011 & 013	Flushing Bay
United Express	Concourse C	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	010, 011 & 013	Flushing Bay
United Services	Concourse C	Oils, Greases and Propylene Glycol	2	010, 011 & 013	Flushing Bay

** Fuel Farm drainage system is exclusive to the Fuel Farm and is not connected to any basin at LGA. The drainage system is self-contained and does not drain directly to the bay. In addition, all stormwater runoff is treated.



AIRPORT ACTIVITY CODES

- AD AIRCRAFT DEICING
- AF AIRCRAFT FUELING
- AM AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
- AS AIRCRAFT SANITARY SERVICES
- BGM BUILDING AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE
- CH CARGO HANDLING
- CS CHEMICAL STORAGE
- ED EQUIPMENT DEGREASING
- ES EQUIPMENT STORAGE
- EW EQUIPMENT WASHING
- FS FUEL STORAGE
- MF MANUFACTURING
- PH PESTICIDE/HERBICIDE USAGE
- RD RUNWAY/TAXIWAY DEICING
- VF GROUND VEHICLE FUELING
- VW VEHICLE WASHING
- (S) HISTORICAL SPILL

NOT TO SCALE

LOCATIONS OF TENANT ACTIVITIES

LaGUARDIA AIRPORT
FLUSHING, N.Y.

FIGURE 3-1



3.2.3 Aircraft and Vehicle Washing Areas

Aircraft washing is not allowed at LGA. None of the tenants at LGA report aircraft washing at the airport.

Most airport tenant vehicles are washed at one central location (Suburban General). Typical contaminants associated with vehicle washing include oil and grease, petroleum hydrocarbons, silt, and detergents. Suburban General, which collects washwater generated, is permitted to discharge these washwaters to the sanitary system. Suburban General washes vehicles outdoors.

Northwest Airlines also washes vehicles outdoors. Northwest operates a bermed vehicle washing pad that is exterior to the building, located on the east side of the building. The car wash is equipped with a ground level drain that empties into an oil/water separator that is present within and beneath the floor in the garage work area and discharges to the sanitary sewer.

Additional vehicle washing areas used by Hertz and Avis rental car agencies, Delta Airlines, American Airlines, and the Port Authority are indoors. Considering that these operations are performed indoors and that all waters are collected for disposal via the sanitary sewer system, these activities present a low potential for pollutant contact to stormwater.

3.2.4 Aircraft and Vehicle Painting and Stripping Areas

Aircraft painting and stripping was not reported at LGA. Vehicle and equipment painting and stripping also does not occur at LGA.

Because no tenants conduct aircraft, vehicle or equipment painting or stripping activities, these activities are not considered likely potential pollutant contacts.

3.2.5 Aircraft Sanitary Service Areas

Lavatory service operations involve connecting a hose from the tank on a lavatory truck to the aircraft's lavatory facilities and emptying the contents into the truck. The contents are drained into either of 3 tritulators that grind the material prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer system. Minor spills, which occur during the connection and disconnection of the hose on to and off of the aircraft, were observed on the ramps and aprons during the site reconnaissance. It is expected that biocides, bacteria, and other pollutants from these minor spills will eventually become entrained in the overland flow of stormwater runoff and be transported to the stormwater drainage system.

Due to the volume of aircraft sanitary services performed on Airport property and the observation of routine minor spills, this activity presents a moderate potential for pollutant contact.

3.2.6 Deicing/Anti-Icing Areas

Aircraft deicing is performed as necessary on airport property. Aircraft deicing at LGA usually occurs at the gates and apron areas prior to take-off. Servisair, Sheltair, American Airlines, USAirways and Delta Airlines perform most of aircraft deicing for the airlines operating at LGA. The deicing occurs at the gates and at remote deicing locations near the terminals of the Central Terminal Building and at the Delta and US Air Hangars. Deicer that falls off the aircraft during deicing is collected in catch basins and transported through the airport's storm drain system. Deicer that remains on the aircraft after application either drips off while taxiing to a runway or shears off the aircraft during takeoff. Deicer that shears off the aircraft either falls onto the runway or infield, or is dispersed as small droplets into the air.

There are 10 snow melters around located around the terminals. These snow melters received snow and slush, which may be mixed with deicing fluid. The snow melters are discharged into the stormwater drainage system.

Runway and taxiway deicing is the responsibility of the Port Authority. The Port Authority is currently using propylene glycol with sodium acetate as its runway/taxiway, ramp and apron deicer. Deicer flows from the application point into the catch basins and into the stormwater system.

The Port Authority utilizes in-pavement temperature sensors to determine the concentrations and amount of deicing chemical to be applied to maintain traction, adjusting as necessary, consistent with flight safety.

Sand is used at LGA to improve traction at the terminal roadway system, pedestrian traffic areas, and parking areas when necessary. The sand applied in the terminal area is washed into the storm drain system, or is collected by sweepers once the pavement has dried. Sand applied to the terminal roadway system generally is washed to the edge of the pavement, is trapped by the soils and vegetation of the infield areas, or travels to the storm drain system.

The tenants use propylene glycol and have phased out the use of ethylene glycol. The Port Authority prohibited the use of Ethylene Glycol for the use of deicing/ anti icing in 2010. Deicing chemicals have the potential to substantially increase the biochemical oxygen demand in receiving water. The use of pavement deicing chemicals presents a high potential for contamination of stormwater during winter months. Figure 3-2 shows locations of deicing activities at LGA and the locations of the 10 snowmelters around the terminals.

3.2.7 Chemical and Fuel Storage Areas

Approximately five million gallons of aviation Jet A fuel is stored on Airport property. In addition, a large quantity of chemicals (petroleum hydrocarbons,

lubricants, solvents, etc.) are also used and stored at the facility. The only bulk Jet A fuel storage site is the Allied Aviation Services fuel storage area, located at the southwest portion of the Airport, adjacent to Bowery Bay. Miscellaneous petroleum-based materials are also stored in numerous locations indoors, outdoors, and underground. Vehicle fueling areas containing diesel and gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs), and associated pump islands are also situated at the Allied Aviation Fuel Farm, the Port Authority Garage, the BP station, and the Avis and Hertz rental car facilities.

Many safety precautions are observed at the Allied Aviation Services fuel storage area to ensure that no spills occur during the transfer of fuel and that spills that do occur are quickly contained. The fuel storage area has dikes that provide secondary containment around the aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) in the event of a product release. Dike drains within the diked areas allow for the containment of stormwater that runs off the tanks. Any discharge of contained stormwater must comply with LGA's SPDES permit, pages 9 and 10 of 12, and can be found in Appendix A of their BMPP. The water is visually inspected for a sheen. If no sheen is observed, the dike drains are opened and the stormwater flows through the stormwater treatment plant (which includes an activated carbon filter) and then discharged through to the stormwater drainage system. If sheen is observed, the Allied Aviation Services will employ a contractor to pump the diked areas and properly dispose of the impacted stormwater.

Allied Aviation Services currently has a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. A Port Authority consultant has reviewed the plan and verified that the plan contains the appropriate spill prevention and clean up measures.

As mentioned above, there are numerous vehicle/equipment storage areas throughout Airport property. Several tenants store gasoline and/or diesel fuel on Airport property. Most of this storage is located outdoors and is primarily comprised of ASTs, drums, and stationary tanker trucks.

Fifty-five-gallon drums are used extensively at LGA to store virgin and waste material. Many of these drums were located in interior maintenance areas, which is a good practice, as they are not being exposed to stormwater. Storage of drums in exterior locations are more of a concern, especially if there is no secondary containment and cover provided over the storage area.

Considering the high number of aircraft and ground vehicle fueling and fuel truck staging areas and the frequency with which minor spills occur, this activity presents a significant potential for pollutant contact.

3.2.8 Building and Grounds Maintenance Areas

Most of the building and grounds maintenance at LGA is performed by the Port Authority. Several tenants subcontract building maintenance services to outside



ENGINEERING PROGRAM MANAGER
AVIATION

CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

No.	Date	Revision	Approved

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

LAGUARDIA AIRPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL

Title

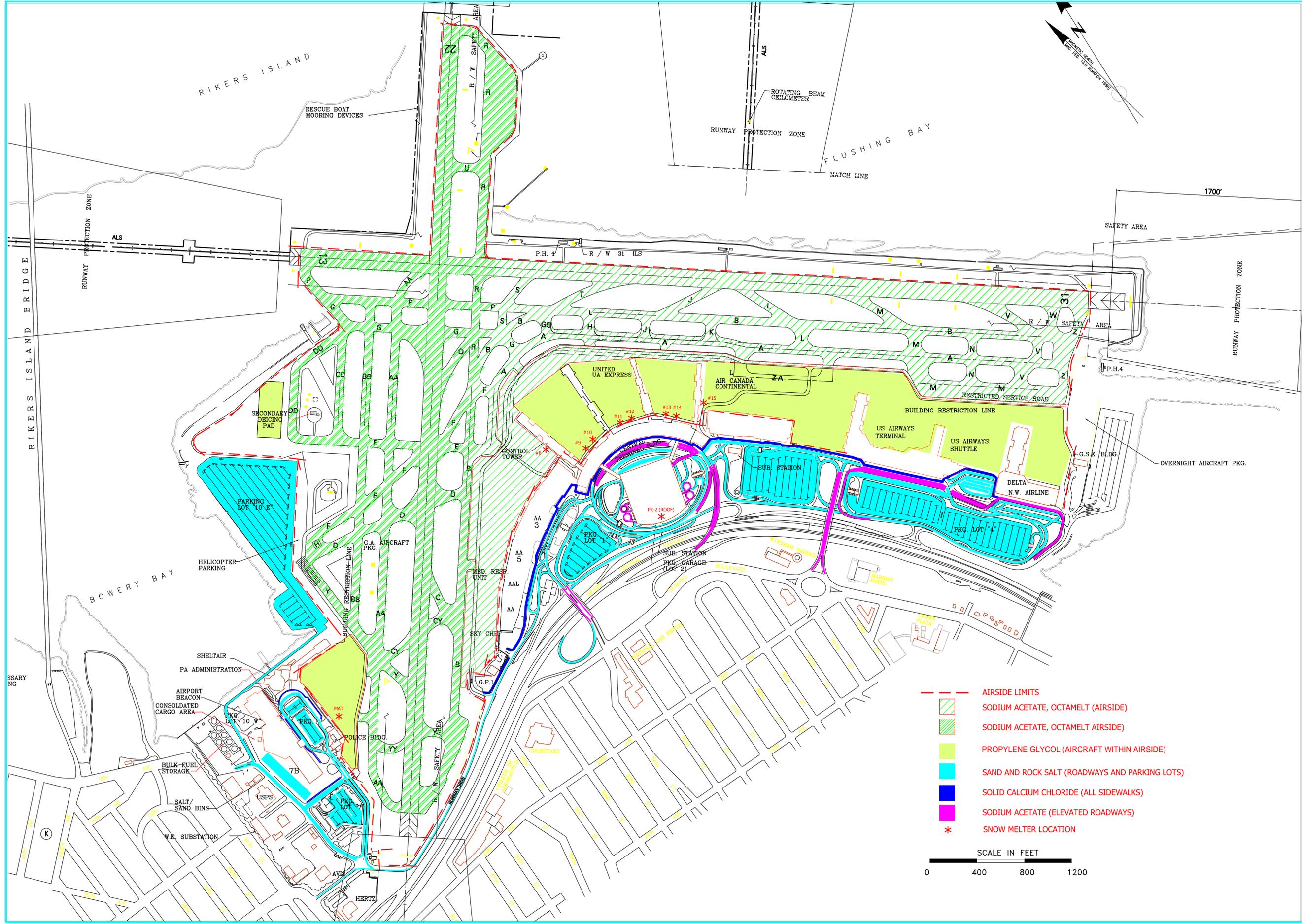
Areas of Deicing Activities

This drawing subject to conditions in contract. All inventions, ideas, designs and methods herein are reserved to Port Authority and may not be used without its written consent.

PM JJ
Designed by Drawn by Checked by
Date March 2008

Contract Number

Drawing Number **Fig. 3-2**



professionals. Pesticides and herbicides are used to maintain aprons, runways, and building green spaces. During rainfall events, accumulated residues from pesticide and herbicide usage can come into contact with stormwater and be transported into the stormwater drainage system.

The Port Authority contracts with a licensed pesticide and herbicide applicator to service all of the interior and exterior areas of LGA. Several tenants report that they also contract with a licensed applicator, which augments the service provided the Port Authority. In both cases, tenants report that no commercial pesticides or herbicides are stored at the leasehold, thus virtually eliminating any potential for stormwater contamination due to the storage of such materials.

3.3 Hard-Piped Non-Stormwater Discharge Identification

Beginning in the mid-1990's, LGA implemented a program to identify and eliminate all hard-piped non-stormwater discharges. As such, LGA staff is not aware of any existing hard-piped, non-stormwater discharges. Further, in the event new or suspected hard-piped, non-stormwater discharges are discovered, they will be dye/smoke tested for confirmation and sealed as needed.

Hard-piped illicit connections are defined as equipment that discharge directly to the stormwater drainage system. These could include oil/water separators, interior floor and trench drains, utility sinks, and chiller and boiler overflow/blowdown lines.

In December 1999 and August 2000, a visual inspection of airport outfalls was conducted to determine the existence of non-stormwater discharges. As summarized in Table 3-3, results of this evaluation indicates no visible signs of continuous non-stormwater discharges from any possible illicit connections. The locations of the airport inflows and outflows are indicated in Figure 2-3.

**Table 3-3
Summary of Outfall Inspection**

Outfall	Results of Visual Inspection (made in December 1999 and August 2000 during dry weather)	Historical Analytical Results (1997 – 1999)
001A	Limited discharge observed	No data available
002A	Fuel boom deployed, solid waste observed.	BTX, oil & grease parameters detected; total suspended solids concentrations are variable (range: 3-523 mg/l), pH variable (range: 3-10.7) (data taken upstream of outfall)
002B	Outfall is submerged.	No data available
003A	No discharge observed	No data available
003B	No discharge observed	No data available
004A	No discharge observed	No data available

Outfall	Results of Visual Inspection (made in December 1999 and August 2000 during dry weather)	Historical Analytical Results (1997 – 1999)
004B	Outfall is located inside tide gate, no discharge observed.	No data available
005A	Outfall located inside tide gate, limited discharge observed.	Limited confirmation sampling occurred in 1997.
005B	Outfall is submerged *	No data available
006	No sheen, trace amount of foam; influent line was partially submerged, dry weather flow was not apparent	No data available
007	Outfall is submerged	No data available
008	Outfall is submerged and blocked	No data available
010	No sheen, small amount of solid waste; influent line was partially submerged, dry weather flow was not apparent	No data available
011	No sheen, small amount of solid waste, minor amount of foam; influent line was partially submerged, dry weather flow was not apparent	No data available
012	No sheen, small amount of solid waste, minor amount of foam; influent line was partially submerged, dry weather flow was not apparent	No data available
013	Sheen, scum and minor amount of foam, fuel recovery boom deployed, small amount of solid waste; influent line was partially submerged, dry weather flow was not apparent	No data available
015		No data available

* Outfall is tidally influenced and sometimes submerged.

The sheen observed in outfall #013 is believed to be caused by the performance of maintenance and fueling within the contributing area. Although not confirmed, the foam observed in some of the outfalls could be caused by deicer compounds and related breakdown products. The potential significant sources of non-stormwater discharges include target tenant activities not being performed in accordance with the BMPs contained in this BMPP and possible illicit hard-piped connections to the storm sewer system. The BMP related to the elimination of non-stormwater discharges, which includes verifying that interior drains and sanitary sewer lines are not connected to the stormwater drainage system, is currently being implemented.

3.4 Runoff and Erosion Management

There is little potential for erosion problems at LGA. Most of the airport is impervious and the stormwater drainage system is nearly completely closed conduit (reinforced concrete pipe) that discharges directly into Flushing Bay, Bowery Bay and Rikers Island Channel. The principal potential source for erosion at LGA is construction activity. Construction projects of any size should be reviewed before the project begins to determine if adequate soil and erosion control procedures will be implemented.

Section 4 Stormwater Management Controls

A stormwater BMP is defined as any program, technology, process, siting criteria, operating method, measure or device that controls, removes, or reduces pollution. The permit requires the development and implementation of BMPs to address pollutants originating from industrial sources. Appropriate BMPs for industrial facilities were selected based on a site reconnaissance, tenant interviews, and information obtained from tenant questionnaires. Areas of actual or potential pollutant contact are evaluated and applicable BMPs are recommended or implemented to eliminate or minimize the potential for discharge of stormwater pollutants. BMPs can be classified into categories based on whether the intended stormwater control objective is quality control or quantity control.

Quality control BMPs are designed to limit the types and concentrations of pollutants found in stormwater runoff, and are subdivided into source control BMPs and treatment control BMPs. Source control BMPs are operational practices intended to prevent pollutants from entering surface waters by altering performance of activities to eliminate or minimize pollution produced as a result of the activity. Source control BMPs generally involve eliminating a target activity's exposure to stormwater and typically include the following:

- Moving an outdoor operation indoors
- Moving an outdoor activity or storage area under a roof or a lean-to
- Placing chemical or petroleum storage containers in a shed or under a lean-to
- Storing hazardous materials/wastes in covered, contained areas

A properly designed and implemented spill response program can also be an effective method for protecting stormwater quality. Spill response programs rely upon employee awareness and training to be effective.

Treatment control BMPs are a type of quality control BMP that treats the stormwater to remove pollutants. Examples of treatment BMPs include:

- Oil/water separators
- Grass swales

Quantity control BMPs are intended to control the runoff volume or peak discharge rate. The use of stormwater detention basins is one example of a quantity control BMP. A properly designed and maintained detention basin can also decrease the

amount of pollutants entering surface waters, thereby improving receiving water quality.

4.1 Existing Control Mechanisms

Section 2.5 describes industrial activities typically performed by LGA tenants. Activities performed indoors have less potential to affect runoff water quality, although practices such as hosing down indoor floor space to outdoor areas after performing industrial activities negate the potential water quality benefits of performing industrial activities under cover.

LGA tenants perform industrial activities directly related to aviation, such as aircraft operation, maintenance, and cargo handling, as well as general industrial activities such as vehicle maintenance, equipment storage, and facility maintenance. Many of the LGA tenants have already implemented a variety of acceptable BMPs to minimize the effects of these activities on stormwater quality, as shown in Table 4-1. The following sections supplement and enhance current BMP implementation and provide for consistent airport-wide application.

4.2 Recommended Best Management Practices

Table 4-2 shows recommended BMPs corresponding to targeted tenant activities. The maximum benefit of a stormwater pollution prevention program can be achieved only if tenants implement the BMPs that correspond to the target industrial activities performed at their facilities. Generally, all tenants should be performing at least the following BMPs:

- Good housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of equipment and chemical storage areas in a clean and orderly manner to reduce the likelihood of contaminating stormwater runoff.
- Preventative maintenance - A preventative maintenance program involves timely inspection and maintenance of structural BMPs (e.g. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to identify and correct conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures, resulting in discharges of pollutants to the stormwater drainage system.
- Inspections - As part of the comprehensive site compliance evaluation, qualified facility personnel will inspect designated equipment and areas of the airport on an annual basis to assess the effectiveness of BMP implementation and the overall BMPP.
- Record keeping/Internal reporting - All records should be kept for at least three years after the termination of the existing permit.
- Elimination of non-stormwater discharges to surface water - Outdoor washing of vehicles is prohibited except at Suburban.

- Spill history - All spills that occur on airport property will be reported to and logged by the BMPP coordinator. These spills will be added to the spill history and kept with the BMPP. The BMPP coordinator will document the chemical spilled, location of spill, quantity spilled, date and time, corrective action taken and whether the spill resulted in a non-stormwater discharge. Tenants shall be individually responsible for reporting all spills to the appropriate regulatory agency
- Annual site compliance evaluations - A report documenting the annual site compliance evaluation will be kept with the BMPP. This report will document the date, time, inspection methodology, inspectors, BMP conformance evaluation results, and the overall effectiveness of the stormwater pollution prevention program. The results of monitoring efforts conducted throughout the year will also be included with this report.

In February 1998, the Port Authority developed activity-specific BMPs for LGA and updated in March 2007. These activity-specific BMPs, are found in **Appendix C** and apply to the following activities:

- Emergency spill cleanup plans
- Elimination of non-stormwater discharge to storm drains
- Aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance
- Aircraft, vehicle, and equipment fueling
- Aircraft, vehicle, and equipment washing
- Aircraft deicing
- Outdoor handling of material
- Outdoor material storage
- Waste handling and disposal
- Building and grounds maintenance
- Stormwater pollution prevention education
- Lavatory service operations
- Equipment cleaning/ degreasing
- Oil water separators
- Inspection, repair, and maintenance of diversion system

**Table 4-1
Existing Best Management Practice Implementation**

Tenant	Building	Best Management Practices																	
		BMP 1	BMP 2	BMP 3	BMP 4	BMP 5	BMP 6	BMP 7	BMP 8	BMP 9	BMP 10	BMP 11	BMP 12	BMP 13	BMP 14	BMP 15	BMP 16	BMP 17	BMP 18
Hangar 1- American Airlines	Hangar 1	X	X	X			X	X											
Hangar 2 - United Airlines	Hangar 2	X	X	X			X	X	X	X									
Hangar 3 - American Airlines	Hangar 3	X	X	X			X	X											
Hangar 4 - American Airlines	Hangar 4	X	X	X			X	X		X									
Hangar 5 - American Airlines	Hangar 5	X	X	X			X	X											
Hangar 11 Port Authority	Hangar 11	X		X	X		X	X											
American Airlines	Wedge between Hangars 4 and 6	X	X				X	X	X										
Delta/United	Wedge between Hangars 2 and 4	X	X	X			X	X											
American Airlines	Wedge between Hangars 1 and 3	X	X	X			X	X											
Hertz	Building 24		X	X	X		X	X	X				X						
Avis	Building 25		X	X	X		X	X					X						
Northwest Airlines GSE	Building 34		X	X	X		X	X					X						
Continental GSE	Building 34		X	X			X	X					X						
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 42		X				X	X					X						
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 43		X				X	X					X						
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 44		X				X	X					X						
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 45		X				X	X					X						
USAirways Terminal	Building 50	X	X	X			X	X					X						
Colgan	Building 51	X	X				X	X											
Delta Airlines Terminal	Building 51	X	X	X	X		X	X					X	X					
Comair	Building 51	X	X				X	X											
Northwest	Building 51	X	X	X			X	X											
Proair	Building 51	X	X				X	X											
USAir Shuttle Terminal	Building 50	X	X	X			X	X					X						
US Airways Express	Building 50	X	X	X			X	X					X						
USAir Shuttle Terminal	Building 52	X	X	X			X	X											
Marine Air Terminal Bldg.	Building 81						X	X					X						
Maintenance Garage	Building 84		X	X			X	X					X						
Sheltair	Building 85	X	X	X			X	X					X						
FAA Control Tower	Building 88						X	X											
Sky Chefs - I	Hangar 5-A						X	X											
USAir, Inc	Hangar 5	X	X	X			X	X					X						
Flight Safety International and Sky Chefs - II	Hangar 7 - North						X	X											
Delta Shuttle Terminal	Building 81-A	X	X	X			X	X					X						
Port Authority of NY & NJ	Various outdoor locations		X	X			X	X					X				X	X	X
Serviceair	Hangar 3	X	X	X				X											
Serviceair	Hangar 7 S	X	X	X			X	X					X						
Serviceair	Satellite Locations	X	X				X	X											
Suburban General	Next to Bldg. 84				X		X	X					X						
Central Terminal Building																			
Air Canada	Concourse A	X	X	X			X	X					X						
Jet Blue	Concourse A	X	X	X			X	X					X						
Continental Airlines	Concourse A	X	X	X			X	X					X						
Continental Express	Concourse A	X	X	X			X	X					X						
Midwest Express	Concourse B	X	X	X			X	X					X						
Air Tran Airlines	Concourse B	X	X	X			X	X					X						
American Airlines	Concourse C	X	X	X			X	X					X						

**Table 4-1
Existing Best Management Practice Implementation**

Tenant	Building	Best Management Practices																	
		BMP 1	BMP 2	BMP 3	BMP 4	BMP 5	BMP 6	BMP 7	BMP 8	BMP 9	BMP 10	BMP 11	BMP 12	BMP 13	BMP 14	BMP 15	BMP 16	BMP 17	BMP 18
American Eagle	Concourse C	X	X	X			X	X			X								
American Trans Air	Concourse B	X	X	X			X	X			X								
Comair	Concourse C	X	X	X			X	X			X								
Frontier Airlines	Concourse B	X	X	X			X	X			X								
Spirit Airlines	Concourse B	X	X	X			X	X			X								
United Airlines	Concourse C	X	X	X			X	X			X								
United Express	Concourse C	X	X	X			X	X			X								
United Services	Concourse C	X	X	X		X	X	X											

NOTES:

Guide to Best Management Practices (BMPs):

- BMP 1 Aircraft Deicing
- BMP 2 Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- BMP 3 Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
- BMP 4 Aircraft, Vehicle & Equipment Washing, Steam Cleaning & Degreasing
- BMP 5 Building Cleaning and Maintenance
- BMP 6 Chemical and Petroleum Storage and Handling
- BMP 7 Elimination of Non-Stormwater Discharges to Storm Drains
- BMP 8 Spills Management
- BMP 9 Lavatory Service Operations

BMP Currently Practiced BMP Not Currently Practiced

- BMP 10 Oil/Water Separators
- BMP 11 Outdoor Handling of Material
- BMP 12 Outdoor Material and Equipment Storage
- BMP 13 Waste Management
- BMP 14 Fire Fighting Foam Discharge
- BMP 15 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Education
- BMP 16 Street Sweeping and Stormwater Facility Maintenance
- BMP 17 Security
- BMP 18 Rubber Removal

**Table 4-2
Stormwater Best Management Practices and Corresponding Targeted Activities**

Activity	Recommended Stormwater Best Management Practices																	
	BMP 1	BMP 2	BMP 3	BMP 4	BMP 5	BMP 6	BMP 7	BMP 8	BMP 9	BMP 10	BMP 11	BMP 12	BMP 13	BMP 14	BMP 15	BMP 16	BMP 17	BMP 18
Aircraft Deicing (AD)	X						X								X			
Aircraft Fueling (AF)		X					X	X		X		X			X			
Aircraft Maintenance (AM)			X				X	X		X		X	X		X			
Aircraft Sanitary Service (AS)					X		X		X						X			
Building and Grounds Maintenance (BGM)													X		X	X	X	
Cargo Handling (CH)							X	X		X	X	X			X		X	
Chemical Storage (CS)					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Equipment Degreasing (ED)				X			X	X		X					X			
Equipment Fueling (EF)		X					X	X		X					X			
Equipment Maintenance (EM)			X				X	X		X		X	X	X	X			
Equipment Storage (ES)							X				X	X			X			
Equipment Washing (EW)				X			X	X		X					X			
Fuel Storage (FS)						X	X	X		X	X	X			X			
Pesticide/Herbicide Storage/Usage (PH)					X	X	X	X			X				X			
Rubber Removal (RR)																		X
Ground Vehicle Fueling (VF)		X					X	X		X		X			X			
Ground Vehicle Washing (VW)				X			X	X		X					X			

NOTES:

BMP Applicable BMP Not Applicable

Key to Best Management Practices (BMPs):

- BMP 1 Aircraft Deicing
- BMP 2 Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- BMP 3 Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
- BMP 4 Aircraft, Vehicle & Equipment Washing, Steam Cleaning & Degreasing
- BMP 5 Building Cleaning and Maintenance
- BMP 6 Chemical and Petroleum Storage and Handling
- BMP 7 Elimination of Non-Stormwater Discharges to Storm Drains
- BMP 8 Spills Management

- BMP 9 Lavatory Service Operations
- BMP 10 Oil/Water Separators
- BMP 11 Outdoor Handling of Material
- BMP 12 Outdoor Material & Equipment Storage
- BMP 13 Waste Management
- BMP 14 Fire Fighting Foam Discharge
- BMP 15 SWPPP Education
- BMP 16 Street Sweeping and Stormwater Facility Maintenance
- BMP 17 Security
- BMP 18 Rubber Removal

**Table 4-3
Recommended Stormwater Best Management Practices and Corresponding Tenants**

Tenant	Location	Activity Codes	Required Stormwater Best Management Practices																	
			BMP 1	BMP 2	BMP 3	BMP 4	BMP 5	BMP 6	BMP 7	BMP 8	BMP 9	BMP 10	BMP 11	BMP 12	BMP 13	BMP 14	BMP 15	BMP 16	BMP 17	BMP 18
American Airlines	Wedge between Hangars 1 and 3	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Avis	Building 25	CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF, VW		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Colgan	Building 51	AF, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Comair	Building 51	CH, CS, EM, ES, PH			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Continental GSE	Building 34	CS, ED, EM, ES, FS, PH, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Delta Airlines Terminal	Building 51	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Delta Shuttle Terminal	Building 81-A	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Delta/United	Wedge between Hangars 2 and 4	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FAA Control Tower	Building 88	CS, EM, ES, PH			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Flight Safety International and Sky Chefs - II	Hangar 7 - North	CS, EM, ES, PH			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hangar 1 - American Airlines	Hangar 1	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, FS, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hangar 2 - United Airlines	Hangar 2	AD, AF, AM, AS, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hangar 3 - American Airlines	Hangar 3	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hangar 4 - American Airlines	Hangar 4	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hangar 5 - American Airlines	Hangar 5	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hangar 11	Hangar 11	CS, ES						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hertz	Building 24	CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF, VW		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Serviceair	Hangar 3	AD, AF, CS, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Serviceair	Hangar 7S	AD, AF, CS, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Serviceair	Satellite Locations	AD, AF, CS, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Maintenance Garage	Building 84	BGM, CS, ED, EM, ES, FS, PH, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Marine Air Terminal Bldg.	Building 81	CH, CS, EM, ES, PH			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Northwest Airlines	Building 51	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Northwest Airlines GSE	Building 34	CS, ED, EM, ES, FS, PH, VW			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 42	CS, EM, ES, FS, PH, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 43	CS, EM, ES, FS, PH, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 44	CS, EM, ES, FS, PH, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Allied Aviation Fuel Farm	Building 45	CS, EM, ES, FS, PH, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Port Authority of NY & NJ	Various outdoor locations	CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, RR, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Proair	Building 51	CH, CS, EM, ES, PH			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Sheltaire	Building 85	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Sky Chefs -I	Hangar 5-A	CS, EM, ES, PH			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Suburban General	Next to Building 84	EW, VW				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
American Airlines	Wedge between Hangars 4 and 6	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, FS, PH, VF				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
US Airways Express	Building 50	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
USAir Shuttle Terminal	Building 50	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, FS, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
USAir Shuttle Terminal	Building 52	CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
USAir, Inc	Hangar 5	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
USAirways Terminal	Building 50	AD, AF, AM, CH, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH, VF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Central Terminal Building																				
Air Canada	Concourse A	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH																	X	
Air Tran Airlines	Concourse B	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
American Airlines	Concourse C	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
American Eagle	Concourse C	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
American Trans Air	Concourse B	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Canadian Airlines	Concourse D	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Colgan	Concourse D	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Comair	Concourse C	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Continental Airlines	Concourse A	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Continental Express	Concourse A	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Jet Blue	Concourse A	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Frontier Airlines	Concourse B	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Midwest Express	Concourse B	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Spirit Airlines	Concourse B	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
United Airlines	Concourse C	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
United Express	Concourse C	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
United Services	Concourse C	AD, AF, CS, ED, EM, ES, PH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

NOTES:

X BMP Applicable

BMP Not Applicable

Key to Best Management Practices (BMPs):

- | | | | |
|-------|--|--------|---|
| BMP 1 | Aircraft Deicing | BMP 9 | Lavatory Service Operations |
| BMP 2 | Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling | BMP 10 | Oil/Water Separators |
| BMP 3 | Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance | BMP 11 | Outdoor Handling of Material |
| BMP 4 | Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Washing, Steam Cleaning and Degreasing | BMP 12 | Outdoor Material and Equipment Storage |
| BMP 5 | Building Cleaning and Maintenance | BMP 13 | Waste Management |
| BMP 6 | Chemical and Petroleum Storage and Handling | BMP 14 | Fire Fighting Foam Discharge |
| BMP 7 | Elimination of Non-Stormwater Discharges to Storm Drains | BMP 15 | Stormwater Pollution Prevention Education |
| BMP 8 | Spills Management | BMP 16 | Street Sweeping and Stormwater Facility Maintenance |
| | | BMP 17 | Security |
| | | BMP 18 | Rubber Removal |

Key to Activity Codes:

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| AD | Aircraft Deicing | EM | Equipment Maintenance |
| AF | Aircraft Fueling | ES | Equipment Storage |
| AM | Aircraft Maintenance | EW | Equipment Washing |
| AS | Aircraft Sanitary Services | FS | Fuel Storage |
| BGM | Building and Grounds Maintenance | RR | Rubber Removal |
| CH | Cargo Handling | PH | Pesticide/Herbicide Usage |
| CS | Chemical Storage | VF | Ground Vehicle Fueling |
| ED | Equipment Degreasing | VM | Ground Vehicle Maintenance |
| EF | Equipment Fueling | VW | Ground Vehicle Washing |

Table 4-3 identifies recommended BMPs that are applicable to each tenant's operations. Each tenant is required to implement at least one BMP for each activity, although the particular BMP implemented is determined by the tenant. The table focuses on low cost source control BMPs, but identifies treatment control BMPs such as oil/water separators, where applicable.

In addition, it is critical that any remaining potential hard-piped connections to the stormwater system be identified through the use of dye or smoke testing (or other means). Elimination of these connections is discussed in the BMPs in Appendix C.

4.2.1 Management of Runoff

The BMPs in Appendix C have been proven to be effective at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the stormwater drainage system at aviation facilities. The implementation of BMPs is discussed in the following section. The effectiveness of these BMPs will be evaluated on an annual basis during inspections.

4.3 BMP Implementation Program

The implementation program described below is designed to facilitate the proper and timely installation and maintenance of existing and proposed BMPs for LGA tenants. The implementation program includes a recommended schedule, a list of the pollution prevention team (PPT) personnel, employee training requirements, facility inspection protocol, BMPP report updates, and monitoring requirements.

4.3.1 Schedule for Implementation

It is recommended that the BMPs identified in this BMPP be implemented immediately.

4.3.2 Pollution Prevention Team

Individual tenants have designated personnel responsible for implementing the BMPP at corresponding tenant sites. Table 4-4 lists the members of the PPT for all facilities covered under the LGA BMPP. This list will be updated as necessary. It will be the responsibility of each facility to notify the LGA BMPP coordinator or their designated representative when there are personnel changes. Other PPT member responsibilities include ensuring implementation of appropriate BMPs, retaining a copy of the implemented BMPP onsite, and providing feedback to the LGA BMPP coordinator or a representative regarding BMPP compliance.

4.3.3 Employee Training

It is recommended that the LGA BMPP coordinator conduct an annual BMPP implementation training seminar for all PPT members. These members in turn will train their own staff. Training will cover items such as prohibited discharges, inspections, spill response, good housekeeping, implementation of BMPs, and record keeping procedures. Training will be provided on an annual basis and as a required provision for new tenant occupancy. The training program implementation,

**Table 4-4
Pollution Prevention Team**

LGA Tenant	Team Member	Phone Number
Air Canada	Cheryl Mateus	718-476-5272
Allied Aviation	Rick Cipriano	718-476-5583
American Airlines	Paul Reinold	631-387-1649
American Eagle	Ron Johnnie	718-803-7716
Air Tran	Bob McAdams	718-458-2454 (ext 4744)
Avis Car Rental	Martin Torres	718-507-3611
BP Amoco	Volkan Cinozgumus	718-803-1418
Comair	Brian Malashchuk	718-565-3955
Continental	Mike Rogers	718-505-7453
Delta Airlines	Brian Malashchuk	718-565-3955
Delta Shuttle	Brian Malashchuk	718-565-3955
FAA Maintenance	Sal Capone	718-426-1471
FAA Tower	Sal Capone	718-426-1471
Five Star Parking	Wanda Pagan	718-533-3846
Flight Safety International	Jim Lavin	718-565-4112
Frontier Airlines	Paul Matuozzi	718-205-4130
Gate Gourmet	Herbert Hernandez	516-351-8665
Golden Touch	Tom Herrschaft	718-886-5204
Hertz Car Rental	Robert Brighton	718-662-2808
Jet Blue Airways	Elise Haywood	718-672-2227
Midwest	Jose Liriano	718-565-3294
Northwest	Mohammad Sarsour	718-476-7468
Port Authority of New York and NJ	Bill Hamann	718-533-3531
ServiceAir	Bill Morton	718-476-5270
Sheltair	John Parrino	718-779-4040
Spirit Airlines	Christiane Thinnis	718-898-0720 (ext. 13)
United Airlines	John Green	718-476-4988
US Airways	Charie Fox	718-397-6376
US Airways Express	Louis Rodriguez	718-533-2419
US Airways Shuttle	Charie Fox	718-397-6376

including tenant participation, will be thoroughly documented throughout the permit period.

4.3.4 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

An inspection of tenant facilities will be conducted on an annual basis by LGA personnel (accompanied by the designated tenant representative) to verify that all BMPP elements are properly implemented at the facility. The site evaluation should include visual inspections of activities potentially impacting stormwater, the need for additional BMPs, and evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system. A report documenting the scope, observations, any instances of non-compliance and recommendations of the site compliance evaluation should be added to the BMPP and retained as part of the BMPP until one year after the expiration of the permit. It is recommended that PPT members conduct at least semi-annual inspections of their own facilities and maintain records of these inspections to ensure that BMPs have been and continue to be properly implemented.

As part of the annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation, deicing operations inspections will be scheduled during the deicing season. If the inspection is not practical during active deicing or the weather is inclement, the inspection will be conducted when deicing operations are likely to occur and the material and equipment of deicing are in place. The purpose of the inspection is to determine if significant quantities of deicing chemical are being spilled or discharged, or to assess conditions that could impact stormwater quality.

The tenant personnel designated and trained to implement the BMPP will perform the joint annual inspection and provide the LGA BMPP coordinator or their representative with complete and accurate information. All inspections will be carefully documented, and required changes will be incorporated into the BMPP. These records will be retained until three years after the coverage from the current industrial permit is terminated.

4.3.5 BMPP Content Review

BMPP elements will be reviewed annually. Any necessary revisions to the BMPP, based on the facility inspections, will be documented and incorporated. The BMPP will also be amended if there are changes in construction, operation, or maintenance that may affect the discharge of pollutants to surface water, groundwater, or the stormwater drainage system. Individual tenants are required to notify the LGA BMPP coordinator or their representative as early as feasible when contemplating any such changes. The BMPP will also be modified if certain BMPs are shown to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of controlling pollutants in stormwater.

4.3.6 Monitoring Program

The permit requires monthly and quarterly monitoring for the following parameters at sampling locations #01A, #006 and #013.

Parameter	Oil & Grease	PH	TSS	CBOD5	MTBE	Xylene	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Toluene
Outfall									
01A	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Not Monitored	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
006	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
013	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly

Monitoring documentation must contain the following information:

- The date, exact place, and time of sampling and measurements
- The initials or name(s) of the individuals who performed the sampling or measurements
- The date(s) on which analyses were performed
- The time(s) analyses were initiated
- The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses
- References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used
- The results of such analyses, including bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.

Monitoring must be conducted in accordance with test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136.

LGA is required to submit the monitoring results in a DMR to the NYSDEC on a monthly basis. All monitoring reports, sample data, applications, and other records pertaining to monitoring efforts should be retained for at least 5 years from the date of the record.

Appendix A
SPDES Individual Permit No. NY 0008133

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Permits, Region 2

47-40 21ST Street, Long Island City, NY 11101-5407

Phone: (718) 482-4997 • FAX: (718) 482-4975

Website: www.dec.state.ny.us



Denise M. Sheehan
Commissioner

May 19, 2006

Matthew Masters
Permits & Government Approvals
Port Authority of NY & NJ
Engineering Department
Two Gateway Center
Newark, NJ 07102

Re: NYSDEC Permit # 2-6301-00106/00023
SPDES # NY-0008133
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

Dear Mr. Masters:

Enclosed is your modified State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit. The modification is effective beginning July 1, 2006 and the permit expires on July 1, 2011.

Please read all permit conditions carefully. All permit documents must be available upon request by the Department staff and must be distributed to and understood by personnel responsible for the proper operation of the facility and compliance with the discharge limits. Any violation of these permit conditions constitutes a violation of the Environmental Conservation Law.

Pursuant to 621.9(a)(2), if a permit is issued with conditions the applicant may request a hearing. This must be done within 30 days of the postmark on this letter. To request a hearing contact the Regional Permit Administrator at the above address.

If you have any other questions regarding this permit, you may contact the Division of Environmental Permits at the above address. Please refer to the above referenced numbers when you are corresponding with this office or when you are applying to renew or modify this permit.

Any questions regarding the annual pollutant discharge elimination fee should be addressed to the Regulatory Fee Determination Unit at 1-800-225-2566.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Watts III
Environmental Program Specialist II
Division of Environmental Permits

cc: NYSDEC RWE
NYSDEC BWP
NYSDEC BWCP
File

NYC Dept. of Health
IEC
NYCDEP



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)
DISCHARGE PERMIT

Form 3.99

Industrial Code: 4581
 Discharge Class (CL): 01
 Toxic Class (TX): N
 Major Drainage Basin: 17
 Sub Drainage Basin: 02
 Water Index Number: ER Portion
 Compact Area: IEC

SPDES Number: NY-0008133
 DEC Number: 2-6301-00106/00023
 Effective Date (EDP): July 1, 2006
 Expiration Date (ExDP): July 1, 2011
 Modification Dates:

This SPDES permit is issued in compliance with Title 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York State and in compliance with the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. §1251 et.seq.)(hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS

Name: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Attention: Matthew H. Masters
 Street: Two Gateway Center, 14th Floor
 City: Newark State: NJ Zip Code: 07102

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME AND ADDRESS

Name: LaGuardia Airport
 Location (C,T,V): Flushing (V) County: Queens
 Facility Address:
 City: Flushing State: NY Zip Code: 11371
 NYTM -E: NYTM - N:
 From Outfall No.: 001 at Latitude: 40 ° 46 ' 50 " & Longitude: 73 ° 51 ' 28 "
 into receiving waters known as: East River (Bowery Bay) Class: I

and; (list other Outfalls, Receiving Waters & Water Classifications)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 01A East River (Bowery Bay) I | 006 East River (Rikers Island Channel) I | 011 East River (Flushing Bay) I |
| 002 East River (Bowery Bay) I | 007 East River (Rikers Island Channel) I | 012 East River (Flushing Bay) I |
| 003 East River (Bowery Bay) I | 008 East River (Rikers Island Channel) I | 013 East River (Flushing Bay) I |
| 004 East River (Bowery Bay) I | 009 East River (Rikers Island Channel) I | |
| 005 East River (Bowery Bay) I | 010 East River (Flushing Bay) I | |

in accordance with: effluent limitations; monitoring and reporting requirements; other provisions and conditions set forth in this permit; and 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.2(a) and 750-2.

DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR) MAILING ADDRESS

Mailing Name: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
 Street: Two Gateway Center, 14th Floor
 City: Newark State: NJ Zip Code: 07102
 Responsible Official or Agent: Matthew H. Masters Phone: (973) 565-7566

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on midnight of the expiration date shown above and the permittee shall not discharge after the expiration date unless this permit has been renewed, or extended pursuant to law. To be authorized to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall apply for permit renewal not less than 180 days prior to the expiration date shown above.

DISTRIBUTION:

- CO BWP
- RWE
- RPA
- USEPA II - Jeffery Gratz
- IEC
- SPDES Mailing List

Permit Administrator: John Cryan	
Address: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Permits - Region 2 47-40 21 st Street, Long Island City, NY 11101	
Signature:	Date: 05/19/06

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING DEFINITIONS

OUTFALL	WASTEWATER TYPE	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING		
	This cell describes the type of wastewater authorized for discharge. Examples include process or sanitary wastewater, storm water, non-contact cooling water.	This cell lists classified waters of the state to which the listed outfall discharges.	The date this page starts in effect. (e.g. EDP or EDPM)	The date this page is no longer in effect. (e.g. ExDP)		
PARAMETER	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	UNITS	SAMPLE FREQ.	SAMPLE TYPE	
e.g. pH, TRC, Temperature, D.O.	The minimum level that must be maintained at all instants in time.	The maximum level that may not be exceeded at any instant in time.	SU, °F, mg/l, etc.			
PARA-METER	EFFLUENT LIMIT	PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (PQL)	ACTION LEVEL	UNITS	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	Limit types are defined below in Note 1. The effluent limit is developed based on the more stringent of technology-based limits, required under the Clean Water Act, or New York State water quality standards. The limit has been derived based on existing assumptions and rules. These assumptions include receiving water hardness, pH and temperature; rates of this and other discharges to the receiving stream; etc. If assumptions or rules change the limit may, after due process and modification of this permit, change.	For the purposes of compliance assessment, the analytical method specified in the permit shall be used to monitor the amount of the pollutant in the outfall to this level, provided that the laboratory analyst has complied with the specified quality assurance/quality control procedures in the relevant method. Monitoring results that are lower than this level must be reported, but shall not be used to determine compliance with the calculated limit. This PQL can be neither lowered nor raised without a modification of this permit.	Type I or Type II Action Levels are monitoring requirements, as defined below in Note 2, that trigger additional monitoring and permit review when exceeded.	This can include units of flow, pH, mass, Temperature, concentration. Examples include µg/l, lbs/d, etc.	Examples include Daily, 3/week, weekly, 2/month, monthly, quarterly, 2/yr and yearly.	Examples include grab, 24 hour composite and 3 grab samples collected over a 6 hour period.

Note 1: DAILY DISCHARGE: The discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants expressed in units of mass, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

DAILY MAX.: The highest allowable daily discharge. **DAILY MIN.:** The lowest allowable daily discharge.

MONTHLY AVG: The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

7 DAY ARITHMETIC MEAN (7 day average): The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week.

30 DAY GEOMETRIC MEAN: The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the antilog of: the sum of the log of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

7 DAY GEOMETRIC MEAN: The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar week.

RANGE: The minimum and maximum instantaneous measurements for the reporting period must remain between the two values shown.

Note 2: ACTION LEVELS: Routine Action Level monitoring results, if not provided for on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form, shall be appended to the DMR for the period during which the sampling was conducted. If the additional monitoring requirement is triggered as noted below, the permittee shall undertake a short-term, high-intensity monitoring program for the parameter(s). Samples identical to those required for routine monitoring purposes shall be taken on each of at least three consecutive operating and discharging days and analyzed. Results shall be expressed in terms of both concentration and mass, and shall be submitted no later than the end of the third month following the month when the additional monitoring requirement was triggered. Results may be appended to the DMR or transmitted under separate cover to the same address. If levels higher than the Action Levels are confirmed, the permit may be reopened by the Department for consideration of revised Action Levels or effluent limits. The permittee is not authorized to discharge any of the listed parameters at levels which may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. **TYPE I:** The additional monitoring requirement is triggered upon receipt by the permittee of any monitoring results in excess of the stated Action Level. **TYPE II:** The additional monitoring requirement is triggered upon receipt by the permittee of any monitoring results that show the stated action level exceeded for four of six consecutive samples, or for two of six consecutive samples by 20 % or more, or for any one sample by 50 % or more.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL No.	WASTEWATER TYPE			RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING		
01A	Runoff from Fuel Storage and Transfer Area			Bowery Bay	EDPM	ExDP		
PARAMETER	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	UNITS	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	FOOTNOTES (FN)		
pH	6.0	9.0	SU	Monthly	Grab			
PARAMETER	ENFORCEABLE LIMIT		MONITORING ACTION LEVEL		UNITS	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	FN
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	TYPE I	TYPE II				
Flow	NA	Monitor			gpd	Continuous	Recorded	
Benzene	NA	5			µg/l	Monthly	Grab	
Ethylbenzene	NA	5			µg/l	Monthly	Grab	
Methyl Tert butyl Ether (MTBE)	NA	10			µg/l	Monthly	Grab	
Toluene	NA	5			µg/l	Monthly	Grab	
Xylene	NA	5			µg/l	Monthly	Grab	
Oil & Grease	NA	15			mg/l	Monthly	Grab	
Solids, Total Suspended	NA	45			mg/l	Monthly	Grab	

OUTFALL No.	WASTEWATER TYPE			RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING		
006	Storm Runoff from Runways, Aprons, and Staging Areas			East River (Rikers Island Channel)	EDPM	ExDP		
PARAMETER	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	UNITS	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	FOOTNOTES (FN)		
pH	6.0	9.0	SU	Monthly	Grab			
PARAMETER	ENFORCEABLE LIMIT		MONITORING ACTION LEVEL		UNITS	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	FN
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	TYPE I	TYPE II				
Flow	Monitor	Monitor			gpd	Monthly	Instantaneous	
Oil & Grease	NA	15			mg/l	Monthly	Grab	
Solids, Total Suspended	NA	100			mg/l	Monthly	Grab	
CBOD ₅				3259	lbs/day	Monthly	Grab	1,2,3,4
Benzene			5		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	
Ethylbenzene			5		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether (MTBE)			10		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	
Toluene			5		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	
Xylenes			5		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	2

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL No.	WASTEWATER TYPE			RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING		
013	Storm Runoff from Runways, Aprons, and Staging Areas			East River (Flushing Bay)	EDPM	ExDP		
PARAMETER	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	UNITS	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	FOOTNOTES (FN)		
pH	6.0	9.0	SU	Monthly	Grab			
PARAMETER	ENFORCEABLE LIMIT		MONITORING ACTION LEVEL		UNITS	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	FN
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	TYPE I	TYPE II				
Flow	Monitor	Monitor			gpd	Monthly	Instantaneous	
Oil & Grease	NA	15			mg/l	Monthly	Grab	
Solids, Total Suspended	NA	100			mg/l	Monthly	Grab	
CBOD ₅				20454	lbs/day	Monthly	Grab	1,2 3, 4
Benzene			5		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether (MTBE)			10		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	
Ethylbenzene			5		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	
Toluene			5		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	
Xylenes			5		µg/l	Quarterly	Grab	

Outfalls 001 - 005, and 007 - 012: No monitoring Required.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING - FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTE 1: The permittee shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Engineer by June 15 of each year for the previous de-icing season or upon request by the Department. The following information for each sampling event shall be included in this report. A sampling event is further defined under footnote 2.

- a. Date of each storm event, reported as MM/DD/YY.
- b. Time storm event began and ended, reported in standard time.
- c. Storm event duration, reported in number of hours or fractions thereof.
- d. Hours since the last storm event, reported in number of hours.
- e. Time of sample collection reported in standard time.
- f. Precipitation Amount at Time of Sampling, reported in inches.
- g. CBOD₅ in mg/l and lbs/day for each sampling event for outfalls 006 and 013.
- g. Provide specific details of how the CBOD₅ pounds per day were calculated for reporting on the DMR.

FOOTNOTE 2: During months when de-icing substances are used, the monthly grab sample shall be collected from a storm event when anti icing and deicing operations are in effect and/or when these operations have occurred within the last 72 hours with no other storm event having occurred between the current discharge being sampled and the deicing substances use. Grab samples for storm runoff events shall be collected within 30 minutes, or as soon thereafter as practicable, after the initiation of the storm runoff discharge.

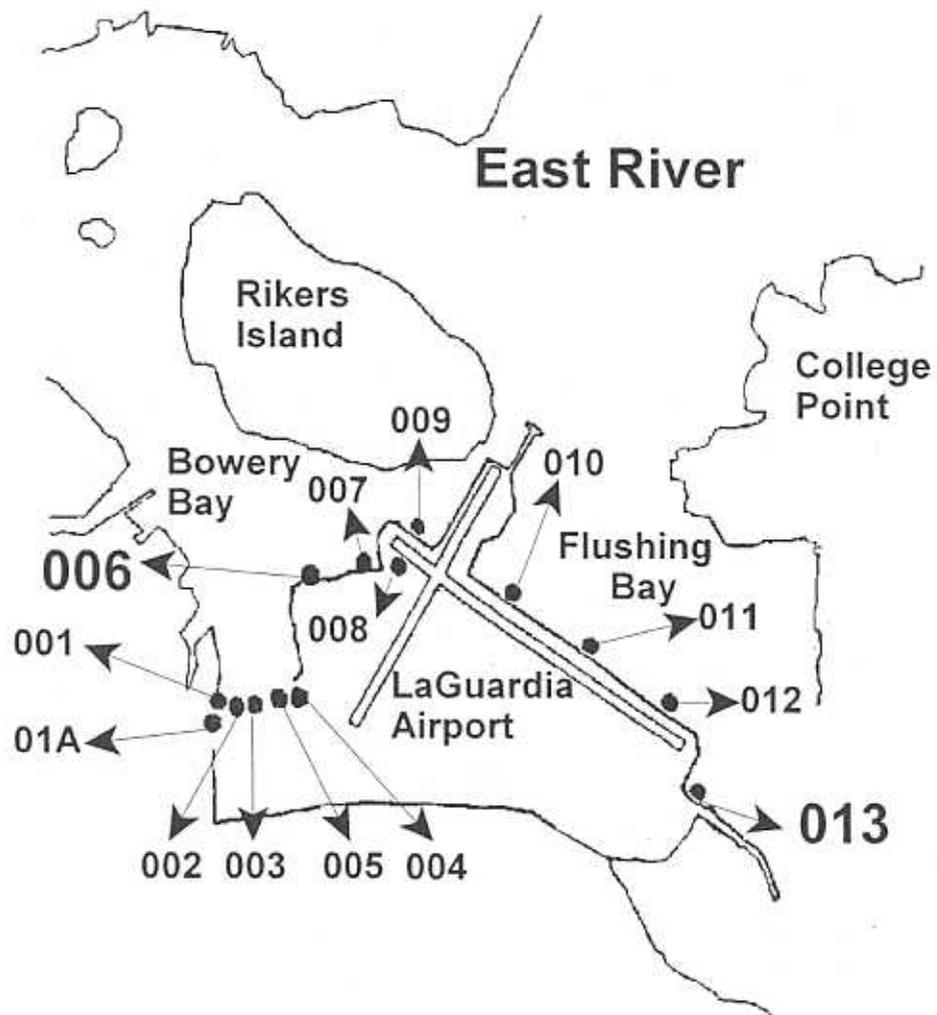
FOOTNOTE 3: If any sampling event shows that the Action Level is exceeded, in addition to the requirements presented as Note 2, on page 2 of 12:

- a. The permittee shall undertake a sampling program to determine if the exceedence has caused a contravention of dissolved oxygen water quality standards in the receiving water. Samples shall be collected within 4 hours, or as soon as practicable, after the storm runoff discharge. Sampling shall occur after storm events when anti icing and deicing operations are in effect and/or when anti icing and deicing operations have occurred within the last 72 hours with no other storm event having occurred.
- b. Results of this sampling program, along with all analyses of the sampling data, shall be submitted to the Region 2 Water Engineer, 1 Hunters Point, 47-40 21st Street, Long Island City, NY 11101-5407, within 3 months of the Action Level exceedence. The information required under Footnote 1 above shall be included with this submittal.
- c. If the results of the sampling program show that the water quality standard for dissolved oxygen has been contravened, the permittee shall further develop a program designed to increase the capture of deicing substances used at the airport so as to prevent future contravention of the dissolved oxygen standard. This capture program shall be submitted to the Region 2 Water Engineer for review and approval within 6 months of the Action Level exceedence.

FOOTNOTE 4: Discharge of deicing substances shall be permitted only during the cold weather months and such time as required to dispose of accumulated snow piles. With the exception of the time required to dispose of the accumulated snow piles, no discharge of deicing substances shall be allowed during the non deicing season.

MONITORING LOCATIONS

The permittee shall take samples and measurements, to comply with the monitoring requirements specified in this permit, at the location(s) specified below:



Locations of the Outfalls:

001:	40° 46' 50"	73° 51' 28"	006:	40° 47' 00"	73° 52' 04"	012:	40° 47' 07"	73° 51' 01"
01A:	40° 46' 26"	73° 53' 05"	007:	40° 46' 37"	73° 52' 17"	013:	40° 45' 50"	73° 52' 54"
002:	40° 46' 46"	73° 51' 38"	008:	40° 46' 55"	73° 52' 20"			
003:	40° 46' 46"	73° 51' 39"	009:	40° 46' 52"	73° 52' 32"			
004:	40° 46' 44"	73° 51' 44"	010:	40° 46' 28"	73° 52' 39"			
005:	40° 46' 44"	73° 51' 46"	011:	40° 46' 28"	73° 52' 48"			

SPECIAL CONDITIONS - INDUSTRY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. **General** - The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan to prevent releases of significant amounts of pollutants to the waters of the State through plant site runoff; spillage and leaks; sludge or waste disposal; and stormwater discharges including, but not limited to, drainage from raw material storage. The BMP plan shall include all appropriate components of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). USEPA guidance for development of the stormwater elements of the BMP is available in the September 1992 manual *Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities*, EPA 832-R-92-006.

The BMP plan shall be documented in narrative form and shall include the 13 minimum BMPs and any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. Other documents already prepared for the facility such as a Safety Manual or a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan may be used as part of the plan and may be incorporated by reference. A copy of the current BMP plan shall be submitted to the Department as required in item (2.) below and a copy must be maintained at the facility and shall be available to authorized Department representatives upon request.

2. **Compliance Deadlines** - If an approved BMP plan is not already in place, the permittee shall develop a BMP plan and submit it to the Region 2 Water Engineer, 1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st Street, Long Island City, NY 11101-5407. The BMP plan shall be implemented within 6 months of submission, unless a different time frame is approved by the Department. The BMP plan shall be reviewed annually and shall be modified whenever: (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants, (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the Department identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. All BMP plan revisions (with the exception of SWPPPs - see item (4.B.) below) must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days. Note that the permittee is not required to obtain Department approval of the BMP plan (or of any SWPPPs) unless notified otherwise. Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise these deadlines unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.

3. **Facility Review** - The permittee shall review all facility components or systems (including but not limited to material storage areas; in-plant transfer, process, and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; storm water, erosion, and sediment control measures; process emergency control systems; and sludge and waste disposal areas) where materials or pollutants are used, manufactured, stored or handled to evaluate the potential for the release of pollutants to the waters of the State. In performing such an evaluation, the permittee shall consider such factors as the probability of equipment failure or improper operation, cross-contamination of storm water by process materials, settlement of facility air emissions, the effects of natural phenomena such as freezing temperatures and precipitation, fires, and the facility's history of spills and leaks. The relative toxicity of the pollutant shall be considered in determining the significance of potential releases. The review (inspection) shall evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the BMP plan are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of this permit or whether additional control measures are needed.

The review shall address all substances present at the facility that are identified in Tables 6-10 of SPDES application Form NY-2C (available at <http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dcs/permits/olpermits/form2c.pdf>) or that are required to be monitored for by the SPDES permit.

4. **A. 13 Minimum BMPs** - Whenever the potential for a release of pollutants to State waters is determined to be present, the permittee shall identify BMPs that have been established to prevent or minimize such potential releases. Where BMPs are inadequate or absent, appropriate BMPs shall be established. In selecting appropriate BMPs, the permittee shall consider good industry practices and, where appropriate, structural measures such as secondary containment and erosion/sediment control devices and practices. USEPA guidance for development of stormwater elements of the BMP is available in the September 1992 manual *Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities*, EPA 832-R-92-006 (available from NTIS, 703-487-4650, order # PB 92235969).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS - BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, CONTINUED

As a minimum, the plan shall include the following BMPs:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. BMP Pollution Prevention Team | 6. Security | 10. Spill Prevention & Response |
| 2. Reporting of BMP Incidents | 7. Preventive Maintenance | 11. Erosion & Sediment Control |
| 3. Risk Identification & Assessment | 8. Good Housekeeping | 12. Management of Runoff |
| 4. Employee Training | 9. Materials/Waste Handling, Storage, & Compatibility | 13. Street Sweeping |
| 5. Inspections and Records | | |

Note that for some facilities, especially those with few employees, some of the above BMPs may not be applicable. It is acceptable in these cases to indicate "Not Applicable" for the portion(s) of the BMP Plan that do not apply to your facility, along with an explanation.

B. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater From Construction Activity to Surface Waters - As part of BMP #11, a SWPPP shall be developed prior to the initiation of any site disturbance of one acre or more of uncontaminated area. Uncontaminated area means soils or groundwater which are free of contamination by any toxic or non-conventional pollutants identified in Tables 6-10 of SPDES application Form NY-2C. Disturbance of any size contaminated area(s) and the resulting discharge of contaminated stormwater is not authorized by this permit unless the discharge is under State or Federal oversight as part of a remedial program or after review by the Regional Water Engineer; nor is such discharge authorized by any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges. SWPPPs are not required for discharges of stormwater from construction activity to groundwaters.

The SWPPP shall conform to the *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* and *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual*, unless a variance has been obtained from the Regional Water Engineer, and to any local requirements. The permittee shall submit a copy of the SWPPP and any amendments thereto to the local governing body and any other authorized agency having jurisdiction or regulatory control over the construction activity at least 30 days prior to soil disturbance. The SWPPP shall also be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer if contamination, as defined above, is involved and the permittee must obtain a determination of any SPDES permit modifications and/or additional treatment which may be required prior to soil disturbance. Otherwise, the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Department only upon request. When a SWPPP is required, a properly completed *Notice of Intent* (NOI) form shall be submitted (available at www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/toolbox/swforms.html) prior to soil disturbance. Note that submission of a NOI is required for informational purposes; the permittee is not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges, nor are any additional permit fees incurred. SWPPPs must be developed and submitted for subsequent site disturbances in accordance with the above requirements. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of each SWPPP is properly implemented.

5. **Required Sampling For "Hot Spot" Identification** - Development of the BMP plan shall include sampling of waste stream segments for the purpose of pollutant "hot spot" identification. The economic achievability of effluent limits will not be considered until plant site "hot spot" sources have been identified, contained, removed or minimized through the imposition of site specific BMPs or application of internal facility treatment technology. For the purposes of this permit condition a "hot spot" is a segment of an industrial facility (including but not limited to soil, equipment, material storage areas, sewer lines etc.) which contributes elevated levels of problem pollutants to the wastewater and/or stormwater collection system of that facility. For the purposes of this definition, problem pollutants are substances for which treatment to meet a water quality or technology requirement may, considering the results of waste stream segment sampling, be deemed unreasonable. For the purposes of this definition, an elevated level is a concentration or mass loading of the pollutant in question which is sufficiently higher than the concentration of that same pollutant at the compliance monitoring location so as to allow for an economically justifiable removal and/or isolation of the segment and/or B.A.T. treatment of wastewaters emanating from the segment.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS - BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, CONTINUED

6. Facilities with Petroleum and/or Chemical Bulk Storage (PBS and CBS) Areas - Compliance must be maintained with all applicable regulations including those involving releases, registration, handling and storage (6NYCRR 595-599 and 612-614). Stormwater discharges from handling and storage areas should be eliminated where practical.

A. Spill Cleanup - All spilled or leaked substances must be removed from secondary containment systems as soon as practical and for CBS storage areas within 24 hours, unless written authorization is received from the Department. The containment system must be thoroughly cleaned to remove any residual contamination which could cause contamination of stormwater and the resulting discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. Following spill cleanup the affected area must be completely flushed with clean water three times and the water removed after each flushing for proper disposal in an on-site or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat such water and permitted to discharge such wastewater. Alternately, the permittee may test the first batch of stormwater following the spill cleanup to determine discharge acceptability. If the water contains no pollutants it may be discharged. Otherwise it must be disposed of as noted above. See *Discharge Monitoring* below for the list of parameters to be sampled for.

B. Discharge Operation - Stormwater must be removed before it compromises the required containment system capacity. Each discharge may only proceed with the prior approval of the permittee staff person responsible for ensuring SPDES permit compliance. Bulk storage secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position except when the operator is in the process of draining accumulated stormwater. Transfer area secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position during all transfers and must not be reopened unless the transfer area is clean of contaminants. Stormwater discharges from secondary containment systems should be avoided during periods of precipitation. A logbook shall be maintained on site noting the date, time and personnel supervising each discharge.

C. Discharge Screening - Prior to each discharge from a secondary containment system the stormwater must be screened for contamination. All stormwater must be inspected for visible evidence of contamination. Additional screening methods shall be developed by the permittee as part of the overall BMP Plan, e.g. the use of volatile gas meters to detect the presence of gross levels of gasoline or volatile organic compounds. If the screening indicates contamination, the permittee must collect and analyze a representative sample of the stormwater. If the water contains no pollutants it may be discharged. Otherwise it must either be disposed of in an on site or off site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to discharge such wastewater or the Regional Water Engineer can be contacted to determine if it may be discharged without treatment.

D. Discharge Monitoring - Unless the discharge from any bulk storage containment system outlet is identified in the SPDES permit as an outfall with explicit effluent and monitoring requirements, the permittee shall monitor the outlet as follows:

(i) *Bulk Storage Secondary Containment Systems:*

(a) The volume of each discharge from each outlet must be monitored. Discharge volume may be calculated by measuring the depth of water within the containment area times the wetted area converted to gallons or by other suitable methods. A representative sample shall be collected of the first discharge following any cleaned up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present.

(b) Every fourth discharge from each outlet must be sampled for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present.

(ii) *Transfer Area Secondary Containment Systems:*

The first discharge following any spill or leak must be sampled for flow, pH, the substance(s) transferred in that area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present.

E. Discharge Reporting - Any results of monitoring required above, excluding screening data, must be submitted to the Department by appending them to the corresponding DMR. Failure to perform the required discharge monitoring and reporting shall constitute a violation of the terms of the SPDES permit.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS - BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, CONTINUED

F. Prohibited Discharges - In all cases, any discharge which contains a visible sheen, foam, or odor, or may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality is prohibited. The following discharges are prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this SPDES permit: spills or leaks, tank bottoms, maintenance wastewaters, wash waters where detergents or other chemicals have been used, tank hydrotest and ballast waters, contained fire fighting runoff, fire training water contaminated by contact with pollutants or containing foam or fire retardant additives, and unnecessary discharges of water or wastewater into secondary containment systems.

* Discharge includes stormwater discharges and snow and ice removal. If applicable, a representative sample of snow and/or ice should be collected and allowed to melt prior to assessment.

** If the stored substance is gasoline or aviation fuel then sample for oil & grease, benzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, toluene and total xylenes (EPA method 602). If the stored substance is kerosene, diesel fuel, fuel oil, or lubricating oil then sample for oil & grease and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (EPA method 610). If the substance(s) are listed in Tables 6-8 of SPDES application form NY-2C then sampling is required. If the substance(s) are listed in NY-2C Tables 9-10 sampling for appropriate indicator parameters may be required, e.g. BOD5 or toxicity testing. Contact the facility inspector for further guidance. In all cases flow and pH monitoring is required.

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Except as provided in (c) and (f) of these Discharge Notification Act requirements, the permittee shall install and maintain identification signs at all outfalls to surface waters listed in this permit. Such signs shall be installed within 90 days of the Effective Date of this Modification.
- (b) Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise the deadline set forth in (a) above, unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.
- (c) The Discharge Notification Requirements described herein do not apply to outfalls from which the discharge is composed exclusively of storm water, or discharges to ground water.
- (d) The sign(s) shall be conspicuous, legible and in as close proximity to the point of discharge as is reasonably possible while ensuring the maximum visibility from the surface water and shore. The signs shall be installed in such a manner to pose minimal hazard to navigation, bathing or other water related activities. If the public has access to the water from the land in the vicinity of the outfall, an identical sign shall be posted to be visible from the direction approaching the surface water.

The signs shall have **minimum** dimensions of eighteen inches by twenty four inches (18" x 24") and shall have white letters on a green background and contain the following information:

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY _____

OUTFALL No. : _____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

Permittee Phone: () - ### - ####

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address :

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Phone: () - ### -####

- (e) For each discharge required to have a sign in accordance with a), the permittee shall, concurrent with the installation of the sign, provide a repository of copies of the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), as required by the **RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS** page of this permit. This repository shall be open to the public, at a minimum, during normal daytime business hours. The repository may be at the business office repository of the permittee or at an off-premises location of its choice (such location shall be the village, town, city or county clerk's office, the local library or other location as approved by the Department). In accordance with the **RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS** page of your permit, each DMR shall be maintained on record for a period of five years.
- (f) If, upon November 1, 1997, the permittee has installed signs that include the information required by 17-0815-a(2)(a) of the ECL, but do not meet the specifications listed above, the permittee may continue to use the existing signs for a period of up to five years, after which the signs shall comply with the specifications listed above.
- (g) The permittee shall periodically inspect the outfall identification signs in order to ensure that they are maintained, are still visible and contain information that is current and factually correct.

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a) The permittee shall also refer to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.2(a) and 750-2 for additional information concerning monitoring and reporting requirements and conditions.
- b) The monitoring information required by this permit shall be summarized, signed and retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sampling for subsequent inspection by the Department or its designated agent. **Also, monitoring information required by this permit shall be summarized and reported by submitting;**

(if box is checked) completed and signed Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms for each 1 month reporting period to the locations specified below. Blank forms are available at the Department's Albany office listed below. The first reporting period begins on the effective date of this permit and the reports will be due no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of each reporting period.

(if box is checked) an annual report to the Regional Water Engineer at the address specified below. The annual report is due by February 1 and must summarize information for January to December of the previous year in a format acceptable to the Department.

(if box is checked) a monthly "Wastewater Facility Operation Report..." (form 92-15-7) to the:
 Regional Water Engineer and/or County Health Department or Environmental Control Agency specified below

Send the **original** (top sheet) of each DMR page to:

Department of Environmental Conservation
 Division of Water
 Bureau of Water Compliance Programs
 625 Broadway
 Albany, New York 12233-3506

Phone: (518) 402-8177

Send the **first copy** (second sheet) of each DMR page to:

Department of Environmental Conservation
 Region 2 Water Engineer
 1 Hunters Point Plaza
 47-40 21st Street
 Long Island City, New York 11101-5407

Phone: (718) 482-4900

- c) Noncompliance with the provisions of this permit shall be reported to the Department as prescribed in 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.2(a) and 750-2.
- d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- e) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and recording of the data on the Discharge Monitoring Reports.
- f) Calculation for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.
- g) Unless otherwise specified, all information recorded on the Discharge Monitoring Report shall be based upon measurements and sampling carried out during the most recently completed reporting period.
- h) Any laboratory test or sample analysis required by this permit for which the State Commissioner of Health issues certificates of approval pursuant to section five hundred two of the Public Health Law shall be conducted by a laboratory which has been issued a certificate of approval. Inquiries regarding laboratory certification should be sent to the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, New York State Health Department Center for Laboratories and Research, Division of Environmental Sciences, The Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12201.

Appendix B

Outfall Monitoring Results

Monitoring Results for Outfall 001A (2001-2006)

Month	Year	Flow Rate (gpd)		pH		TSS		Oil & Grease
		Average (Report)	Max. (Report)	Min. (6)	Max (9)	Avg. (30)	Max. (45)	Max (15 daily max)
January	2001	22472	196277	9.3	9.3	21	21	12.5
February	2001	13867	174943	7.8	7.8	20	20	8.6
March	2001	54901	505628	7.64	7.64	18.07	32	5.8
April	2001	11236	136541	7.07	7.07	3	3	4.8
May	2001	14365	270948	7.14	7.14	6	6	8.4
June	2001	37620	354153	7.12	7.12	3	3	3
July	2001	14507	132274	7.09	7.09	11	11	4.1
August	2001	22472	196277	6.97	6.97	6	6	15.1
September	2001	37691	405356	7.25	7.25	3	3	3.2
October	2001	4694	93872	7.29	7.29	6	6	1.3
November	2001	9672	174943	6.8	6.8	3	3	5.1
December	2001	16143	170676	6.66	6.66	14	14	8.9
January	2002	13725	147208	7.28	7.28	4	4	4.1
February	2002	5049	81071	7.32	7.32	14	14	2
March	2002	213345	177076	7.28	7.28	15	15	6.5
April	2002	24250	349886	7.1	7.1	6	6	3.14
May	2002	26241	334952	6.81	6.81	4.58	4.58	1.4
June	2002	32002	507761	7.17	7.17	10	10	2.1
July	2002	7467	134407	6.48	6.48	16	16	4.6
August	2002	34917	580298	7.44	7.44	6	6	1.1
September	2002	36695	428823	6.43	6.43	10	10	3.14
October	2002	51203	691238	6.82	6.82	9	9	4.8
November	2002	35984	302950	7.33	7.33	9	9	9.6
December	2002	28873	277349	6.46	6.46	19	19	3.4
January	2003	16356	337805	7.59	7.59	6	6	3.14
February	2003	32428	398955	7.15	7.15	46	46	4.67
March	2003	32500	230413	7.36	7.36	14	14	3.3
April	2003	22757	249614	7.17	7.17	78	78	8.57
May	2003	25246	341352	7.46	7.46	6	6	8.27
June	2003	70262	597366	8.42	8.42	4.58	4.58	3.14
July	2003	31433	699772	6.37	6.37	6	6	4.6
August	2003	39611	593099	6.38	6.38	8	8	11.8
September	2003	35415	309350	7	7	8	8	5.9
October	2003	30224	388288	7.95	7.95	4.58	4.58	5.1
November	2003	27308	435224	6.8	6.8	4.58	4.58	3.14
December	2003	38544	345619	7.54	7.54	4.58	4.58	5.6
January	2004	14010	140808	6.84	6.84	14	14	3.14
February	2004	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI
March	2004	20979	177076	7.22	7.22	17	17	3.14
April	2004	34135	435224	6.33	6.33	11	11	9.5
May	2004	31646	170676	6.97	6.97	13	13	3.14
June	2004	17494	206945	7.7	7.7	9	9	9.7
July	2004	61372	753108	7.93	7.93	4.58	4.58	3.14
August	2004	31433	394688	7.25	7.25	4.58	4.58	4.8
September	2004	73106	891782	6.57	6.57	14	14	3.14
October	2004	7752	125874	7.9	7.9	14	14	3.14
November	2004	26810	264548	7.5	7.5	4.58	4.58	3.5
December	2004	23681	221879	7.7	7.7	37	37	3.14
January	2005	26,384	187,744	8.44	8.44	30.0	30.0	3.14
February	2005	21,975	243,213	7.52	7.52	6.0	6.0	8.1
March	2005	30,295	603,766	7.28	7.28	4.58	4.58	3.8
April	2005	32,642	354,153	6.99	6.99	4.58	4.58	3.14
May	2005	6,287	117,340	6.76	6.76	18	18	3.14
June	2005	17,494	140,808	7.19	7.19	13	13	3.14
July	2005	16,570	249,614	6.85	6.85	12	12	9.2
August	2005	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI
September	2005	2,773	51,203	7.37	7.37	30	30	3.11
October	2005	100,770	960,053	7.72	7.72	8	8	3.78
November	2005	25,388	260,281	7.12	7.12	10	10	3.14
December	2005	30,011	302,950	7.04	7.04	24	24	4.12
January	2006	34,349	309,350	7.1	7.1	4.58	4.58	3.6
February	2006	20,552	384,021	8.12	8.12	<10	<10	<10
March	2006	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI
April	2006	36,980	701,905	7.65	7.65	52	52	16.2
May	2006	33,353	320,018	7.39	7.39	24	24	10
June	2006	26,241	394,688	7.85	7.85	<1.0	<1.0	<10

Monitoring Results for Outfall 001A - Quarterly Analyses (2001-2006)

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Toluene Max. (report)</u>	<u>Benzene Max. (report)</u>	<u>BTX (in combo) Max. (0.1 daily)</u>	<u>Xylene Max. (report)</u>
1st (Feb - Apr)	2001	0.00011	0.0001	0.00108	0.00087
2nd (May-July)	2001	0.00016	0.00024	0.00088	0.00048
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2001	0.00029	0.00029	0.00159	0.00028
4th (Nov - Jan)	2001	0.00024	0.00016	0.00088	0.00034
1st (Feb - Apr)	2002	0.00025	0.00018	0.00118	0.00055
2nd (May-July)	2002	0.00025	0.00018	0.00118	0.00055
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2002	0.00074	0.00066	0.00446	0.00198
4th (Nov - Jan)	2002	0.00037	0.00033	0.01687	0.00823
1st (Feb - Apr)	2003	0.0002	0.00024	0.00326	0.00119
2nd (May-July)	2003	0.0002	0.00024	0.00121	0.00052
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2003	0.00062	0.00058	0.00456	0.00168
4th (Nov - Jan)	2003	0.00023	0.00026	0.00128	0.00047
1st (Feb - Apr)	2004	0.00072	0.00039	0.01089	0.0067
2nd (May-July)	2004	0.00023	0.00019	0.00174	0.00084
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2004	0.00023	0.00019	0.00174	0.00084
4th (Nov - Jan)	2004	0.00028	0.00027	0.00203	0.00087
1st (Feb - Apr)	2005	0.00028	0.00027	0.00203	0.00087
2nd (May-July)	2005	0.0028	0.0027	0.00382	0.00233
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2005	0.00058	0.00056	0.00386	0.0016
4th (Nov - Jan)	2005	0.00028	0.00027	0.00200	0.00084
1st (Feb - Apr)	2006	0.0004	0.0003	0.0038	0.0031

Monitoring Results for Outfall 001B (2001-2006)

Month	Year	Flow Rate (gpd)		pH		TSS		Oil & Grease
		Average (Report)	Max. (Report)	Min. (6)	Max (9)	Avg. (30)	Max. (45)	Max (15 daily max)
January	2001	41449	362020	7.62	7.62	12	12	1
February	2001	25578	322670	7.72	7.72	2	2	12.6
March	2001	393500	932595	6.88	6.88	16	16	4.7
April	2001	20724	251840	6.66	6.66	2	2	6.6
May	2001	26496	499745	6.89	6.89	16	16	6.5
June	2001	69387	653210	6.57	6.57	6	6	3.9
July	2001	26758	243970	6.7	6.7	8	8	4.3
August	2001	41449	362020	7.14	7.14	10	10	5.8
September	2001	69518	747650	6.65	6.65	2	2	3
October	2001	8657	173140	4.89	4.89	2	2	6.9
November	2001	17839	322670	6.8	6.8	4.14	4.14	16.6
December	2001	29775	314800	6.6	6.6	9	9	6
January	2002	25315	271515	6.08	6.08	12.9	12.9	11
February	2002	9313	149530	6.12	6.12	3	3	8
March	2002	46302	326605	6.72	6.72	9	9	4.5
April	2002	44728	645340	7.49	7.49	15	15	3.14
May	2002	48401	617795	7.08	7.08	15	15	7.1
June	2002	59025	936530	7.46	7.46	14	14	81.6
July	2002	13773	247905	5.61	5.61	9	9	5.3
August	2002	64403	1070320	6.81	6.81	12	12	3.5
September	2002	67682	790935	6.18	6.18	26	26	3.14
October	2002	94440	1274940	7.52	7.52	4.58	4.58	5.3
November	2002	66370	558770	7.16	7.16	7	7	6.8
December	2002	53254	511550	6.05	6.05	4	4	3.14
January	2003	30168	621730	7.33	7.33	2	2	43.9
February	2003	59812	735845	7.16	7.16	4	4	4.56
March	2003	59943	424980	7.49	7.49	8	8	12.7
April	2003	41973	460395	7.81	7.81	3	3	5.41
May	2003	46564	629600	7.6	7.6	4.58	4.58	3.27
June	2003	129593	1101800	8.14	8.14	4.58	4.58	3.14
July	2003	57976	1290680	6.91	6.91	8	8	3.2
August	2003	73060	1093930	7.22	7.22	4.58	4.58	5.6
September	2003	65321	570575	6.8	6.8	4.58	4.58	12.5
October	2003	55746	716170	7.75	7.75	4.58	4.58	3.14
November	2003	50368	802740	7.48	7.48	4.58	4.58	4.58
December	2003	71092	637470	6.8	6.8	4.58	4.58	5.6
January	2004	25840	259710	6.9	6.9	4.58	4.58	4.1
February	2004	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI
March	2004	38694	326605	6.82	6.82	6	6	3.14
April	2004	62960	802740	6.57	6.57	14	14	4.5
May	2004	58396	314800	7.03	7.03	9	9	4.7
June	2004	32267	381695	7.8	7.8	24	24	3.4
July	2004	113,197	1389055	7.75	7.75	10	10	3.14
August	2004	57976	727975	7.22	7.22	24	24	3.9
September	2004	134839	1644830	7.15	7.15	4.58	4.58	3.17
October	2004	14297	232165	8	8	4.58	4.58	3.14
November	2004	49450	487940	8	8	4.58	4.58	3.23
December	2004	43679	409240	8.1	8.1	114	114	4.3
January	2005	48,663	346,280	8.36	8.36	7.0	7.0	3.14
February	2005	40,531	448,590	7.62	7.62	8.0	8.0	6.8
March	2005	55,877	1,113,605	7.02	7.02	4.58	4.58	3.8
April	2005	60,206	653,210	6.53	6.53	4.58	4.58	3.14
May	2005	12,592	216,425	6.47	6.47	11	11	3.14
June	2005	32,267	259,710	6.51	6.51	20	20	3.14
July	2005	30,562	460,395	6.95	6.95	38	38	3.14
August	2005	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI
September	2005	5,116	94,440	7.63	7.63	40	40	3.14
October	2005	185,863	1,770,750	7.73	7.73	4.58	4.58	4.6
November	2005	46,827	480,070	7.53	7.53	8	8	3.14
December	2005	55,352	558,770	6.99	6.99	8	8	16.19
January	2006	63,354	570,575	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	3.14
February	2006	37,907	708,300	7.9	7.9	29.0	29.0	<10
March	2006	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI
April	2006	68,207	1,294,615	7.55	7.55	30	30	ND
May	2006	61,517	590,250	7.53	7.53	16	16	<10
June	2006	48,401	727,975	7.82	7.82	<1.0	<1.0	<10

Monitoring Results for Outfall 001B - Quarterly Analyses (2001-2006)

Quarter	Year	Toluene Max. (report)	Benzene Max. (report)	BTX (in combo) Max. (0.1 daily)	Xylene Max. (report)
1st (Feb - Apr)	2001	0.00011	0.0001	0.0049	0.00469
2nd (May-July)	2001	0.00032	0.00048	0.00176	0.00096
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2001	0.00029	0.00029	0.05159	0.00028
4th (Nov - Jan)	2001	0.00024	0.00016	0.00088	0.00034
1st (Feb - Apr)	2002	0.00025	0.00018	0.00118	0.00055
2nd (May-July)	2002	0.00025	0.00018	0.00118	0.00055
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2002	0.00074	0.00066	0.00446	0.00198
4th (Nov - Jan)	2002	0.00037	0.00033	0.00223	0.00099
1st (Feb - Apr)	2003	0.0002	0.00024	0.00121	0.00052
2nd (May-July)	2003	0.0002	0.00024	0.000121	0.00052
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2003	0.00031	0.00029	0.00228	0.00084
4th (Nov - Jan)	2003	0.00023	0.00026	0.00128	0.00047
1st (Feb - Apr)	2004	0.00034	0.000098	0.00058	0.001288
2nd (May-July)	2004	0.00023	0.00019	0.00174	0.00084
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2004	0.00023	0.00019	0.00174	0.00084
4th (Nov - Jan)	2004	0.00039	0.00039	0.00243	0.001
1st (Feb - Apr)	2005	0.00028	0.00027	0.00203	0.00087
2nd (May-July)	2005	0.00028	0.00027	0.00261	0.00103
3rd (Aug - Oct)	2005	0.00029	0.00028	0.00193	0.0008
4th (Nov - Jan)	2005	0.00028	0.00028	0.00203	0.00087
1st (Feb - Apr)	2006	0.0004	0.0003	0.0011	0.0004

LGA Outfall Data 005 A - 2005

Month	Flow Rate (gpd)		pH		TSS		Oil & Grease
	Average (Report)	Max. (Report)	Min. (6)	Max (9)	Avg. (30)	Max. (45)	Max (15 daily max)
January	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
February	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
March	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
April	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
May	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
June	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
July	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
August	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI
September	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
October	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
November	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
December	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2

LGA Outfall Data 005 A - 2006

Month	Flow Rate (gpd)		pH		TSS		Oil & Grease
	Average (Report)	Max. (Report)	Min. (6)	Max (9)	Avg. (30)	Max. (45)	Max (15 daily max)
January	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
February	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
March	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
April	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
May	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
June	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
July	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							

2001 Quarterly Analysis - LGA Airport - Quarters starting in February - Outfall 005A (005X)

Quarter	Toluene Max. (report)	Benzene Max. (report)	BTX (in combo) Max. (0.1 daily)	Xylene Max. (report)
1st (Feb - Apr)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
2nd (May-July)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
3rd (Aug - Oct)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
4th (Nov - Jan)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2

2002 Quarterly Analysis - LGA Airport - Quarters starting in February - Outfall 005A (005X)

Quarter	Toluene Max. (report)	Benzene Max. (report)	BTX (in combo) Max. (0.1 daily)	Xylene Max. (report)
1st (Feb - Apr)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
2nd (May-July)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
3rd (Aug - Oct)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
4th (Nov - Jan)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2

2003 Quarterly Analysis - LGA Airport - Quarters starting in February - Outfall 005A (005X)

Quarter	Toluene Max. (report)	Benzene Max. (report)	BTX (in combo) Max. (0.1 daily)	Xylene Max. (report)
1st (Feb - Apr)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
2nd (May-July)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
3rd (Aug - Oct)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
4th (Nov - Jan)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2

2004 Quarterly Analysis - LGA Airport - Quarters starting in February - Outfall 005A (005X)

Quarter	Toluene Max. (report)	Benzene Max. (report)	BTX (in combo) Max. (0.1 daily)	Xylene Max. (report)
1st (Feb - Apr)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
2nd (May-July)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
3rd (Aug - Oct)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
4th (Nov - Jan)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2

2005 Quarterly Analysis - LGA Airport - Quarters starting in February - Outfall 005A (005X)

Quarter	Toluene Max. (report)	Benzene Max. (report)	BTX (in combo) Max. (0.1 daily)	Xylene Max. (report)
1st (Feb - Apr)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
2nd (May-July)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
3rd (Aug - Oct)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
4th (Nov - Jan)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2

2006 Quarterly Analysis - LGA Airport - Quarters starting in February - Outfall 005A (005X)

Quarter	Toluene Max. (report)	Benzene Max. (report)	BTX (in combo) Max. (0.1 daily)	Xylene Max. (report)
1st (Feb - Apr)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
2nd (May-July)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
3rd (Aug - Oct)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2
4th (Nov - Jan)	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2	NODI-2

Monitoring Results for Outfall 001A (2006-2007)

Month	Month	Flow Rate (gpd)	pH		TSS	Oil & Grease	MTBE	Toluene	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Xylene
		Average (Report)	Min. (6)	Max (9)	Max. (100 mg/L)	Max (15 mg/L)	A.L Max (10 ug/L)	A.L Max (5 ug/L)			
July	2006	439,491	7.6	7.6	<10	<10	<0.2	<0.4	<0.3	<0.5	<0.4
August	2006	407,488	7.34	7.34	16	<10	<0.2	50	0.5	1.3	19
September	2006	138,674	6.36	6.36	<10	<10	<0.2	11	<0.3	<0.5	13
October	2006	490,693	7.49	7.49	<10	11	<0.3	<0.3	<0.2	<0.4	1.7
November	2006	584,565	6.98	6.98	<10	<10	<0.3	<0.3	<0.2	<0.4	<0.4
December	2006	266,681	7.63	7.63	10	<10	<0.3	<0.3	<0.2	<0.4	<0.4
January	2007	22,543	7.11	7.11	<10	<10	<0.3	1.5	<0.2	0.9	6.4
February	2007	14,152	7.4	7.4	21.0	<1.4	<1.0	1.4	<1.0	<1.0	4.8

Monitoring Results for Outfall 006 (2006-2007)

Month	Month	Flow Rate (gpd)		pH		TSS	Oil & Grease	CBOD ₅	MTBE	Toluene	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Xylene
		Average (Report)	Max. (Report)	Min. (6)	Max (9)	Max. (100 mg/L)	Max (15 mg/L)	Action Level (3,259 lb/day)	A.L Max (10 ug/L)	A.L Max (5 ug/L)			
July	2006	306,109	3,179,423	7.2	7.2	26	<10						
August	2006	249,508	2,947,911	7	7	<10	<10						
September	2006	122,439	1,003,215	7.28	7.28	12	<10	<7.1	<0.2	<0.4	<0.4	<0.5	<0.4
October	2006	334,907	3,549,840	7.21	7.21	<10	<10	<60					
November	2006	299,924	4,228,940	7.11	7.11	14	<10	<1					
December	2006	110,606	1,929,261	7.38	7.38	116	<10	<5	<0.3	<0.3	<0.2	<0.4	<0.4
January	2007	163,080	2,068,168	7.1	7.1	23.0	<10	<3					
February	2007	102,376	1,497,107	7.11	7.11	17.0	<1.4	278					

Monitoring Results for Outfall 013 (2006-2007)

Month	Month	Flow Rate (gpd)		pH		TSS	Oil & Grease	CBOD ₅	MTBE	Toluene	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Xylene
		Average (Report)	Max. (Report)	Min. (6)	Max (9)	Max. (100 mg/L)	Max (15 mg/L)	Action Level (20,454 lb/day)	A.L Max (10 ug/L)	A.L Max (5 ug/L)			
July	2006	1,005,357	10,442,196	7.0	7.0	<10	<10	<70					
August	2006	819,412	9,681,841	7.15	7.15	22	<10	<13					
September	2006	402,142	3,294,867	7.33	7.33	18	<10	57.2	0.3	0.4	<0.3	<0.5	<0.4
October	2006	1,099,978	11,658,762	6.95	6.95	34	<10	<197					
November	2006	985,080	13,889,134	7.21	7.21	<10	<10	<2					
December	2006	363,280	6,336,283	7.4	7.4	31	<10	<5	<0.3	<0.3	<0.2	<0.4	<0.4
January	2007	535,627	6,792,496	7.08	7.08	<10	<10	760					
February	2007	336,245	4,916,956	7.2	7.2	6.8	<1.4	14703					

Appendix C

BMPP Questionnaire

Due Date:

Submit During Scheduled Visit

Date: _____

**LAGUARDIA AIRPORT
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN
QUESTIONNAIRE**

(Note: One questionnaire should be completed for each discrete facility located at LaGuardia Airport)

A) GENERAL INFORMATION

1) Facility Name _____

Facility Address _____

Primary Contact for Stormwater Issues _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____

Airport Tenant Since: Month _____ Year _____

Facility SIC Code, if Known: _____

SARA Title III Section 313 Reporter? Yes _____ No _____

List Subtenant(s), if any: _____

2) Provide a general description of facility operations _____

3) Facility Area (leasehold/building) _____

(acreage/sq. ft.)

a) What percentage of the facility is impervious (covered by buildings, pavement, etc.)? _____ %

4) Describe storm water drainage patterns for your facility:

Sheet Flow (surface flow)

Primary Flow Direction North

Surface Swales / Ditches

South

[] Subsurface Pipes

[] East

[] West

5) Please circle all activities conducted at your facility and provide the data requested below. Indicate the location of each activity by writing the 2-letter activity code in the appropriate area on the site map.

Activity		Location Indoors (I), Outdoors (O) or Booth (B) or Covered Outdoor Area (OC)	Conducted By Staff (S) Contractor (C) or Both (B)	Any Discharge? Y or N	Discharge Drains to Sanitary Sewer (SS), SS with O/W Interceptor (OW), Ground (G), Storm Drain (SD)
AD	Aircraft Deicing				
	Anti-Icing				
AF	Aircraft Fuel				
AM	Aircraft Maintenance				
AP	Aircraft Painting/ Stripping				
AR	Aircraft Rental/ Sales				
AS	Aircraft Sanitary Srvc.				
AW	Aircraft Washing				
CH	Cargo Handling				
CS	Chemical Storage				
ED	Equipment Degreasing/ Washing				
EM	Equipment Maintenance				
ES	Equipment Storage				
FS	Fuel Storage*				

Activity		Location Indoors (I), Outdoors (O) or Booth (B) or Covered Outdoor Area (OC)	Conducted By Staff (S) Contractor (C) or Both (B)	Any Discharge? Y or N	Discharge Drains to Sanitary Sewer (SS), SS with O/W Interceptor (OW), Ground (G), Storm Drain (SD)
FW	Floor Wash Down				
LS	Lavatory Service				
MF	Manufacturing				
OA	Outdoor Apron Washdown				
PH	Pesticide/Herbicide Usage				
RD	Runway/Taxiway Deicing				
SC	Steam Cleaning				
VF	Vehicle Fueling				
VM	Vehicle Maintenance				
VP	Vehicle Paint/Shop				
VW	Vehicle Washing				
OT	Other:				

* If your facility stores fuel, confirm that SPCC has been prepared

a) If specific services (washing, fueling, equipment maintenance, etc.) are conducted at your facility by contractors, please list the name of the contractor and the service that they provide:

Contractor

Service

B. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

1) Were toxic chemicals, oils or hazardous substances spilled or leaked to the ground at your facility within the last five years?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, describe the spills or leaks below. Attach additional sheets as necessary.

Materials Spilled/ Leaked	Estimated Amount	Cause	Discharge Point	Reached Storm Drain	Date	Method of Clean-up

2) What chemicals are currently stored on-site? This includes new chemicals, products, hazardous waste and used oil. Attach additional sheets as necessary.

Chemical Name	Quantity (Max qty. at Any one time)	Method of Storage	
		Drum Underground Storage Tank (UST) Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) Other (explain)	Indoors (I) Outdoors (O)

a) Are Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) retained on-site for all chemicals used at your facility? Yes _____ No _____

3) Describe existing chemical and /or loading/unloading areas.

4) Check materials used at your facility. This includes any chemicals which are used, stored, or disposed of in areas where the pollutants may come into contact with rainwater and enter storm drains. Also include lubrication oil leaks from motor vehicles.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oils and Greases | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethylene Glycol |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Hydrocarbons | <input type="checkbox"/> Propylene Glycol |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Halogenated Solvents | <input type="checkbox"/> Silver |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonhalogenated Solvents | <input type="checkbox"/> Thallium |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arsenic | <input type="checkbox"/> Zinc |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cadmium | <input type="checkbox"/> Phenols |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chromium | <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Copper | <input type="checkbox"/> Herbicides |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mercury | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nickel | <input type="checkbox"/> Alkaline Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Selenium | <input type="checkbox"/> Cyanide |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lead | <input type="checkbox"/> PCBs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please describe) _____ | |

5) Briefly describe and attach copies of any storm water characterization studies (drainage or sampling) conducted at your facility, if any are available.

None exist

C. EXISTING STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMNT PRACTICES

1) Identify existing measures at your facility (if any) to reduce storm water pollution.

- None
- Zero discharge of storm water (all stormwater is retained on-site through treatment such as percolation, evaporation or contained storage)
- Activities / materials enclosed and / or covered
- Secondary containment provided
- Spill Prevention Plan established (attach)
- Spill Response Plan established (attach)
- Periodic employee training conducted
- Material handling plan established (attach)
- Housekeeping Plan established (attach)
- Outdoor sweep program
- Use of Dryzit or other sorbent
- Oil/water separator (for storm water treatment)
- Storm water collection and treatment
- Inspection program established for areas of potential pollutant contact by storm water
- Storm water routed to sanitary water
- Storm water routed to industrial pretreatment
- Established Best Management Practices (BMPs) (attach)
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (attach)

2) Identify the person or persons responsible for implementing storm water pollution prevention measures at your facility

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Phone #</u>

D. NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE / ILLICIT CONNECTIONS

Note: Generally, only rain water runoff is permitted to enter the storm drainage system at LaGuardia Airport

1) Do any activities occur at your facility which result in the discharge of any non-storm water to the ground surface or storm drainage system at any time? This includes activities conducted by staff, contractors, and any construction activities (e.g dewatering)

- No
- Yes

If YES, please describe the location, type, and magnitude of the discharge(s).

If construction activities are occurring on your facility:

- a) Is a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan required? Yes No
 If YES, has it been submitted to the NYSDEC? Yes No
- b) Is a Long Island Well Permit required? Yes No
 If YES, has it been submitted to the NYSDEC? Yes No

2) Have you observed any discharges from adjacent facilities which flow onto your leasehold during dry weather conditions?

- No
- Yes

If YES, please describe the name of the facility where the discharge originates, if known.

3) Have you observed any drainage problems at your facility or adjacent facilities during wet weather conditions?

- No
- Yes

If YES, please describe description and indicate location on map.

4) Are there any dry wells (bubblers) located at your facility?

- No
- Yes

If YES, please describe the location, type, and magnitude of the discharge(s).

5) Are there any drains (floor drains, trench drains, wash rack drains, etc.) located at your facility?

- No
- Yes

If YES, describe below and indicate their location on attached map.

a) If drains exist, where does each discharge? Indicate their locations on attached map.

- Sanitary Sewer
- Storm Drainage System
- Ground
- Other/Unknown

b) Has the discharge point for each of these drains been verified?

- No
- Yes

If YES, please indicate the method of verification. Check all that apply.

- Visual Observations
- Review of Facility Record Drawings

- Flow Tests
- Dye Tests
- Smoke Tests
- TV Line Survey
- Other (please describe) _____

c) Are any of these drains connected to the storm drainage system?

- No
- Yes

If YES, please describe location(s) and indicate them on attached map.

6) Are there any floor drains located in areas of chemical storage or chemical use?

- No
- Yes

7) Does your facility have a fire suppression system?

- No
- Yes

8) Certifications

a) Non-Storm Water Discharge Certification Statement

Please sign here if you have indicated NO to question D1

"I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge, based on my inquiry of those responsible at my facility for conduction activities which could lead to a discharge of non-storm water to the storm drain system, that no such non-storm water discharges occur."

Facility Name

Name and Title

Signature and Date Signed

b) No Illicit Connection Certification Statement

Please sign here if you have indicated NO to question D5c

"I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge, based on my inquiry into the discharge points of drains at my facility, that none of the drains (other than storm drains) at my facility are connected to the storm drainage system."

Facility Name

Name and Title

Signature and Date Signed

E. DEICING / ANTI-ICING OPERATIONS

1. Are deicing/anti-icing operations performed at your facility? Yes__ No__

If YES, Please indicate on the site map where the deicing/anti-icing activities take place. Please also indicate where deicing/anti-icing chemicals are stored.

2. What type of containers are used to store deicing/anti-icing chemicals?

3. How many years have deicing/anti-icing operations been performed at your facility?

4. Are the deicing/anti-icing activities performed by your crew? Yes__ No__

If NO, identify the contractor who provides deicing/anti-icing services.

5. What chemicals are used for deicing/anti-icing? Indicate the brand and type of chemical.

6. Where do deicing/anti-icing chemicals drain after application?

___ Drain

___ Storm Drain

___ Sanitary Drain

___ Spent deicer/anti-icer collection system (i.e. picked up by ramp scrubber)

___ Overland flow to drainage ditch

___ Overland flow to open area (grassy, earthen or gravel area)

7. Where are spent deicing/anti-icing chemicals disposed of after collection?

- Sanitary Systems
 - Drums
 - Tanks
 - Other (please describe)
-

Appendix D

Best Management Practices

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 1

AIRCRAFT DEICING

PURPOSE:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to soil, groundwater and/or stormwater from aircraft deicing and anti-icing procedures. The level of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) associated with the discharge of deicing compounds into receiving waters, such as Bowery and Flushing Bays, can result in a decrease in the available oxygen which can impact aquatic life.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Operational Considerations

- Perform anti-icing and deicing operations only in areas appropriate for such activities (e.g. the secondary deicing pad is a location for this practice at LGA. The secondary deicing pad is indicated in Figure 3.2)
- 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.
- Continue using propylene glycol or other low environmental-impact deicing/anti-icing compounds now under development, once approved by the FAA. Implement forthcoming recommendations of the FAA technical committee on deicing.
- Transfer deicing agents only in paved areas.
- Use of urea and ethylene glycol at LGA is prohibited.
- Use only materials approved by Port Authority for runway and taxiway deicing.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Aircraft deicing
- Aircraft anti-icing

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Propylene glycol

KEY APPROACHES

- Perform in designated areas only
- Apply only required amounts of fluid
- Implement forthcoming recommendations of FAA

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR Parts 595-599 Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 370-374 New York State Hazardous Waste Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Regulations
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for StormWater Discharges
- 40 CFR 302 Designation of Reportable Quantities and Notification Requirements for Hazardous Substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- 40 CFR 372 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 2

AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING

PURPOSE:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater, groundwater, soil, and air from aircraft, vehicle, and equipment fueling.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Operational Considerations

General

- Install shear valves or "breakaway" hose connections at all fuel dispensing stations and on all fuel dispensing equipment that will provide emergency shutdown of flow should the fueling connection be broken through movement.
- Periodically check hoses associated with fuel dispensing for leaks and tears.
- Automatic shut-off mechanisms should be in place on fuel tankers. These valves should remain in the closed position unless manually opened during fueling.
- Use absorbent materials and spot cleaning for small spills; do not hose down the area unless the storm drains in close proximity are blocked and drainage is collected by vacuum vehicle and disposed of through a permitted connection to an approved treatment facility.
- Avoid mobile fueling of equipment wherever feasible; fuel mobile equipment at designated fueling areas.
- Use drain blockers (e.g., pigs/mats) at catch basins or install gate valves at catch basins for use during fueling activity.
- Collect and properly dispose of any fuel spilled or leaked. Vacuum equipment/vehicles are recommended for collection.
- Always dispose of materials in an approved manner. Never discharge materials to a catch basin.
- Employ secondary containment or cover when transferring fuel from a tank truck to a vehicle or equipment fuel tank.
- Manage the disposal of water that collects in fuel tanks and fueling hydrant sumps according to state and federal regulations.
- Inspect, clean and maintain sumps and oil/water separators at appropriate intervals.

Motor Vehicle/ Equipment

- Ensure that motor vehicle fuel composition meets seasonal requirements for oxygen content and volatility.
- Operate appropriate vapor recovery equipment at gasoline dispensing sites.
- Install berms or curbing to divert stormwater runoff away from fueling area to avoid contact with contaminated surfaces.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Aircraft fueling
- Motor vehicle fueling
- Equipment fueling

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Fuel Vapors
- Petroleum Hydrocarbons

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
- Install vapor recovery systems at fuel dispensers and tanks
- Install canopies

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 2

AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING

Operational Considerations (Continued.)

- 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.
- Test spill prevention/overfill protection equipment annually.
- Fuel pumps intended for vehicular use should be posted with signs stating "No Topping Off" to prevent overflow.

Aircraft

- Tanker trucks (aviation fueling vehicles) should be equipped with spill response kits.
- Periodically inspect valves on mobile aircraft fuelers and on aircraft wing tips.

Contingency Response

- Conduct proper spill reporting to the appropriate regulatory agencies.
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may likely occur. Furnish all maintenance vehicles with adequate supplies of spill response materials and appropriate spill response procedures.
- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), required in 40 CFR 112.3(a), (b).
- Conduct proper spill reporting to the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Inspection and Testing

- Record all maintenance activities and inspections relating to fueling equipment and containers in a log book.
- Underground fuel storage tanks should be tested as required by federal and state laws.
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas; spill response and prevention, stormwater pollution prevention education, right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Develop regular maintenance and inspection programs for oil/water separators.
- Characterize wastes collected from oil/water separators. Dispose of these wastes properly and provide appropriate employee training.

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS AND UPGRADES:

- Design fueling areas to prevent the run-on of stormwater and the runoff of spills by employing the following approaches (where authorized by the Port Authority):
 - 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.
 - Pave the fueling area with concrete rather than asphalt.
 - Where covering is infeasible and the fuel dispensing area has an asphalt pavement surface, consider applying a suitable sealant that protects the asphalt from spilled fuels.
- If a dead-end sump is not used to collect spills, install an appropriately sized oil/water separator.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 2

AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING

APPROACH TO SPILLS AT EXISTING FACILITIES

- Prevent spills from entering storm drains, floor drains, other receiving waters, and soil, through use of absorbent pigs, booms, or other means.
- Minimize immediate fire and safety hazards.
- Report any discharge of petroleum greater than 5 gallons to NYSDEC within 2 hours of discovery. Notify NYSDEC and/or the National Response Center for releases of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.
- If appropriate, sound alarms.
- Remove and dispose contaminated soil/material.
- Remove and recover free product in surface or groundwaters.
- Repair or replace leaking equipment.
- Perform other actions which regulatory agencies may require.
- Install Stage I and Stage II vapor recovery systems on gasoline dispensing equipment.
- Install shear valves on all fuel dispensing equipment.
- Design facilities to include secondary containment where required and/or appropriate.
- Upgrade or replace existing fuel storage tanks to have leak detection, spill containment, and overfill prevention before December 22, 1998.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR 608, 611 Oil Spill Prevention and Compensation Act
- 6 NYCRR 595-597 Chemical Bulk Storage
- 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Regulations
- 6 NYCRR 360-14 Waste Oil Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 612-614 Petroleum Bulk Storage
- 6 NYCRR Part 371 Hazardous Waste Regulations
- 29 CFR 1910 (Subparts G, H, I, J, and K,) Hazardous Materials, Environmental Controls, and Personnel Protection.
- 29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Stormwater Discharges
- 40 CFR 260-262, 268, and 270-272 Hazardous Waste Management
- 40 CFR 264-265 Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan (PPCP)
- 40 CFR 302 Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification Requirements for Hazardous Substances under CERCLA
- 40 CFR 372 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know
- 40 CFR 413, 433, and 469 NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (NPDESTOMP)
- 40 CFR 761 Toxic Substances
- 40 CFR 33 Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- 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 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 3

AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

PURPOSE:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to surface water, groundwater, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), soil and air from aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance and repair, including ground vehicle and equipment painting/stripping and floor washdowns.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Operational Considerations

Minimum maintenance activities, including preflight checks and emergency repairs, shall employ the following to the extent practicable. All other maintenance shall be performed indoors or at off-site facilities.

Good Housekeeping

- Use drip pans.
- Use absorbent materials at potential problem areas. 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 or sanitary 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.
- Recycle or properly dispose of the following: greases, oils, antifreeze, brake fluid, solvents or other cleaning solutions, hydraulic fluid, batteries, transmission fluid, and filters.
- Use biodegradable products and substitute materials with less hazardous properties where feasible.

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 oil water separators that receive wastewater from a maintenance area. Do not flush wastes into receiving waters. Activities such as painting and stripping, battery charging, and welding may require air permitting; check with local and state agencies for applicability.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Aircraft Maintenance
- Ground Vehicle Maintenance
- Equipment Maintenance
- Ground Transportation

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Oils & greases
- Petroleum hydrocarbons
- Propylene glycol
- Halogenated solvents
- Non-halogenated solvents

KEY APPROACHES

- Perform maintenance indoors, if possible
- Cap floor drains in areas where maintenance occurs
- Consider off-site maintenance by contractors
- Initiate employee spill prevention and response training

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 3

AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Operational Considerations (continued)

Physical Site Usage

- Conduct maintenance activities indoors, or conduct off-airport where possible.
- Use designated washing, steam cleaning, and degreasing areas to clean equipment.
- Store mechanical parts and equipment that may yield even small amounts of contaminants (i.e., oil or grease) under cover and away from drains.

Structural Control

- Maintenance and cleaning areas should be equipped with runoff controls that prevent discharge to storm and sanitary sewers.

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, stormwater pollution prevention education, right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Provide employee stormwater quality awareness training.
- Develop regular maintenance and inspection programs for oil/water separators.
- Characterize wastes collected from oil/water separators. Dispose of these wastes properly and provide appropriate employee training.

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS AND UPGRADES:

- Provide indoor maintenance areas when designing new facilities or upgrading existing facilities.
- Do not install floor drains in areas where maintenance is to be performed.

APPROACH TO SPILLS AT EXISTING FACILITIES

- Prevent spills from entering storm drains, floor drains, other receiving waters, and soil, through use of absorbent pigs, booms, or other means.
- Minimize immediate fire and safety hazards.
- Report any discharge of petroleum greater than 5 gallons to NYSDEC within 2 hours of discovery. Notify NYSDEC and/or the National Response Center for releases of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.
- If appropriate, sound alarms.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 3 AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

APPROACH TO SPILLS AT EXISTING FACILITIES (Continued)

- Remove and dispose contaminated soil/material.
- Remove and recover free product in surface or groundwater.
- Repair or replace leaking equipment.
- Perform other actions which regulatory agencies may require

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR 608, 611 Oil Spill Prevention and Compensation Act
- 6 NYCRR 595-597 Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Regulations
- 6 NYCRR 360-14 Waste Oil Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 612-614 Petroleum Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Part 371 Hazardous Waste Regulations
- 29 CFR 1910 (Subparts G, H, I, J, and K,) Hazardous Materials, Environmental Controls, and Personnel Protection.
- 29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Stormwater Discharges
- 40 CFR 260-262, 268, and 270-272 Hazardous Waste Management
- 40 CFR 264-265 Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan (PPCP)
- 40 CFR 302 Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification Requirements for Hazardous Substances under CERCLA
- 40 CFR 372 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know
- 40 CFR 413, 433, and 469 NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan (NPDESTOMP)
- 40 CFR 761 Toxic Substances
- 40 CFR 33 Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- 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 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 4

**AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING, STEAM
CLEANING AND DEGREASING**

PURPOSE:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to soil, groundwater, and stormwater drains from aircraft, vehicle, and equipment washing, and equipment degreasing.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Note: Aircraft, vehicle, and equipment washing, steam cleaning, and degreasing are prohibited at LGA with the following exceptions:

- Vehicles, aircraft, and equipment are washed indoors only and any wastewater generated is discharged to the sanitary sewer.
- Washing activities are performed outdoors only at LGA’s designated facilities (the Suburban facility and Northwest Airlines GSE) whose operations discharge to an oil/water separator and then to the city’s sanitary sewer system. No additional outdoor areas will be designated by a facility for cleaning.
- Collection of washwater will not be an acceptable alternative. For cleaning activities allowed at LGA, refer to the following operational, contingency and training approaches.

Operational Considerations

Implement the following to the maximum extent practical.

Good Housekeeping

- Use "dry" washing and surface preparation techniques where feasible. Several products are available 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 biodegradable phosphate-free detergents.
- Keep washing area clean and free of waste.
- Include proper signage indicating that the discharge of waste oils into the drains is strictly prohibited.
- Discharge washwater to an approved treatment facility (sanitary sewer system) through a permitted connection.
- Ensure that washwater discharged to the sanitary sewer meets the pretreatment standards of the local POTW which treats the water.

Physical Site Usage

- Consider off-site commercial washing and steam cleaning where feasible. Using appropriate off-site facilities that will decrease the waste generated on-site.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Aircraft washing
- Vehicle washing
- Equipment washing
- Equipment degreasing

**TARGETED
POLLUTANTS**

- Oil and grease
- Solvents
- Vehicle fluids
- Cleaning solutions

KEY APPROACHES

- Use designated areas
- Use dry washing techniques
- Recycle wash water or discharge appropriately
- Reclaim/Recover wash water
- Cover catch basins
- Provide training

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 4

AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING

Physical Site Usage (Continued)

- Do not contract with auto dealers or other cleaning companies that use wet operations discharging to the storm drain system or receiving waters.
- Always use facility-designated indoor wash areas, or the LGA designated outdoor wash area, to prevent contamination of stormwater by contact with wastes.

Maintenance

- Inspect, clean, and maintain oil/water separators that are connected to indoor floor drains and receive discharges of washwater.

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, stormwater pollution prevention education, 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.

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS AND UPGRADES:

- Consider off-site commercial washing where feasible. Using appropriate off-site facilities that will decrease the waste generated on-site.

APPROACH TO SPILLS AT EXISTING FACILITIES

- Prevent spills from entering storm drains, floor drains, other receiving waters, and soil, through use of absorbent pigs, booms, or other means.
- Minimize immediate fire and safety hazards.
- Report any discharge of petroleum greater than 5 gallons to NYSDEC within 2 hours of discovery. Notify NYSDEC and/or the National Response Center for releases of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance (see Spills Management).
- If appropriate, sound alarms.
- Remove and dispose contaminated soil/material.
- Remove and recover free product in surface waters or groundwaters.
- Repair or replace leaking equipment.
- Perform other actions which regulatory agencies may require.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 4

AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 370-373 Hazardous Waste Regulations
- New York State Environmental Conservation Law
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan
- 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 Stormwater Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 5

BUILDING CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

PURPOSE:

Comply with state and federal regulations regarding safe work practices for equipment which may be used in building cleaning and maintenance. Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to soil, surface water (via storm sewer and the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) and groundwater. Sources of pollutant discharges include equipment blowdown, waste handling and disposal, and other discharges. Prevent air emissions from building maintenance, cleaning and HVAC operations.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Operational Considerations

Pesticides

- Develop integrated pest management programs where appropriate.
- Minimize use of pesticides and fertilizers. Use pesticides and fertilizers according to directions. Seek less harmful/toxic pesticides and fertilizers to replace ones currently used.
- Use only certified pesticides applicators.
- Have pesticide product information available at facility; make information available to tenants and employees.
- Maintain a schedule for pesticide application and a record of pesticide usage.
- When performing self-application,
 - make sure employees are certified pesticide applicators
 - have effective backflow prevention devices for application equipment
 - provide proper personnel protection equipment to persons handling, loading, mixing, and applying pesticides
 - store pesticides in their original containers with legible labels.
 - send annual report to NYSDEC detailing pesticide application.

Stationary Combustion Installations

- Perform annual boiler inspections and tune-ups.
- Operate boilers and other stationary combustion installations within their permissible limits and maintain a log of boiler operation and maintenance.
- If possible, do not allow discharges of boiler blowdown to the sanitary sewer and never discharge blowdown to the storm sewer system. Properly dispose blowdown with other oily wastewaters.
- Check that fuel composition meets NYSDEC requirements for sulfur.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR Part 368 Recycling Emblems
- 6 NYCRR Parts 325 and 326 Pesticide Storage, Handling, and Disposal
- NYS Environmental Conservation Law, Article 33

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Maintenance of stationary combustion installations (boilers)
- Equipment blowdown
- Pesticide application
- Liquid waste storage
- Solid waste disposal
- Hazardous waste storage
- Painting/stripping
- Floor washdowns
- Transformer inspection
- Use of man lifts, platforms, etc.
- Hazardous Waste Storage

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 5

BUILDING CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS (Continued):

- 6 NYCRR Parts 370-374 New York State Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Part 360 New York State Solid Waste Disposal Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Part 376 New York State Land Disposal Restrictions
- 29 CFR 1910 Subpart N-Material Handling and Storage
- 29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention for Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans
- 40 CFR 122 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Regulation
- 40 CFR 260-262, 268, and 270-272 Hazardous Waste Management
- 40 CFR 302 Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification Requirements for Hazardous Substances under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- 40 CFR 372 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right to Know
- 40 CFR 761 Toxic Substances
- 40 171-173, 175 and 177 Department of Transportation Regulations
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Stormwater Discharge
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 6

CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM STORAGE AND HANDLING

PURPOSE:

Ensure compliance with state and federal regulations regarding registration, handling, and storage of chemicals. Prevent or reduce discharge of pollutants to storm sewer, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), or air by minimizing storage of materials on site, storing materials in designated areas, installing secondary containment and conducting regular inspections of storage areas. Storage of chemicals and petroleum products can pose the following risks: stormwater pollution, injury to workers or visitors, groundwater pollution, soil contamination, air pollution.

APPROACH TO STORAGE AT EXISTING FACILITIES:

Operational Considerations

Monitoring

- Perform inventory monitoring of all chemicals delivered to and stored on site; report inventories on annual basis, whenever required by state or local agencies.
- Maintain inventories in as small a quantity as practical.
- Perform weekly inspection of tanks and containers for leaks.

Storage

- Designate areas for chemical storage of containers (may not be possible for tanks).
- Store all chemical and petroleum products in a covered area.
- Store containers within secondary containment, such as within berms or dikes.
- Keep all chemicals in original containers.
- Keep all containers closed when not in use to prevent spills and air emissions.
- Maintain legible labels on all containers and tanks. Label all fillports of petroleum tanks with symbols and colors that are consistent with the American Petroleum Institute Standards.
- Comply with fire codes for storage of ignitable, flammable, or reactive liquids.
- To the extent practical, minimize storage and handling.

Training

- Train employees in storage procedures.
- Train employees in spill prevention and clean-up procedures.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Underground Storage
- Aboveground Storage
- Material Handling

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 6

CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM STORAGE AND HANDLING

Compliance

- Comply with all applicable state and federal regulations applying to tanks including requirements for:
 - registration of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and underground storage tanks (USTs)
 - inspection of storage tanks
 - preparation of Spill Prevention Report for facilities with chemical storage tanks
 - preparation of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan for aboveground petroleum storage greater than 600 gallons in one container or 1320 gallons total, or for facilities with more than 40,000 gallons of underground storage
 - labeling
 - inventory monitoring and associated record keeping
 - UST tightness testing, AST inspections and associated record keeping
 - tank closure
 - Major On-Shore Storage Facilities (>400,000 gallons on-site petroleum storage) must maintain sufficient records to substantiate average daily throughput and quantity of monthly fuel transfers
 - pay monthly license fee
 - When taking tanks temporarily out-of-service, follow state and federal standards for temporary closure.
 - When placing tanks permanently out-of-service, follow state and federal standards for permanent closure; report change in service to NYSDEC.

APPROACH TO SPILLS AT EXISTING FACILITIES:

- Prevent spills from entering storm drains, floor drains, other receiving waters, and soil, through use of absorbent pigs, booms, or other means.
- Minimize immediate fire and safety hazards.
- Report any discharge of petroleum greater than 5 gallons to NYSDEC within 2 hours of discovery. Notify NYSDEC and/or the National Response Center for releases at or above the reportable quantity of hazardous substance.
- If appropriate, sound alarms.
- Remove and dispose of contaminated soil/material.
- Remove and recover free product in surface or ground waters.
- Repair or replace leaking equipment.
- Perform other actions which regulatory agencies may require.

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).
- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Report (SPR), if required under the guidelines set forth in 6 NYCRR Parts 595-599.
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spill may be likely to occur.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 6

CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM STORAGE AND HANDLING

APPROACH TO SPILLS AT EXISTING FACILITIES (cont.):

Inspection and Training

- Inspect containers frequently for leaks and proper closure seal.
- Develop employee training programs which emphasize the proper storage and handling procedures for chemical and petroleum products.
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education, right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS AND UPGRADES:

- Existing underground chemical and petroleum storage tanks should be upgraded with leak detection, spill containment, and overfill protection before December 22, 1998, the federal regulatory deadline.
- Incorporate adequate chemical and petroleum storage facilities into future buildings.
- Design facilities which have sheltered (covered) material storage areas.
- Construct secondary containment in proposed aboveground chemical and petroleum storage areas.
- Do not construct floor drains in areas where chemicals will be stored.
- When determining the size the layout of the chemical storage room, consider fire codes for reactive, flammable, and ignitable materials.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR Parts 595-599 Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 610, 612-614 Petroleum Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 608, 611 Oil Spill Prevention and Compensation Act
- New York State Environmental Conservation Law Articles 37 & 40
- New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code
- 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 Stormwater Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
- 40 CFR 302 Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification Requirements for Hazardous Substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).
- 40 CFR 280-281 Underground Storage Tanks
- 40 CFR 372 Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know
- 29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
- 49 CFR 171-173, 175 and 177 Department of Transportation Regulations

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 7

**ELIMINATION OF NON-STORM WATER
DISCHARGES TO STORM DRAINS**

PURPOSE:

Existing discharges: Eliminate non-stormwater discharges to the stormwater collection system. Non-stormwater discharges can be classified as follows: washwater, deicing fluids, and spillage, process wastewater, treated cooling water, and sanitary wastewater (through a pipe).

Prevention of illicit connections: Physical connections to the storm drain system from sanitary sewers, floor drains, industrial process discharge lines, and wash racks that are not expressly permitted by local, New York State and Federal governing agencies.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

General

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

- Perform frequent activity inspections to identify non-stormwater 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.

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.
- Mark storm drains for easy identification and prevention of illicit discharges

Required Plan and/or Permits

- 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. In addition, owners or operators of a hazardous bulk storage facility (defined by NYSDEC Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations) are required to prepare and maintain a Spill Prevention Report (SPR). See BMP-8, "Spills Management," for additional information.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- All maintenance
- All fueling
- All washing
- Equipment blowdown
- Cargo handling
- All storage
- Painting/stripping
- Aircraft deicing/anti-icing
- Aircraft lavatory service
- Fire fighting equipment testing
- Potable water system flush
- Equipment leaks
- Runway rubber removal

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Oil and grease
- Vehicle fluids
- Fuel
- Solvents/cleaning solution
- Deicing/anti-icing fluid
- Battery acid
- Pesticides/herbicides/
- Fertilizers
- Paint
- Aircraft fire fighting foam
- Metals
- Dumpster wastes
- Landscape waste
- Lavatory chemical wastes
- Potable water system chemicals

KEY APPROACHES

- Perform inspections and enforcement
- Provide training for employees
- Promote education of vendor/public

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 7

**ELIMINATION OF NON-STORM WATER
DISCHARGES TO STORM DRAINS**

Required Plan and/or Permits (Continued)

Discharges of stormwater and groundwater associated with construction activities (if one acre or more is impacted by construction) to waters of the state require coverage under a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit from the NYSDEC. The Port Authority holds an individual industrial SPDES permit for LaGuardia Airport and its outfalls (NY 000 8133).

Tenant Construction - Stormwater Construction Requirements

Tenants who engage in construction activities involving soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres, except when the construction activity is in a combined sewer drainage area, must follow the SPDES Permit "Special Conditions - Best Management Practices", Item 4, Part B, "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater From Construction Activity to Surface Waters", which requires that a Notice of Intent (NOI) and SWPPP be prepared and submitted to the NYSDEC. The tenant performing the disturbance will submit the NOI and SWPPP to the Port Authority for review and approval as part of the Tenant Alteration Agreement (TAA) process prior to submittal to the NYSDEC by the Port Authority. After submittal, a pre-construction meeting will be held with the NYSDEC, Port Authority, tenant and contractor.

The tenant will be responsible for ensuring the provisions of the SWPPP are properly implemented. Submission of the NOI is required for informational purposes; projects at the airport are not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any general permit for stormwater discharges.

Port Authority Construction - Stormwater Construction Requirements

Port Authority construction activities involving soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres, except when the construction activity is in a combined sewer drainage area, must follow the SPDES Permit "Special Conditions - Best Management Practices", Item 4, Part B, "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater From Construction Activity to Surface Waters", which requires that a Notice of Intent (NOI) and SWPPP be prepared and submitted to the NYSDEC.

The Port Authority will be responsible for ensuring the provisions of the SWPPP are properly implemented. Submission of the NOI is required for informational purposes; projects at the airport are not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any general permit for stormwater discharges.

Contingency Response

- Follow spill notification and reporting procedures as described in BMP-8, "Spills Management." Follow contingency plans for spill containment as described in facility's SPCC or SPR, if applicable.
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spill may be likely to occur.

Inspection and Training

- Inspect waste containers frequently for leaks and proper closure seals. Keep dumpsters covered and plug any holes to prevent leaks from waste materials or run-through of liquid wastes and/or rainwater.
- Develop employee training programs which emphasize the proper storage and disposal procedures for operations-derived wastes, particularly waste waters. (See BMP 13, "Waste Management")
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, stormwater pollution prevention education, right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 7

**ELIMINATION OF NON-STORM WATER
DISCHARGES TO STORM DRAINS**

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS AND UPGRADES:

- Provide marking on storm drains for easy identification and prevention of illicit discharges.
- 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 drawings for all projects. Keep a set of the drawings 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 painting, mechanical maintenance, chemical/fuel storage and delivery, material handling, waste handling and storage, lavatory service, and food preparation.

APPROACH TO SPILLS AT EXISTING FACILITIES:

- Prevent spills from entering storm drains, floor drains, other receiving waters, and soil, through use of absorbent pigs, booms, or other means.
 - Minimize immediate fire and safety hazards.
 - Report any discharge of petroleum greater than 5 gallons to NYSDEC within 2 hours of discovery. Notify NYSDEC and/or the National Response Center for releases of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance
 - If appropriate, sound alarms.
 - Remove and dispose contaminated soil/material.
 - Remove and recover free product in surface or ground waters.
- Repair or replace leaking equipment. Perform other actions which regulatory agencies may require.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR Parts 612-614 Petroleum Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 595-599 Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations
- New York State Environmental Conservation Law, Title 8, Article 17
- 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 Stormwater Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

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LaGuardia Airport

BMP 8

SPILLS MANAGEMENT

PURPOSE:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to soil, groundwater, stormwater, surface water or air resulting from spills. Develop spill prevention plans to contain accidental and continuous releases of petroleum products or hazardous substances. Identify proper reporting procedures to implement in the event of a spill.

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 absorbents readily available in fueling areas.
- A spill clean-up contractor should be under contract with the tenant and available immediately during emergency situations.

Required Plans

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. In addition, owners or operators of a hazardous bulk storage facility (defined by NYSDEC Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations) are required to prepare and maintain a Spill Prevention Report (SPR). SPCC and SPR 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.

Spill prevention plans should be periodically updated as physical changes are made to the facility (e.g. layout, number of tanks, types of processes).

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Aircraft/vehicle/equipment maintenance
- Aircraft/vehicle/equipment fueling
- Aircraft/vehicle/equipment washing
- Cargo handling
- Fuel/chemical handling & storage
- Equipment degreasing

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Fuel
- Vehicle fluids/oils
- Solvents/cleaning solutions
- Pesticides/herbicides/fertilizers
- Battery acid
- Propylene glycol

KEY APPROACHES

- Develop/implement SPCC, if required
- SPCC implementation training
- Immediate containment/cleanup of spills
- Availability of spill response equipment/materials
- Required agency notification

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BMP 8

SPILLS MANAGEMENT

Notification Requirements

- Notify all applicable local, state and federal agencies in the event of a spill, including the following:
 - Local Fire Department : 911
 - NYSDEC Spills Hotline : 1-800-457-7362
 - National Response Center - if spill exceeds the reportable quantity (RQ): 1-800-424-8802
 - NYCDEP Spill Hotline: 1-718-595-4646
 - US Coast Guard - if spill is near or has potential to enter navigable waters of the US including surface waters and adjoining shorelines: 1-718-354-4109
 - PA Central Police Desk: 1-718-533-3900
 - PA Operations: 1-718-533-3700
 - PA Environmental: 1-718-533-3531

Note: reporting to the PA does not preclude the requirement to contact other agencies.
- Most spills of petroleum and hazardous substances (above the RQ) must be reported within two hours.
- Provide relevant information regarding the spill including:
 - Time, date, location, duration and estimated quantity of the release
 - Source of the release and identification of substance released into the environment
 - Individuals with authority/responsibility to implement or oversee clean-up

Contingency Response

- Implement spill containment and cleanup procedures immediately, as described in SPCC Plan and/or SPR.
- Maintain contract with spill clean-up contractor for immediate mobilization during emergency situations.
- Contact clean-up contractors as identified in spill prevention plans.
- Perform follow-up reporting procedures as required by regulatory agencies or as identified in the facility's SPCC Plan and/or SPR.
- For continuous releases, provide required telephone and written notifications to appropriate state and local agencies.
- Properly dispose any materials that have been contaminated as a result of a spill.

Inspection and Training

- Provide appropriate training for key personnel, with additional training for first responder level personnel (29 CFR 1910.120). All employees should have basic knowledge of spill control procedures.

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS AND UPGRADES:

- Design bulk storage facilities which utilize effective spill prevention and containment technology.
- Locate bulk storage facilities in areas which minimize potential discharge to soil, groundwater, surface water, storm water or sanitary systems.

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SPILLS MANAGEMENT

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 112 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
- Article 12, New York State Navigation Law
- 6 NYCRR Parts 612-614 Petroleum Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 595-599 Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 608, 611 Oil Spill Prevention and Compensation Act
- 40 CFR 372 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Rights to Know
- 40 CFR 302 Resignation, Reportable Quantities and Notification Requirements for Hazardous Substance
- Under CERCLA

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BMP 9

LAVATORY SERVICE OPERATIONS

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-stormwater 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 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 stormwater 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.
- 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.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Aircraft Lavatory Service
- Lavatory Truck Cleanout

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 at any location other than triturator facilities
- Carry absorbent and other containment equipment on the lavatory service equipment

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BMP 9

LAVATORY SERVICE OPERATIONS

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, right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS AND 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 sewerage agencies.
- Triturator facilities should not be located near storm drains.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 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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BMP 10

OIL/WATER SEPARATORS

PURPOSE:

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

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Operational Considerations

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

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

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BMP 10

OIL/WATER SEPARATORS

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS 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.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR Parts 608, 611 Oil Spill Prevention on Compensation Act
- 6 NYCRR Part 360-14 Waste Oil Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 612-614 Petroleum Bulk Storage Regulations
- 40 CFR 40 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
- 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 Stormwater Discharges

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BMP 11

OUTDOOR HANDLING OF MATERIAL

PURPOSE:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to soil, groundwater, surface water or stormwater from loading and unloading of material and cargo.

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 GEPs. Require contractor/hauler adherence to GEP 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 practical. 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.

Structural Controls

- Cover loading/unloading areas/docks to reduce exposure of materials to rain. Construct roofing structure over material handling area, or move indoors.

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.

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

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BMP 11

OUTDOOR HANDLING OF MATERIAL

Inspection and Training

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

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS AND UPGRADES:

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

APPROACH TO SPILLS AT EXISTING FACILITIES:

- Prevent spills from entering storm drains, floor drains, other receiving waters, and soil, through use of absorbent pigs, booms, or other means.
- Minimize immediate fire and safety hazards. If appropriate, sound alarms.
- Report any discharge of petroleum greater than 5 gallons to NYSDEC within 2 hours of discovery. Notify NYSDEC and/or the National Response Center for releases of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.
- Remove and dispose contaminated soil/ material.
- Remove and recover free product in surface or ground waters.
- Repair or replace leaking equipment.
- Perform other actions which regulatory agencies may require.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR Parts 6085611 Oil Spill Prevention and Compensation Act
- 6 NYCRR Parts 612-614 Petroleum Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 595-599 Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations
- 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 Stormwater Discharges

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BMP 12

OUTDOOR MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE

PURPOSE:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to soil, groundwater, surface water, or stormwater from outdoor storage areas for significant material (e.g., fuels, chemicals, bagged material on pallets, soils or asphalt material bulk storage, deicing compounds, and equipment etc.).

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Operational Considerations

Good Housekeeping

- Avoid dispensing from drums positioned horizontally in cradles. Dispense materials from upright drums equipped with hand pumps if possible. 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 stormwater.
- 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.
- Properly label all chemical containers with information, including their contents, hazards, spill response and First-aid procedures, manufacturer's name and address, and storage requirements. See local and New York State requirements for labeling. Maintain copies of MSDS on file for any materials stored and/or handled by the applicator.

Physical Site Usage

- Protect all significant materials from rainfall, run-on, runoff and wind dispersal to the maximum extent practical. Viable options are:
 - Store material indoors.
 - Cover the storage area with a roof.
 - Cover the material with a temporary covering made of polyethylene, polypropylene, or hypalon.
 - Minimize stormwater run-on by enclosing the area, building a berm around the area, store indoors, or completely cover.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Aircraft/vehicle/equipment maintenance
- Aircraft/vehicle fueling
- Fuel/chemical/equipment storage
- Cargo handling
- Soil stockpiling

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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BMP 12

OUTDOOR MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE

Physical Site Usage (Continued)

- Reduce the quantities of significant materials stored outside (i.e., chemicals) to the minimum volume required based on variables such as release potential, usage, and shelf life.
- Make use of existing overhangs to the extent practicable.

Structural Controls

- Provide berming or secondarily contain storage tankers, ASTs, drums and containers.
- Install, maintain, and replace catch basin filter inserts consistent with manufacturers specifications.

Maintenance

- Inspect, clean and maintain sumps, on a regular basis.
- Periodically inspect all equipment stored outdoors, including trash compactors, vehicles, etc. If leaks are noted, repair immediately. If repairs are not possible, confine and contain the leak, ensuring that it does not enter any storm drains until clean up or reports can be completed.

Contingency Response

- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan, if required under guidelines set forth in 40 CFR, Section 112.3(a), and (b), submit to NYSDEC for approach.
- Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur.
- Post appropriate signs at all chemical storage locations in clearly visible locations noting the materials stored, emergency contacts, and spill cleanup procedures.

Inspection and Training

- Perform and document periodic inspections in a logbook. Inspection items should include the following:
 - External corrosion and structural failure.
 - Spills and overfills due to operator failure.
 - Failure of piping system (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves).
 - Leaks or spills during pumping of liquids or gases.
 - Loose fittings, poor welds, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets.
 - Tank foundations and storage area coatings.
- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in spill response and prevention, stormwater pollution prevention, right-to-know awareness, and hazardous material management.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil

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OUTDOOR MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS (Continued)

- 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 Stormwater Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines
- 6 NYCRR Parts 595-599 Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 612-614 Petroleum Bulk Storage Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Disposal Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Parts 370-374 New York State Hazardous Waste Management Regulations

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BMP 13

WASTE MANAGEMENT

PURPOSE:

Minimize waste production and increase awareness in waste management options. Prevent or reduce discharge of pollutants to soil, groundwater, surface water and stormwater. Comply with state and federal regulations pertaining to the generation and disposal of solid and hazardous waste.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

General

In general, the following is an appropriate hierarchy for waste generation and disposal:

REDUCE ≡ REUSE ≡ RECYCLE ≡ DISPOSE

Reduce: Evaluate areas where operations can be altered to minimize the production of waste. Examples: a) Amount of wastewater generated during vehicle washing can be minimized by installation of a washwater recovery and recycling system; b) At times, the amount of packaging can be minimized.

Reuse: Some materials can be reused several times before disposal. Examples: a) Packing material can often be reused; b) Installation of a solvent recovery system will allow solvent to be used several times before being disposed.

Recycle: Identify operations that generate cardboard, wood pallets, used oil, metals, plastic and glass. If possible, source separate and send to appropriate recycling facility.

Dispose: This is the last option for material that no longer appears to have any reuse capabilities and is a material that cannot be recycled. This material (e.g. food waste, aircraft cabin waste) should be sent to a licensed disposal facility.

In order to apply the waste management hierarchy, identify all waste streams, including aircraft waste and note the most common method of disposition of each waste type. Consider developing a waste minimization plan for the facility based on the waste management hierarchy. The plan should define strategies for waste minimization based on the analysis of facility waste streams. The plan should be made available to all employees.

Operational Considerations

Tracking

- Characterize waste streams, and evaluate the process generating the waste. Do not mix wastes that have not been characterized as hazardous or non-hazardous.
- Determine whether waste is considered to be hazardous or non-hazardous. This determination can be made by knowledge of the process generating the waste and the type of waste material (ignitable, reactive, corrosive, RCRA listed waste, etc.) or by chemical analysis.
- Avoid mixing hazardous and non-hazardous wastes to minimize the quantity that must be disposed in accordance with hazardous waste regulations.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Aircraft cabin cleaning
- Maintenance activities
- Building Cleaning
- Solid waste storage
- Liquid waste storage
- Hazardous waste storage
- Solid waste disposal
- Hazardous waste disposal
- Used oil disposal
- Transformer inspection
- Oil and grease
- Vehicle fluids
- Recyclables
- Solvents/cleaning solutions
- Hazardous wastes
- Aircraft lavatory wastes
- Used paints
- Metals
- Dumpster wastes
- Sediment
- Landscape waste

KEY APPROACHES

- Streamline operations to minimize waste generation
- Provide sheltered waste storage
- Recycle
- Use only licensed firms for waste carting and disposal
- Maintain records of waste generation and disposal
- Obtain appropriate registrations (state and federal) for hazardous waste generation
- Provide employee training in waste handling, storage and disposal

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BMP 13

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Operational Considerations (Continued)

Tracking (Continued)

- Track waste generated. Maintain list of and amount of material disposed.
 - If more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste (or 1 kilogram of acutely hazardous waste) are generated or disposed in one month, the facility must register with EPA as a hazardous waste generator and must follow all hazardous waste management procedures required by NYSDEC for either Small Quantity Generators (SQGs) or Large Quantity Generators (LQGs).
 - 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.
 - Prepare inventory reports.
 - Record data on chemical spills.
 - Characterize emissions.
 - Include shelf life expiration on inventories.
 - Maintain documentation of hazardous waste disposal manifests, exception reports, and land ban certificates for a minimum of three years.

Storage

- Segregate incompatible wastes. Identify and mark proper storage areas for each type of waste stream (e.g. used oil, general trash, spent solvent, etc.)
- Use only dumpsters with plugged drain holes to prevent leaks from waste materials or run-through of liquid wastes and/or rainwater.
- Cover dumpsters and keep them closed and locked to reception of unsolicited waste and to minimize accumulation of wastewater.
- Locate waste storage areas (including drums, debris piles, etc.) beneath cover, if possible, or enclose or berm the waste storage area to prevent run-on or runoff contact with surface water.
- Perform regular housekeeping activities in waste storage areas and surroundings.
- Avoid waste handling and storage in areas of storm drain inlets/catch basins.
- Label hazardous waste containers with the date accumulation began and the type of waste stored in the container.
- Label all used oil containers with the words Used oil.
- Store containers of used oil and liquid hazardous waste in secondary containment.

Disposal

- Maintain a list of disposal contractor names and phone numbers.
- Source separate recyclables and recycle materials whenever possible. If the facility's waste hauler source separates for the facility, the facility should request written confirmation that this occurs.
- Verify proper waste disposal practices (including recycling) of contractors.
- Schedule waste pickup as frequently as necessary to keep storage of waste to a minimum and to avoid overloaded/overfilled disposal containers.
- For hazardous waste, use only licensed haulers and disposal facilities.
- A manifest must accompany hazardous waste shipments by LQGs and SQGs.
- Label hazardous waste containers being shipped off-site with shipper's name, manifest number and emergency phone number.
- Properly dispose of landscape waste, washwater, sweepings, and sediments. Speak to your solid waste disposal company for wastes they will and won't accept as well as waste segregation requirements.
- Properly dispose of PCB waste as a hazardous waste.

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BMP 13

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Wastewater Discharges

- Clean any catch basins that receive stormwater runoff from maintenance areas on a regular basis. Use a vacuum truck to remove accumulated materials. Do not flush any wastes into receiving waters. See BMP-8.
- Prevent leaks from dumpsters and compactors from entering storm drains.
- For equipment that does not blowdown continuously, collect blowdown in a container and properly dispose with other oily waste waters; do not dispose into storm drain or floor drains.
- Avoid discharges of wastewater into floor drains, by sealing floor drains in areas where industrial wastewater is likely to be discharged.
- Ensure that equipment that blows down continuously is not discharging to the storm sewer; if equipment discharges to sanitary sewer, check with POTW for permissible discharge limits.
- Clearly mark storm drains for easy identification and prevention of illicit discharges.

Miscellaneous

- Maintain a minimal inventory of required chemicals to reduce the magnitude of potential spills and limit waste generation.
- Find substitutes for harmful chemicals - properly dispose of unusable chemical inventory.
- Encourage employees to recommend areas where operations can be altered to minimize waste generation.

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.
- Collect outdoor washdown water and properly dispose of it through a permitted connection to an approved treatment facility. Approval from treatment facility required for discharge.
- Report all spills to the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Inspection and Training

- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas; spill response and prevention, stormwater pollution prevention education, right-to-know awareness training, waste minimization techniques, and hazardous materials management. Include periodic refresher training.
- 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).

APPROACH TO FUTURE FACILITY DESIGNS AND 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 drawings for all projects. Keep a set of the drawings at the facility.
- Design projects to include adequate waste storage areas at locations near waste generation 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.
-

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 13

WASTE MANAGEMENT

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- 6 NYCRR Part 368 Recycling Emblems
- 6 NYCRR Parts 325 and 326 Pesticide Storage, Handling, and Disposal
- NYS Environmental Conservation Law, Article 33
- 6 NYCRR Parts 370-374 New York State Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Part 360 New York State Solid Waste Disposal Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Part 376 New York State Land Disposal Restrictions
- 29 CFR 1910 (Subparts G, H, I, J and K) Hazardous Materials, Environmental Controls, and Personnel Protection
- 29 CFR 1910 Subpart N- Material handling and Storage
- 29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention for Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans
- 40 CFR 122 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Regulation
- 40 CFR 260-262, 268, and 270-272 Hazardous Waste Management
- 40 CFR 302 Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification Requirements for Hazardous Substances under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- 40 CFR 372 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right to Know
- 40 CFR 761 Toxic Substances
- 40 CFR 171-173, 175 and 177 Department of Transportation Regulations
- 40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Stormwater Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Port Authority of New York And New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 14

FIRE FIGHTING FOAM DISCHARGE

PURPOSE:

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

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Operational Considerations

- Fire fighting foam testing operations include run-up of equipment and brief discharge of fire fighting suppressant.
- Perform fire fighting foam testing operations only in areas designated by the Port Authority as appropriate for such activities (e.g. the secondary deicing pad is the current location for this practice at LGA. The secondary deicing indicated in Figure 3.2)
- Properly dispose of, or recycle, foam discharge. Discharge is collected, drummed and transported to an approved and permitted facility.
- Inspect zipper drains around perimeter and collection vault
- Clean and maintain collection vault, as necessary

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 BMP-15 for storm water pollution education approaches), right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.

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.

TARGETED ACTIVITIES

- Fire Fighting Equipment Testing

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Aircraft fighting foam

KEY APPROACHES

- Perform testing operations in designated areas
- Properly dispose or recycle, foam discharge
- Service sump regularly

Port Authority of New York And New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 14

FIRE FIGHTING FOAM DISCHARGE

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.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm water Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Port Authority of New York And New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 15

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 log book 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 Equipment Testing
- Potable Water System Flushing
- Runway Rubber Removal

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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

Port Authority of New York And New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 15

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION EDUCATION

Inspection and Training (Continued)

- 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.

KEY APPROACHES

- Perform inspections and enforcement
- Provide training for employees
- Promote education of vendors/public

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:

- 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

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 16

**STREET SWEEPING & STORMWATER FACILITY
MAINTENANCE**

PURPOSE:

The solids and floatable control aspect of the SWPPP focuses on using preventive measures to reduce the amount of solids and floatable materials entering the storm system. Many solids on the street come from pavement, tire and vehicle equipment wear, and often contain heavy metals and petroleum products. Solids are also produced by erosion along roads.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Street sweeping

The Port Authority will sweep all airport roadways and curbed streets a minimum of three times a week. All aeronautical areas and roadways will be swept a minimum once a week. Port Authority employees will inspect the stability of shoulders, embankments, ditches and soils along the streets at least twice a year. Eroding sites will be repaired.

Stormwater Facility Maintenance

The Port Authority is required to maintain all stormwater facilities to ensure that they are properly functioning and operating at the designed efficiency. A catch basin is a vault or a chamber that is usually associated with the storm drain inlet along the street. The catch basin usually has the capability to trap debris and some sediment before they travel farther into the storm system. If catch basins are not cleaned periodically, they may fill up with debris and stop functioning properly. To mitigate that possibility, the Port Authority schedules annual catch basin cleaning, where sediment and debris from roadway runoff are removed and the vault is vacuumed out. At the same time the basin is inspected for proper operation.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- NYS Environmental Conservation Law, Article 33
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention for Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans
- 40 CFR 122 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Regulation
- 40 CFR 171-173, 175 and 177 Department of Transportation Regulations
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Stormwater Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Port Authority of New York And New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 17

Security

PURPOSE:

Toughened security began before the new Aviation Security and Transportation Act of 2001 became law on November 19, 2001. However, heightened procedures have been implemented for extra precaution. Criminal background checks on all airport employees have begun and must be completed by year-end. Carry-on bags are searched more carefully, and passengers' names are crossed-checked with lists of people the Federal government deems suspicious.

In addition, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey recently announced additional implementation of airport security measures that will require all current and prospective employees who have access to secure areas of airports to undergo fingerprinting and criminal history background checks.

The Port Authority also will implement these additional measures the airport:

- **Advancing Perimeter Security Improvements:** The Port Authority is testing the deployment of a combination of advanced security technologies-such as ground-based radar and state-of-the-art motion sensors-to bolster surveillance of airport perimeters that will improve detection of unauthorized intrusions.
- **Improving Access Control:** The Port Authority is pilot testing new centralized access control systems at airport security doors and gates that use biometric technology to scan fingerprints.
- **Making Greater Use of Closed Circuit TV:** High resolution, low light or infrared closed circuit television cameras will supplement the perimeter and access control systems to help law enforcement personnel determine the nature of an intrusion or an alarm.
- **Supporting Airline Initiatives Using Biometrics:** A number of airlines will begin to enroll passengers in biometrics based identification programs that will serve to focus security resources more efficiently by speeding the process and enhancing customer service for known, trusted, travelers while at the same time cutting down on identity fraud and illicit use of travel documents. If approved by the federal Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the program, called "Fast Flow," is expected to be widely implemented by many airlines. The Port Authority will assist participating airlines, evaluate the results and explore the possibility of implementing this technology more broadly at PANYNJ airports.
- **The Port Authority is working to coordinate efforts between the TSA and the Airlines to install new checkpoints by November 2007.** These reconfigured checkpoints will have new X-Ray and screening equipment, video screens to tell passengers what to expect and privacy areas for secondary screening.
- **The Port Authority is working closely with Boeing, which has been hired by the TSA in install a mix of Explosive Detection Systems and Explosive Trace Detection equipment in terminals.** The goal is to screen 100% of checked baggage for explosives by the end of 2007.
- **New hardened barriers are being installed at aeronautical access gates.**

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport

BMP 18

RUBBER REMOVAL

PURPOSE:

Eliminate discharges to the storm drain system associated with rubber removal activities. Prevent the discharge of pollutants to soil, groundwater, stormwater, surface water or air.

APPROACH TO EXISTING FACILITY ACTIVITIES:

Implement the following good housekeeping practices and BMPs to prevent and/or reduce stormwater pollution from runway rubber removal operations.

High Pressure Water

The Port Authority's contractor will remove rubber from the runways using high-pressure water. Mobile high-pressure water (no greater than 25,000 psi) is used in a self-contained, truck mounted cleaning system. The equipment is equipped with spray nozzles attached to a spray bar or rotating spray bar. The cleaning system is followed by a vacuum truck to collect the residue. All resulting residue and debris is disposed of at a location off airport property in compliance with all local, State and Federal regulations. The Port Authority has reserved the right to request verification of proper disposal of all material collected and taken off site in accordance with all local, State, and Federal Regulations.

Chemical Pretreatment

If deemed necessary by the Manager of Airport Maintenance Services or appointed representative, chemical pretreatment may be used. Pretreatment chemical for removal shall only be Hurrifsafe 8035 HK288A or an Port Authority approved equivalent. The chemical cannot contain any of the following caustic materials: Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide, Terpenes and D-Limonene. The chemical must certify to USEPA 796.3200 as "Readily Biodegradable", and not be harmful to aquatic life, be non-corrosive to aircraft metals or other metal surfaces, and not emit hazardous fumes or odors. Testing per ASTM-F-519 and/or ASTM-F-483 for Hydrogen Embrittlement and Immersion Corrosion may be required at the option of the Port Authority. The chemical shall effect 100% rubber removal.

Inspection and Training

- Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education, right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.
- Train appropriate employees to implement these procedures.

RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Rules and Regulations as well as other applicable policies, procedures and tenant agreements
- NYS Environmental Conservation Law, Article 33
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention for Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans
- 40 CFR 122 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Regulation
- 40 CFR 171-173, 175 and 177 Department of Transportation Regulations
- 40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Stormwater Discharges
- 40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Appendix E
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
(Example)

STORM WATER
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
(SWPPP)

THE PORT AUTHORITY OF
NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY

LAGUARDIA AIRPORT
<PROJECT NAME>

Located in Queens County, New York

<SWPPP Issue Date>

Prepared by
PORT AUTHORITY OF NY & NJ
Environmental Engineering Department
Two Gateway Center
Newark NJ 07102

Project No. <Contract Number>

REVISION	COMMENT	DATE
0	Plan Issued	

Port Authority of New York & New Jersey
LaGuardia <Project Name>
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

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B	Notice of Intent
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1 DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

1.1 Project Scope

The <Project Name> project involves the <Project Description>.

The project location is depicted on a regional map section provided in <Figure>. The staging plan is shown in Contract Drawing <Figure(s)>. <Figure(s)> show the details of the areas to be paved.

The Operator, as defined by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation’s (NYS DEC) regulations, is the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey (PANYNJ).

1.2 Stormwater Permitting

The NYS DEC issued Permit No. GP-0-08-001, SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities on May 1, 2008, pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. Construction activities disturbing greater than one acre of soil are required to obtain a discharge permit for stormwater. GP-0-08-001 requires the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project prior to initiation of construction activities. A copy of the general permit is provided in Appendix A.

Coverage under the general permit is achieved by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the NYS DEC (Appendix B). The submission of the NOI is an affirmation that the owner or operator has completed the SWPPP and will implement it as an integral part of the project. If the SWPPP is in conformance with the applicable technical standards, construction may be initiated in five (5) business days after the NYS DEC receives the NOI. The NYS DEC technical standards consist of the “New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control,” and the “New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.” Full references for these standards and supporting documents are provided in Appendix C. If alternative means and methods are used, then a sixty (60) business day review period is required. In that case, the SWPPP must state the reasons for non-conformance and be certified by a licensed/certified professional that the SWPPP has been developed in a manner that will insure compliance with water quality standards and with the substantive intent of the permit. In addition, if the stormwater discharge is to a water body identified on the 303(d) list of impaired waters or to a watershed with an approved total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the pollutant of concern, the sixty (60) day review period is to be allowed.

Stormwater from the <Project Name> project site ultimately discharges to Flushing Bay, which is a 303(d) listed water. Therefore, a sixty (60) business day review period will be required prior to the commencement of construction. No construction activity may occur until after the stipulated review period has expired and the NYS DEC does not require any additional information.

1.3 Stormwater Management Objectives

A primary stormwater management objective for this project is to control runoff and pollutants from the site during construction activities. This is done by providing temporary erosion and sediment control measures for the project that are in conformance with the General Permit, GP-0-08-001 and the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, published by the Empire State Chapter of the Soil and Water Conservation Society, August 2005. Soil erosion and sediment control measures will reduce or eliminate erosion and sediment loading to water bodies during construction and control the impact of runoff on water quality.

A second stormwater management objective is to provide permanent measures to control stormwater runoff quality and quantity after construction is complete. This objective is achieved by following the NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual (NYS SWMDM). NYS SWMDM, Chapter 9 was developed in January 2007 to provide alternatives to the technical standards contained in the NYS SWMDM that would be acceptable for certain redevelopment projects. Redevelopment projects eligible to use the alternative methods outlined in Chapter 9 must meet the following criteria:

- (1) An already impervious area is reconstructed; and
- (2) There is inadequate space for controlling stormwater runoff from the redeveloped area, or
- (3) The physical constraints of the site do not allow meeting required elements of the standard practices.

<Description of the Existing Conditions of the Site>. Likewise, the airport property is almost fully developed and the limited space available would not allow for the proper sizing and installation of the management practices contained in the technical standards of the NYS SWMDM. Therefore, the <Project Name> project qualifies to use the alternative methods

specified in NYS SWMDM, Chapter 9 "Redevelopment Projects," and accordingly, permanent stormwater management features designed for this project will meet requirements outlined in this chapter.

Since Flushing Bay and Bowery Bay are tidal water bodies, no water quantity controls are required; however, the General Permit requires the preparation of a full SWPPP that includes water quality controls. The <Project Name> project will include stormwater quality controls in conformance with the NYS SWMDM, Chapter 9.

1.4 Pollution Prevention Measures

The stated stormwater management objectives will be achieved through the implementation of pollution prevention measures that will be effective both during construction and upon final stabilization of the site. Erosion and sediment control measures will be installed prior to area disturbance, and will be adjusted and maintained during construction to prevent the release of contaminants to receiving water bodies. Permanent water quality features will be installed as part of the project to achieve an improvement in the overall quality of stormwater runoff after the project is completed.

1.5 Pre and Post Development Conditions

As noted, the project involves the <Project Description>. Stormwater runoff from paved areas will drain into <a new/an existing> underground drainage system. Upon the completion of the project, the site characteristics will <Description of Final Conditions of Site>. <Description of Drainage System Used. If New: The drainage system will be sized appropriately, with <Number of Stormwater Quality Basins added> stormwater quality basins added.> The site's discharge to Bowery Bay and Flushing Bay precludes the need for runoff quantity controls and associated hydrologic analyses.

2 SUMMARY OF GP-0-08-001 INFORMATION

2.1 General

Information required by GP-0-08-001 is as follows:

Project Location	LaGuardia Airport Queens County, New York
Project	The <Project Name> project involves the <Project Description>
Site Map	See <Figure(s)>
Estimated Disturbed Area	<Estimated Area of Disturbance in Acres>
Disturbance is Greater than 5 acres at Any one Time	<Yes/No>
Existing Surface	<Description of Existing Site Surface Conditions>
Final Area	<Description of Post-Construction Site Conditions>
Wetlands/Water bodies	The closest wetland to the project is <Distance of Nearest Wetland(s) in Miles> from the project. The closest water body is <Closest Water Body to Site>, which is <Distance of Nearest Water Body to Site in Miles> to the <Cardinal Direction of Nearest Water Body to Site>.
Stockpile Locations	Only by approval.
Soils	Site soils are composed of fill material consisting of medium-fine sand with varying amounts of silt and gravel. Below the fill is a layer of soft and compressible organic clay averaging 40 to 65 feet in thickness. This layer is underlain by a series of glacial deposits typically consisting of, in sequence, a dense sand stratum, a thick deposit of varied clay, and a thin layer of well-graded, very dense glacial till. In some areas there are significant concentrations of boulders and cobbles in the glacial. These unconsolidated deposits are present to depths of approximately 120 feet along the western boundary of the airport to depths of 220 feet along the eastern boundary. The soils are classified as Urban Land.
Phasing	The project <is/is not> phased.

Erosion Control Plan See SWPPP Chapter 3, and Figures / Specifications

On-site storage Equipment (excavator, backhoe, etc) and materials (pipe, bedding, backfill, chemicals, building materials). Materials to be stockpiled only by approval. If materials and/or equipment will possibly contaminate the runoff through contact, they will be covered with plastic to prevent contact. Stockpiled soil will be surrounded by silt fencing and covered with plastic.

2.2 Water Quality Contravention

Permit GP-0-08-001 does not authorize any person to cause or contribute to a condition in contravention of any water quality standards that are contained in the Rules and Regulations of the State of New York even if the permittee is in compliance with all other provisions of this permit. Any violations of water quality standards may be considered by the NYS DEC to be violations of Permit GP-0-08-001 and/or the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), including its accompanying regulations.

2.3 Other Permits

In addition to the stormwater general permit, GP-0-08-001, execution of this work <will/will not> require other NYS permits. PANYNJ has the following additional permits.

Permit #	Permit Name
NY-0008133	SPDES Discharge Permit - Phase I Permit for airport discharge to Flushing Bay (currently authorized)
GP-0-08-001	New York State SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity [NOI to be submitted]

2.4 Construction Schedule

The project is scheduled to go out to bid in the <Contract Out for Bid Date: Season of Year> with project initiation in the <Project Start Date: Season of Year>. The selected contractor

will be required to submit a proposed construction progress schedule including the locations of his proposed temporary and permanent erosion control measures, the location of his debris and rubbish disposal area, and the equipment and material storage area and any stockpile locations (showing any needed pollution prevention measures). The construction is scheduled to take approximately **<Project Duration in Months>** to complete.

3 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

3.1 General Construction Activity

The project involves the **<Project Description>**.

No stockpiling of excavated material is permitted without the prior approval of the location(s) by the Owner and the Engineer. Approval of such locations does not relieve the Contractor from its responsibilities under this SWPPP and GP-0-08-001.

The following general construction sequence is provided as a guide to the proper sequencing of soil erosion and sediment control features.

1. Install Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Practices, including Silt Fences, Inlet Filters, Hay Bale and Stone Sediment Barriers around all existing catch basins within the work area.
2. Construct the new by-pass utilities (i.e. storm drains, water lines, sanitary sewers, electric lines, etc) that must be in place before the existing utilities in the work area can be removed or abandoned. Install Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Practices, including Inlet Filters and Hay Bale and Stone Sediment Barriers around all new catch basins within the work area.
3. Stabilize all disturbed areas in accordance with specifications.
4. Remove Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Practices in accordance with specifications.

A copy of the project Drawing “Soil Erosion and Sediment Details and Notes” (**<Figure>**) and the project Grading and Drainage Plans showing catch basin locations (**<Figure(s)>**) are attached.

3.2 Contractor's Responsibilities

The Contractor and all subcontractors will be required to certify to fully comply with this SWPPP and GP-0-08-001. **<Include following text if construction occurs through and after May 1, 2010: This includes, but is not limited to, identifying at least one trained individual¹**

¹ A *trained individual* is defined as an employee from a contracting (construction) firm that has received four (4)

to be responsible for implementing the SWPPP and having at least one of the identified, trained individual on site on a daily basis when soil disturbance activities are being performed.>

Certification forms may be found in Appendix E.

3.3 Sensitive Areas/Receiving Waters

Sensitive areas and receiving waters within the surrounding geographical area include:

1. Tidal flat area along the shoreline of Bowery Bay is classified as an E2FLM wetland by the USDOJ. It is an Estuarine inter-tidal, flat, irregularly exposed wetland that is located approximately **<Distance of Wetland to Project Site in Miles>** to the **<Cardinal Direction of Wetland to Project Site>** of the site.
2. According to NYSDEC Tidal Wetlands Maps, there are SM wetlands located along the western and northern edges of the airport, approximately **<Distance of Wetlands to Project Site in Miles>** to the **<Cardinal Direction(s) of Wetlands to Project Site>** of the site.
3. There is an additional NYSDEC SM wetland are located **<Distance of Wetland to Project Site in Miles>** to the **<Cardinal Direction of Wetland to Project Site>** of the site, across Bowery Bay.
4. **<Remove or Add Additional Wetlands as necessary>**

The closest wetland to the project is at least **<Distance of Nearest Wetland to Project Site in Miles>** from the project site and will not be impacted by the project. Bowery Bay will receive stormwater runoff from the project site. It is not listed on the 2004 Section 303(d) list of impaired waters requiring a TMDL.

hours of training, which has been endorsed by the NYSDEC, from a Soil and Water Conservation District, CPESC (Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control), Inc. or other Department endorsed entity, in proper erosion and sediment control principles. After receiving the initial training, the trained individual shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

3.4 Typical Controls

Specific means and methods of soil erosion and sediment control during construction are at the discretion of the Contractor providing that they are in conformity with an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan prepared by the Contractor and approved by the PANYNJ. This plan will depict the locations of the control measures and the schedule for their implementation. Erosion control measures may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Stabilized Construction Entrance
- Staked Hay Bales
- Staked Filter or Silt Fence
- Stone Check Dams
- Slope Drains
- Inlet Filters for Inlet Structures
- Inlet Sediment Traps
- Floating Turbidity Barriers
- Stone Outlet Sediment Traps
- Dewatering Basins
- Temporary Seeding
- Paved streets to be broom clean at the end of the day
- Dust Control using water shall be employed

Products to be used shall be as specified in the New York State Standards and Specification for Erosion and Sediment Control prepared by the NYSDEC and as outlined in the PANYNJ Specification 02272 – Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.

3.5 Stabilization and Maintenance

The Contractor shall initiate stabilization measures as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than fourteen (14) days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased. . For sites greater than 5 acres, soil stabilization implementation measures must be implemented within seven (7) days from the date the soil disturbance activity ceased. This requirement does not apply where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceased is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.

Sediment shall be removed from sediment traps or sediment ponds whenever their capacity has been reduced by fifty (50) percent (%) from the design capacity. Silt fences, stone outlet structures, dams, and hay bales shall have sediment removed when the sediment reaches 50% of

the height of the soil erosion and sediment control measure. Any soil and erosion control measures that have been damaged shall be immediately replaced.

3.6 Permanent Erosion and Sediment Controls

Upon completion of construction, the project site will **<Description of Final Conditions of Site>**. Pervious areas will remain stabilized with vegetation. The final ground cover on the project site will minimize potential for erosion. The control of any potential sediment in stormwater runoff will be addressed through the incorporation of permanent water quality treatment methods described in following sections.

3.7 Additional Pollution Prevention Measures

Rubbish and debris will be disposed of in a covered dumpster located in an area that will be minimally impacted by stormwater. The dumpster will be emptied at least once per week. All construction materials and chemicals will be stored on site in an area that will be minimally impacted by stormwater. If it is probable that rainwater can come in contact with the materials and cause contamination of the associated runoff, the materials will be covered with plastic to prevent contact with rainwater.

Any soils that are either excavated or brought on site to be used as backfill will be stored in an area minimally impacted by stormwater. The stockpiles will be surrounded with silt fencing and covered to prevent erosion.

Any construction equipment will be maintained and serviced in a paved location to allow the containment of any potential lubricant or fuel spills. All spills will be contained and cleaned up immediately. Spill remediation supplies (e.g., absorbent pads) will be kept on site for any type of equipment-related spills that may occur. All petroleum-based lubricants will be stored in sealed containers in a protected area.

4 POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

4.1 Application of Stormwater Management Practices

Development of the site will include permanent stormwater management measures in conformance with the NYS SWMDM. Since the redeveloped site discharges to Bowery Bay, a tidal water body, water quantity controls are not required. However, permanent water quality control measures are required. Since most construction projects at LaGuardia Airport are redevelopment projects, the water quality treatment options provided in Section 9.3.2.B of Chapter 9 of the NYS SWMDM can be utilized. For projects that do not meet the application criteria in Section 9.3.1 of the NYS SWMDM, standard stormwater quality control practices listed in Section 5.1 of Chapter 5 of the NYS SWMDM must be used.

As specified in Chapter 9 of the NYS SWMDM, hydrodynamic structures may be alternative practices.

4.2 Stormceptor Units, or Equal

To conform with the requirements of the NYS DEC SWMDM, Chapter 9, the PANYNJ will install <Number of Installed Stormceptors> Stormceptor oil and sediment separators, or approved equal, on the storm drain lines exiting the project site. The unit will capture runoff from the project site, as well as areas outside of the project limits that are tributary to the storm drains where the Stormceptor, or equal, will be installed. The Stormceptor has been designed to intercept the stormwater runoff water quality volume and water quality flow rate from the <Area of Project Site in Acres>. Calculations for the water quality volume and rate are provided in Appendix D.

Stormceptors consist of a round pre-cast concrete tank and fiberglass partition that captures oil spills and suspended solids. The treatment is based on gravity separation, i.e., an internal weir directs 80-95% of annual runoff into the lower chamber where gravity separates oil and sediment from water. An internal weir forces peak flow during larger more infrequent storm events to bypass the treatment chamber, therefore, a separate exterior bypass is not required. The Stormceptor unit has been sized to treat the water quality volume storm peak flow rate, which has been calculated in accordance with the procedures outlined in the NYS SWMDM Appendix B – Hydrologic Analysis Tools. Hydrologic design calculations and Stormceptor details are

provided in Appendix D.

During the water quality volume design storm, inflow is diverted by the weir and orifice/drop pipe assembly through the fiberglass insert into the lower treatment chamber. The drop pipe discharges inflows parallel to the circular chamber wall to inhibit mixing and increase detention time. From the treatment chamber, water is displaced up through the riser pipe into the by-pass chamber on the downstream side of the weir and is discharged to the downstream storm sewer. The water velocity slows when it enters the treatment chamber so that oil and other liquids that are less dense than water rise and become trapped beneath the fiberglass insert. These pollutants are retained in the treatment chamber because the entrance to the outlet riser pipe is submerged approximately 400 mm below the level of the insert. Sediment settles to the bottom of the chamber by gravity. Flow in excess of the orifice/drop pipe capacity flows over the weir and are conveyed directly to the downstream sewer. This action prevents high flows from entering the lower treatment chamber, ensuring that previously captured pollutants are not scoured or re-suspended.

4.3 Maintenance Requirements

Under normal operating conditions, Stormceptor units require maintenance on an annual cycle. Inspections of the units should be performed semi-annually to determine if oil and /or sediment levels exceed volumes requiring maintenance. Cleaning should take place when sediment levels reach 15% of total storage volume. Inspections are performed from the ground surface using a sampler provided by the manufacturer. A vacuum truck can be used to perform maintenance when sediment levels indicate that a cleaning is necessary.

If hydrodynamic separator equivalent to a Stormceptor is used, the inspection and maintenance of the unit must at a minimum follow the recommendations of the manufacturer.

5 SITE ASSESSMENTS & INSPECTIONS

5.1 Requirements

- 5.1.1. The operator shall have a qualified inspector² inspect all erosion and sediment control practices to ensure integrity and effectiveness, all post-construction stormwater management practices under construction to ensure that they are constructed in conformance with the SWPPP, all areas of disturbance that have not achieved final stabilization, and all points of discharge from the construction site.

The qualified inspector shall assess the site prior to the commencement of construction and certify in an inspection report that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP and required by Part III of GP-0-08-001 have been adequately installed or implemented to ensure overall preparedness of the site for the commencement of construction. Following the commencement of construction, site inspections shall be conducted by the qualified inspector at least every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. During each inspection, the qualified inspector shall record the following information:

1. Date and time of inspection;
2. Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;
3. A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
4. A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the construction site. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment from the construction site. Include discharges from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;

² A *qualified inspector* is a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), licensed Landscape Architect, or other Department endorsed individual(s). It also means someone working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or licensed Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means that an individual performing a site inspection has received four (4) hours of training, endorsed by the NYSDEC, from a Soil and Water Conservation District, CPESC, Inc. or other NYSDEC endorsed entity in proper erosion and sediment control principles. After receiving the initial training, an individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or licensed Landscape Architect shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

5. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance;
 6. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
 7. Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;
 8. Current phase of construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices and identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and technical standards; and
 9. Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s).
- 5.1.2 Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the qualified inspector shall notify the owner or operator and appropriate contractor (or subcontractor) identified in the certification form (See Appendix E) of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The contractor (or subcontractor) shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.
- 5.1.3 All inspection reports shall be signed by the qualified inspector. Pursuant to Part II.C.2. of GP-0-08-001, the inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP, NOI and NOI Acknowledgement Letter.
- 5.1.4 Prior to filing of the Notice of Termination (NOT) or the end of permit term, the operator shall have the qualified inspector perform a final site inspection (Appendix E). The qualified inspector shall certify that all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP by signing the “Final Stabilization” and “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice” certification statements on the NOT.

5.2 Certifications and Inspection Forms

Forms are included in Appendix E.

6 REPORTING AND RETENTION OF RECORDS

The operator shall retain a copy of the NOI, NOI Acknowledgment Letter, SWPPP, and any inspection reports that were prepared in conjunction with GP-0-08-001 for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that the site achieves final stabilization.

APPENDIX A – General Permit GP-0-08-001



NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES

from

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP-0-08-001

Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70
of the Environmental Conservation Law

Effective Date: May 1, 2008

Expiration Date: April 30, 2010

William R. Adriance
Chief Permit Administrator

Address: NYS DEC
Div. Environmental Permits
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, N.Y. 12233-1750

William R. Adriance
Authorized Signature

April 15, 2008
Date

PREFACE

Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), stormwater discharges from certain *construction activities* are unlawful unless they are authorized by a *NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)* permit or by a state permit program. New York’s *SPDES (State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)* is a NPDES-approved program with permits issued in accordance with the *Environmental Conservation Law (“ECL”)*.

This general permit is issued pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70 of the ECL. An *owner or operator* may obtain coverage under this general permit by submitting a Notice of Intent (“NOI”) to the Department. Copies of this General Permit and the NOI for New York are available by calling (518) 402-8109 or at any Department of Environmental Conservation (“the Department”) regional office (see Appendix G). They are also available on the Department’s website at:

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/>

An *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that is eligible for coverage under this general permit must obtain coverage prior to the *commencement of construction activity*. Activities that fit the definition of “*construction activity*”, as defined under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (15)(i), constitute construction of a point source and therefore, pursuant to Article 17-0505 of the ECL, the *owner or operator* must have coverage under a SPDES permit prior to *commencing construction activity*. They can not wait until there is an actual discharge from the construction site to obtain permit coverage.

***Note: The italicized words/phrases within this permit are defined in Appendix A.**

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES**

FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

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Part I. PERMIT COVERAGE AND LIMITATIONS

A. Permit Application - This permit authorizes stormwater discharges to *surface waters of the State* from the following *construction activities* identified within 40 CFR Parts 122.26(b)(14)(x), 122.26(b)(15)(i) and 122.26(b)(15)(ii), provided all of the eligibility provisions of this permit are met:

1. *Construction activities* involving soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres; including disturbances of less than one acre that are part of a *larger common plan of development or sale* that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; excluding *routine maintenance activity* that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of a facility;
2. *Construction activities* involving soil disturbances of less than one (1) acre where the Department has determined that a *SPDES* permit is required for stormwater discharges based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a *water quality standard* or for significant contribution of *pollutants* to *surface waters of the State*.
3. *Construction activities* located in the watershed(s) identified in Appendix D that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

B. Maintaining Water Quality - It shall be a violation of this general permit and the *Environmental Conservation Law ("ECL")* for any discharge authorized by this general permit to either cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards* as contained in Parts 700 through 705 of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York including, but not limited to:

1. There shall be no increase in turbidity that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions;
2. There shall be no increase in suspended, colloidal and settleable solids that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages; and
3. There shall be no residue from oil and floating substances, nor visible oil film, nor globules of grease.

C. Eligibility Under This General Permit

1. This permit may authorize all *discharges* of stormwater from *construction activity* to surface waters and *groundwaters* except for ineligible *discharges* identified under subparagraph D. of this Part.

(Part I.C.)

2. Except for non-stormwater *discharges* explicitly listed in the next paragraph, this permit only authorizes stormwater discharges from *construction activities*.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs C.1 and C.2 above, the following non-stormwater *discharges* may be authorized by this permit: discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; waters to which cleansers or other components have not been added that are used to wash vehicles or control dust in accordance with the SWPPP, routine external building washdown which does not use detergents; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; uncontaminated groundwater or spring water; uncontaminated discharges from construction site dewatering operations; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents. For those entities required to obtain coverage under this general permit, and who discharge as noted in this paragraph, and with the exception of flows from fire fighting activities, these discharges must be identified in the SWPPP. Under all circumstances, the *owner or operator* must still comply with water quality standards in Part I.B.

D. Activities Which Are Ineligible for Coverage Under This General Permit - All of the following are **not** authorized by this permit:

1. *Discharges* after *construction activities* have been completed and the site has undergone *final stabilization*;
2. *Discharges* that are mixed with sources of non-stormwater other than those expressly authorized under subsection C.3. of this Part and identified in the SWPPP required by this permit;
3. *Discharges* that are subject to an existing *individual SPDES permit* or SPDES general permit or which are required to obtain an individual or general permit pursuant to Part VII, subparagraph K of this permit;
4. *Discharges* from *construction activities* that adversely affect a listed, or proposed to be listed, endangered or threatened species, or its critical habitat;
5. *Discharges* which are subject to an existing effluent (limitation) guideline addressing stormwater and/or process wastewater unless said guidelines are contained herein; or

(Part I.D.)

6. *Discharges* which either cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards* adopted pursuant to the *ECL* and its accompanying regulations.
7. *Construction activities* for residential, commercial and institutional projects that:
 - a. an *owner or operator has* not made any application, prior to January 8, 2008, for any governmental approvals required for the total project; and
 - b. are tributary to waters of the state classified as AA and AA-s; and
 - c. disturb one or more acres of land with no existing impervious cover and where the Soil Slope Phase is identified as an E or F on the USDA Soil Survey for the County in which the disturbance will occur.
8. *Construction activities* for residential, commercial and institutional projects that:
 - a. have not been authorized by or covered under a SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity by June 29, 2009; and
 - b. an *owner or operator has* made any application, prior to January 8, 2008, for any governmental approvals required for the total project; and
 - c. are tributary to waters of the state classified as AA or AA-s; and
 - d. disturb one or more acres of land with no existing impervious cover and where the Soil Slope Phase is identified as an E or F on the USDA Soil Survey for the County in which the disturbance will occur.
9. *Construction activities* for public roadway and linear utility projects that:
 - a. have not been authorized by or covered under a SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity by June 29, 2009; and
 - b. are tributary to waters of the state classified as AA or AA-s; and
 - c. disturb two or more acres of land with no existing impervious cover and where the Soil Slope Phase is identified as an E or F on the USDA Soil Survey for the County in which the disturbance will occur.

(Part I.D.)

10. *Construction activities* that adversely affect a property that is listed or is eligible for listing on the State or National Register of Historic Places.

Part II. OBTAINING PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Notice of Intent (NOI) Submittal

1. An *owner or operator* must first develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with all applicable requirements of this permit and then submit a completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form to the address below in order to be authorized to discharge under this general permit. The NOI form shall be one which is associated with this general permit, signed in accordance with Part VII.H. of this permit.

**NOTICE OF INTENT
NYS DEC, Bureau of Water Permits
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3505**

2. An *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that is subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* shall have their SWPPP reviewed and accepted by the *MS4* prior to submitting the NOI to the Department. Beginning on September 30, 2008, the *owner or operator* shall have the “MS4 SWPPP Acceptance” form signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, or by a duly authorized representative of that person, and then submit that form along with the NOI to the address referenced under “Notice of Intent (NOI) Submittal”. This requirement does not apply to an *owner or operator* that is obtaining permit coverage in accordance with the requirements in Part II.E. (Change of Owner or Operator).

3. The *owner or operator* shall have the SWPPP preparer sign the “SWPPP Preparer Certification” statement on the NOI prior to submitting the form to the Department.

B. Permit Authorization

1. An *owner or operator* shall not *commence construction activity* until their authorization to discharge under this permit goes into effect.

(Part II.B.)

2. Authorization to discharge under this permit will be effective when the *owner or operator* has satisfied all of the following criteria:

a. project review pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) have been satisfied, when SEQR is applicable,

b. where required, all necessary Department permits subject to the *Uniform Procedures Act (UPA)* (see 6 NYCRR Part 621) have been obtained, unless otherwise notified by the Department pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(4). *Owners or operators of construction activities* that are required to obtain *Uniform Procedures Act (UPA)* permits must submit a preliminary SWPPP to the appropriate DEC Regional Office in Appendix F at the time all other necessary UPA permit applications are submitted. The preliminary SWPPP must include sufficient information to demonstrate that the *construction activity* qualifies for authorization under this general permit,

c. the final SWPPP has been prepared, and

d. an NOI has been submitted to the Department in accordance with the requirements of this permit.

3. An *owner or operator* that has satisfied the requirements of Part II.B.2 above will be authorized to discharge stormwater from their *construction activity* in accordance with the following schedule:

a. For construction activities that are not subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* :

i. Five (5) business days from the date the Department receives a complete NOI for construction activities with a SWPPP that has been prepared in conformance with the technical standards referenced in Parts III.B.1, 2 and/or 3, or

ii. Sixty (60) business days from the date the Department receives a complete NOI for construction activities with a SWPPP that has not been prepared in conformance with the technical standards referenced in Parts III.B.1, 2 or 3.

(Part II.B.3.)

b. For construction activities that are subject to the requirements of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4* :

i. Five (5) business days from the date the Department receives a complete NOI and signed “MS4 SWPPP Acceptance” form.

4. The Department may suspend or deny an *owner’s or operator’s* coverage under this permit if the Department determines that the SWPPP does not meet the permit requirements.

5. Coverage under this permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those areas of disturbance that are identified in the NOI. If an *owner or operator* wishes to have stormwater discharges from future areas of disturbance authorized, they must submit a new NOI that addresses that phase of the development, unless otherwise notified by the Department.

C. General Requirements For Owners or Operators With Permit Coverage

1. The *owner or operator* shall ensure that the provisions of the SWPPP are implemented from the *commencement of construction activity* until all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization* and the Notice of Termination (NOT) has been submitted to the address referenced in Part II.A.1.

2. The *owner or operator* shall maintain a copy of the General Permit (GP-0-08-001), NOI, *NOI Acknowledgment Letter*, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form and inspection reports at the construction site until all disturbed areas have achieved *final stabilization* and the Notice of Termination has been submitted to the Department. The documents must be maintained in a secure location, such as a job trailer, on-site construction office, or mailbox with lock; that is accessible during normal working hours to an individual performing a compliance inspection.

3. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* shall not disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time without prior written authorization from the Department or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, the MS4 (provided the MS4 is not the *owner or operator* of the construction activity). At a minimum, the *owner or operator* must comply with the following requirements in order to be authorized to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time:

a. The *owner or operator* shall have a *qualified inspector* conduct **at least** two (2) site inspections in accordance with Part IV.B. every seven (7) calendar days, for as long as greater than five (5) acres of soil remain

(Part II.C.3.a.)

disturbed. When performing just two (2) inspections every seven (7) calendar days, the inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

b. In areas where soil disturbance activity has been temporarily or permanently ceased, temporary and/or permanent soil stabilization measures shall be installed and/or implemented within seven (7) days from the date the soil disturbance activity ceased. The soil stabilization measures selected shall be in conformance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.

c. The *owner or operator* shall prepare a phasing plan that defines maximum disturbed area per phase and shows required cuts and fills.

d. The *owner or operator* shall install any additional site specific practices needed to protect water quality.

e. The *owner or operator* shall include the requirements above in their SWPPP.

4. The Department may suspend or revoke an *owner's or operator's* coverage under this permit at any time if the Department determines that the SWPPP does not meet the permit requirements.

D. Permit Coverage for Discharges Authorized Under GP-02-01

1. Upon renewal of SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (Permit No. GP-02-01), *an owner or operator of a construction activity* with coverage under GP-02-01, as of the effective date of GP-0-08-001, shall be permitted to discharge in accordance with GP-0-08-001 unless otherwise notified by the Department.

E. Change of Owner or Operator

1. When property ownership changes or when there is a change in operational control over the construction plans and specifications, the original *owner or operator* must notify the new *owner or operator*, in writing, of the requirement to obtain permit coverage by submitting a NOI with the Department. Once the new *owner or operator* obtains permit coverage, the original *owner or operator* shall then submit a completed Notice of Termination (NOT) with the name and permit identification number of the new *owner or operator* to the Department at the

(Part II.E.1.)

address in Part II.A.1.. If the original *owner or operator* maintains ownership of a portion of the *construction activity* and will disturb soil, they must maintain their coverage under the general permit. Permit coverage for the new *owner or operator* will be effective as of the date the Department receives a complete NOI, provided the original *owner or operator* was not subject to a sixty (60) business day authorization period that has not expired as of the date the Department receives the NOI from the new *owner or operator*.

Part III. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. General SWPPP Requirements

1. The SWPPP shall be prepared prior to the submittal of the NOI. The NOI shall be submitted to the Department prior to the *commencement of construction activity*.
2. The SWPPP shall describe the erosion and sediment control practices and where required, post-construction stormwater management practices that will be used and/or constructed to reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. In addition, the SWPPP shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges.
3. All SWPPPs that require the post-construction stormwater management practice component shall be prepared by a *qualified professional* that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of stormwater management and treatment.
4. The *owner or operator* must keep the SWPPP current so that it at all times accurately documents the erosion and sediment controls practices that are being used or will be used during construction, and all post-construction stormwater management practices that will be constructed on the site.
5. Prior to the *commencement of construction activity*, the *owner or operator* must identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for installing, constructing, repairing, inspecting and maintaining the erosion and sediment control practices included in the SWPPP; and the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for the construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices included in the SWPPP. The *owner or operator* shall have each of these contractors and subcontractors identify at least one *trained individual* from their company that will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. The *owner or operator* shall ensure that at least one *trained individual* is on site on a daily basis when soil disturbance activities are being performed.

(Part III.A.5.)

The *owner or operator* shall have each of these contractors and subcontractors identified above sign a copy of the following certification statement below before they commence any *construction activity*:

"I hereby certify that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the qualified inspector during a site inspection. I also understand that the *owner or operator* must comply with the terms and conditions of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings. "

In addition to providing the certification statement above, the certification page must also identify the specific elements of the SWPPP that each contractor and subcontractor will be responsible for and include the name and title of the person providing the signature; the name and title of the *trained individual(s)* responsible for SWPPP implementation; the name, address and telephone number of the contracting firm; the address (or other identifying description) of the site; and the date the certification statement is signed. The *owner or operator* shall attach the certification statement(s) to the copy of the SWPPP that is maintained at the construction site. If new or additional contractors are hired to implement measures identified in the SWPPP after construction has commenced, they must also sign the certification statement and provide the information listed above.

6. The Department may notify the *owner or operator* at any time that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification shall be in writing and identify the provisions of the SWPPP that require modification. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of such notification, (or as otherwise indicated by the Department) the *owner or operator* shall make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit written notification to the Department that the changes have been made. If the *owner or operator* does not respond to the Department's comments in the specified time frame, the Department may suspend the *owner's or operator's* coverage under this permit.

7. For projects where the Department requests a copy of the SWPPP, the *owner or operator* shall submit the SWPPP in both electronic (PDF only) and paper format within five (5) business days, unless otherwise notified by the Department.

(Part III.A.)

8. The SWPPP must include documentation supporting the determination of permit eligibility with regard to Part I.D.10. (Historic Places). At a minimum, the supporting documentation shall include the following:

a. Information on whether the stormwater discharge or *construction activities* would have an effect on a property that is listed or eligible for listing on the State or National Register of Historic Places;

b. Results of historic places screening determinations conducted. Information regarding the location of places listed, or eligible for listing, on the State or National Register of Historic Places should be obtained by consulting with the New York State Historic Preservation Office, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), Peebles Island Resources Center, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189, phone: (518) 237-8643, or using the GIS online resources available at: <http://nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/> ;

c. A description of measures necessary to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on places listed, or eligible for listing, on the State or National Register of Historic Places. If the *owner or operator* fails to describe and implement such measures, the stormwater discharge is ineligible for coverage under this permit; and

d. Where effects may occur, any written agreements that the *owner or operator* has made with the OPRHP or other governmental agency to mitigate those effects, or local land use approvals evidencing the same.

B. Required SWPPP Contents

1. Erosion and sediment control component - All SWPPPs prepared pursuant to this general permit shall include erosion and sediment control practices designed in conformance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control. Where erosion and sediment control practices are not designed in conformance with this technical standard, the *owner or operator* must demonstrate equivalence to the technical standard. At a minimum, the erosion and sediment control component of the SWPPP shall include the following:

a. Background information about the scope of the project, including the location, type and size of project;

(Part III.B.1.)

- b. A site map/construction drawing(s) for the project, including a general location map. At a minimum, the site map shall show the total site area; all improvements; areas of disturbance; areas that will not be disturbed; existing vegetation; on-site and adjacent off-site surface water(s), wetlands and drainage patterns that could be affected by the construction activity; existing and final slopes; locations of different soil types with boundaries; material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas located on adjacent properties; and location(s) of the stormwater discharge(s);
- c. A description of the soil(s) present at the site, including an identification of the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG);
- d. A construction phasing plan and sequence of operations describing the intended order of construction activities, including clearing and grubbing, excavation and grading, utility and infrastructure installation and any other activity at the site that results in soil disturbance;
- e. A description of the minimum erosion and sediment control practices to be installed or implemented for each construction activity that will result in soil disturbance. Include a schedule that identifies the timing of initial placement or implementation of each erosion and sediment control practice and the minimum time frames that each practice should remain in place or be implemented;
- f. A temporary and permanent soil stabilization plan that meets the requirements of the most current version of the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, for each stage of the project, including initial land clearing and grubbing to project completion and achievement of final stabilization;
- g. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location(s), size(s), and length(s) of each erosion and sediment control practice;
- h. The dimensions, material specifications, installation details, and operation and maintenance requirements for all erosion and sediment control practices. Include the location and sizing of any temporary sediment basins and structural practices that will be used to divert flows from exposed soils;
- i. An inspection schedule for the *owner or operator*, or the contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) identified in Part III.A.5., to ensure continuous and effective operation of the erosion and sediment control practices. The inspection schedule shall be in accordance with the requirements in the most

(Part III.B.1.i.)

current version of the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control;

j. A description of the pollution prevention measures that will be used to control litter, construction chemicals and construction debris from becoming a pollutant source in the storm water discharges;

k. A description and location of any stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity other than construction at the site, including, but not limited to, stormwater discharges from asphalt plants and concrete plants located on the construction site; and

l. Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control. Include the reason for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is equivalent to the technical standards.

2. Post-construction stormwater management practice component - All construction projects identified in Table 2 of Appendix B as needing post-construction stormwater management practices shall prepare a SWPPP that also includes practices designed in conformance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (“Design Manual”). Where post-construction stormwater management practices are not designed in conformance with this technical standard, the *owner or operator* must demonstrate equivalence to the technical standard. At a minimum, the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP shall include the following:

a. Identification of all post-construction stormwater management practices to be constructed as part of the project;

b. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location and size of each post-construction stormwater management practice;

c. The dimensions, material specifications and installation details for each post-construction stormwater management practice;

d. Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the Design Manual. Include the reason for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is equivalent to the technical standards;

(Part III.B.2.)

e. A hydrologic and hydraulic analysis for all structural components of the stormwater management control system;

f. A detailed summary (including calculations) of the sizing criteria that was used to design all post-construction stormwater management practices. At a minimum, the summary shall address the required design criteria from the applicable chapter of the Design Manual; including the identification of and justification for any deviations from the Design Manual, and identification of any design criteria that are not required based on the redevelopment criteria or waiver criteria included in the Design Manual; and

g. An operations and maintenance plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction stormwater management practice. The plan shall identify the entity that will be responsible for the long term operation and maintenance of each practice.

3. Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards - Beginning on September 30, 2008, all construction projects identified in Table 2 of Appendix B that are located in the watersheds identified in Appendix C shall prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the most current version of the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. At a minimum, the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP shall include items 2.a - 2.g. above.

C. Required SWPPP Components by Project Type - Unless otherwise notified by the Department, *owners or operators of construction activities* identified in Table 1 of Appendix B are required to prepare a SWPPP that only includes erosion and sediment control practices designed in conformance with Part III.B.1. *Owners or operators* of the *construction activities* identified in Table 2 of Appendix B shall prepare a SWPPP that also includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with Part III.B.2 or 3.

Part IV. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. General Construction Site Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* must ensure that all erosion and sediment control practices identified in the SWPPP are maintained in effective operating condition at all times.

(Part IV.A.)

2. The terms of this permit shall not be construed to prohibit the State of New York from exercising any authority pursuant to the Environmental Conservation Law, common law or federal law, or prohibit New York State from taking any measures, whether civil or criminal, to prevent violations of the laws of the State of New York, or protect the public health and safety and/or the environment.

B. Owner or Operator Inspection Requirements

1. An *owner or operator* shall, in accordance with the requirements in the most current version of the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, inspect the erosion and sediment controls identified in the SWPPP to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times.
2. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *owner or operator* can stop conducting inspections. The *owner or operator* shall begin conducting inspections in accordance with Part IV.B.1. as soon as soil disturbance activities resume.
3. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the *owner or operator* can stop conducting inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational.

C. Qualified Inspector Inspection Requirements

1. An *owner or operator* of the following *construction activities* shall have a *qualified inspector* conduct site inspections in conformance with the requirements of Part IV.C. below:

a. All *construction activities* identified in Table 1 and 2 of Appendix B, with the exception of:

- (i) the construction of a single family residential subdivision with 25% or less impervious cover at total site build-out and the construction of a single family home that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land but less than five (5) acres and are not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E;

(Part IV.C.1.a.)

(ii) construction on agricultural property that involves a soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres of land but less than five (5) acres; and

(iii) construction activities located in the watersheds identified in Appendix D that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

2. Unless otherwise notified by the Department, the *owner or operator* shall have a *qualified inspector* conduct site inspections in accordance with the following timetable:

a. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on going, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days.

b. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities are on going and the *owner or operator* has received authorization in accordance with Part II.C.3 to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. When performing just two (2) inspections every seven (7) calendar days, the inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

c. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *qualified inspector* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days. The *owner or operator* shall notify the Regional Office stormwater contact person (see contact information in Appendix F) in writing prior to reducing the frequency of inspections.

d. For construction sites where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the *qualified inspector* can stop conducting inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational. The *owner or operator* shall notify the Regional Office stormwater contact person (see contact information in Appendix F) in writing prior to the shutdown. If soil disturbance activities are not resumed within 2 years from the date of shutdown, the *owner or operator* shall have the *qualified inspector(s)* perform a final inspection and certify that all disturbed areas

(Part IV.C.2.d.)

have achieved *final stabilization*, and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP by signing the “Final Stabilization” and “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice” certification statements on the Notice of Termination (NOT). The *owner or operator* shall then submit the completed NOT form to the address in Part II.A.1..

3. At a minimum, the *qualified inspector* shall inspect all erosion and sediment control practices to ensure integrity and effectiveness, all post-construction stormwater management practices under construction to ensure that they are constructed in conformance with the SWPPP, all areas of disturbance that have not achieved *final stabilization*, and all points of discharge from the construction site.

4. The *qualified inspector* shall prepare an inspection report subsequent to each and every inspection. At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and/or address the following:

- a. Date and time of inspection;
- b. Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;
- c. A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
- d. A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the construction site. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment from the construction site. Include discharges from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;
- e. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance;
- f. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
- g. Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;

(Part IV.C.4.)

h. Current phase of construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices and identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and technical standards; and

i. Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s).

5. Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified inspector* shall notify the *owner or operator* and appropriate contractor (or subcontractor) identified in Part III.A.5. of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The contractor (or subcontractor) shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

6. All inspection reports shall be signed by the *qualified inspector*. Pursuant to Part II.C.2., the inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

Part V. TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Termination of Permit Coverage

1. An *owner or operator* that is eligible to terminate coverage under this permit must submit a completed Notice of Termination (NOT) form to the address in Part II.A.1. The NOT form shall be one which is associated with this general permit, signed in accordance with Part VII.H.

2. An *owner or operator* may terminate coverage when one or more the following conditions have been met:

a. Total project completion - All construction activity identified in the SWPPP has been completed; and all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization*; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational;

b. Planned shutdown with partial project completion - All soil disturbance activities have ceased; and all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization*; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed

(Part V.A.2.b.)

portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational;

c. A new *owner or operator* has obtained coverage under this permit in accordance with Part II.E..

3. For *construction activities* meeting subdivision 2a. or 2b. of this Part, the *owner or operator* shall have the *qualified inspector* perform a final site inspection prior to submitting the NOT. The *qualified inspector* shall certify that all disturbed areas have achieved *final stabilization*; and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP by signing the “Final Stabilization” and “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice” certification statements on the NOT.

4. For *construction activities* meeting subdivision 2a. of this Part, the *owner or operator* must, prior to submitting the Notice of Termination, ensure one of the following:

a. the post-construction stormwater management practice(s) and any right-of-way(s) needed to maintain such practice(s) have been deeded to the municipality in which the practice(s) is located,

b. an executed maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will maintain the post-construction stormwater management practice(s),

c. for post-construction stormwater management practices that are privately owned, the *owner or operator* has a deed restriction in place that requires operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan,.

d. for post-construction stormwater management practices that are owned by a public or private institution (e.g. school, college, university), or government agency or authority, the *owner or operator* has policy and procedures in place that ensures operation and maintenance of the practices in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan.

Part VI. REPORTING AND RETENTION OF RECORDS

A. The *owner or operator* shall retain a copy of the NOI, NOI Acknowledgment Letter, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form and any inspection reports that were prepared in conjunction with this permit for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that the site achieves *final stabilization*. This period may be extended by the Department, in its sole

(Part VI.A.)

discretion, at any time upon written notification.

B. Addresses - With the exception of the NOI, NOT, and MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form (which must be submitted to the address referenced in Part II.A.1), all written correspondence requested by the Department, including individual permit applications, shall be sent to the address of the appropriate DEC Regional Office listed in Appendix F.

Part VII. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply - The *owner or operator* must comply with all conditions of this permit. All contractors and subcontractors associated with the project must comply with the terms of the SWPPP. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the ECL and is grounds for an enforcement action against the *owner or operator* and/or the contractor/subcontractor; permit revocation or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Upon a finding of significant non-compliance with this permit or the applicable SWPPP, the Department may order an immediate stop to all *construction activity* at the site until the non-compliance is remedied. The stop work order shall be in writing, shall describe the non-compliance in detail, and shall be sent to the *owner or operator* or the *owner's or operator's* on-site representative.

B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit - This permit expires two (2) years from the effective date. However, coverage may be obtained under the expired general permit, which will continue in force and effect, until a new general permit is issued. After issuance of a new general permit, those with coverage under GP-0-08-001 will have six (6) months from the effective date of the new general permit to complete their project or obtain coverage under the new permit. Unless otherwise notified by the Department in writing, an *owner or operator* authorization under the new general permit must submit a new NOI in accordance with the terms of such new general permit.

C. Enforcement - Failure of the *owner or operator*, its contractors, subcontractors, agents and/or assigns to strictly adhere to any of the permit requirements contained herein shall constitute a permit violation. There are substantial criminal, civil, and administrative penalties associated with violating the provisions of this permit. Fines of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation and imprisonment for up to fifteen (15) years may be assessed depending upon the nature and degree of the offense.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense - It shall not be a defense for an *owner or operator* in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the *construction activity* in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

E. Duty to Mitigate - The *owner or operator* and its contractors and subcontractors shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

(Part VII.)

F. Duty to Provide Information - The *owner or operator* shall make available to the Department for inspection and copying or furnish to the Department within five (5) business days of receipt of a Department request for such information, any information requested for the purpose of determining compliance with this general permit. This can include, but is not limited to, the NOI, NOI Acknowledgment Letter, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form, executed maintenance agreement, and inspection reports. Failure to provide information requested by the Department shall be a violation of this permit.

G. Other Information - When the *owner or operator* becomes aware that they failed to submit any relevant facts, or submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any other report, or have made substantive revisions to the SWPPP (e.g. the scope of the project changes significantly, the type of post-construction stormwater management practice(s) changes, there is a reduction in the sizing of the post-construction stormwater management practice, or there is an increase in the disturbance area or impervious area) which were not reflected in the original NOI submitted to the Department, they shall promptly submit such facts or information. Failure of the *owner or operator* to correct or supplement any relevant facts within five (5) business days of becoming aware of the deficiency shall constitute a permit violation.

H. Signatory Requirements

1. All NOIs and NOTs shall be signed as follows:

a. For a corporation these forms shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

- (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

- (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship these forms shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(Part VII.H.1.)

c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency these forms shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

(i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or

(ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

2. The SWPPP and other information requested by the Department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) and,

c. The written authorization is attached to the SWPPP.

3. All inspection reports shall be signed by the *qualified inspector* that performs the inspection.

4. The MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form shall be signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the *regulated, traditional land use control MS4*, or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

Under Part VII. H. (Signatory Requirements), it shall constitute a permit violation if an incorrect and/or improper signatory authorizes any required forms, SWPPP and/or inspection reports.

I. Property Rights - The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations. *Owners or operators* must obtain any applicable conveyances, easements, licenses and/or access to real property prior to *commencing construction activity*.

(Part VII.)

J. Severability - The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

K. Denial of Coverage Under This Permit

1. At its sole discretion, the Department may require any *owner or operator* authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual SPDES permit or an alternative SPDES general permit. When the Department requires any discharger authorized by a general permit to apply for an individual SPDES permit, it shall notify the discharger in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a time frame for the *owner or operator* to file the application for an individual SPDES permit, and a deadline, not sooner than 180 days from permittee's receipt of the notification letter, whereby the authorization to discharge under this general permit shall be terminated. Applications must be submitted to the appropriate Regional Office. The Department may grant additional time upon demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Engineer, that additional time to apply for an alternative authorization is necessary or where the Department has not provided a permit determination in accordance with Part 621 of this Title.

2. Any *owner or operator* authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage under this permit by applying for an individual permit or an alternative general permit. In such cases, the *owner or operator* shall submit an individual application or an alternative general permit application in accordance with the requirements of this general permit, 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(ii) and 6 NYCRR Part 621, with reasons supporting the request, to the Department at the address for the appropriate Department Office (see addresses in Appendix F). The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit at the discretion of the Department.

3. When an individual SPDES permit is issued to a discharger authorized to discharge under a general SPDES permit for the same discharge(s), the general permit authorization for outfalls authorized under the individual SPDES permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit unless termination is earlier in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750.

L. Proper Operation and Maintenance - The *owner or operator* shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the *owner or operator* to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of the SWPPP.

(Part VII.)

M. Inspection and Entry - The *owner or operator* shall allow the Department or an authorized representative of EPA, the State, or, in the case of a construction site which discharges through an *MS4*, an authorized representative of the *MS4* receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the *owner's or operator's* premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

N. Permit Actions - At the Department's sole discretion, this permit may, at any time, be modified, revoked, or renewed. The filing of a request by the *owner or operator* for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not limit, diminish and/or stay compliance with any terms of this permit.

O. Definitions - Definitions of key terms are included in Appendix A of this permit.

P. Re-Opener Clause

1. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any stormwater discharge associated with *construction activity* covered by this permit, the *owner or operator* of such discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or alternative general permit in accordance with Part VII.K. of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.
2. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.18.

APPENDIX A

Definitions

Alter Hydrology from Pre to Post-Development Conditions - means the post-development peak flow rate(s) has increased by more than 5% of the pre-developed condition for the design storm of interest (e.g. 10 yr and 100 yr).

Combined Sewer - means a sewer that is designed to collect and convey both “sewage” and “stormwater”.

Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities - means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavation activities; or other construction related activities that disturb or expose soils such as demolition, stockpiling of fill material, and the initial installation of erosion and sediment control practices required in the SWPPP. See definition for “Construction Activity(ies)” also.

Construction Activity(ies) - means any clearing, grading, excavation, filling, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include, but are not limited to, logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Direct Discharge (to a specific surface waterbody) - means that runoff flows from a construction site by overland flow and the first point of discharge is the specific surface waterbody, or runoff flows from a construction site to a separate storm sewer system and the first point of discharge from the separate storm sewer system is the specific surface waterbody.

Discharge(s) - means any addition of any pollutant to waters of the State through an outlet or point source.

Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) - means chapter 43-B of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, entitled the Environmental Conservation Law.

Final Stabilization - means that all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement.

General SPDES permit - means a SPDES permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.21 authorizing a category of discharges.

Groundwater - means waters in the saturated zone. The saturated zone is a subsurface zone in

which all the interstices are filled with water under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. Although the zone may contain gas-filled interstices or interstices filled with fluids other than water, it is still considered saturated.

Impervious Area (Cover) - means all impermeable surfaces that can not effectively infiltrate rainfall. This includes paved, concrete and gravel surfaces (i.e. parking lots, driveways, roads, runways and sidewalks); building rooftops and miscellaneous impermeable structures such as patios, pools, and sheds.

Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale - means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities are occurring, or will occur, under one plan. The term “plan” in “larger common plan of development or sale” is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, marketing plan, advertisement, drawing, permit application, State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating that construction activities may occur on a specific plot.

For discrete construction projects that are located within a larger common plan of development or sale that are at least 1/4 mile apart, each project can be treated as a separate plan of development or sale provided any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same “common plan” is not concurrently being disturbed.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) - a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to surface waters of the State;
- (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- (iii) Which is not a *combined sewer*; and
- (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) - means the national system for the issuance of wastewater and stormwater permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act).

NOI Acknowledgment Letter - means the letter that the Department sends to an owner or operator to acknowledge the Department’s receipt and acceptance of a complete Notice of Intent. This letter documents the owner’s or operator’s authorization to discharge in accordance with the general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activity.

Owner or Operator - means the person, persons or legal entity which owns or leases the property on which the construction activity is occurring; and/or an entity that has operational control over the construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to the plans and specifications.

Pollutant - means dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast discharged into water; which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the state in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in Parts 700 et seq of this Title.

Qualified Inspector - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), licensed Landscape Architect, or other Department endorsed individual(s). It also means someone working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or licensed Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means that an individual performing a site inspection has received four (4) hours of training, endorsed by the Department, from a Soil and Water Conservation District, CPESC, Inc. or other Department endorsed entity in proper erosion and sediment control principles no later than two (2) years from date this general permit is issued. After receiving the initial training, an individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or licensed Landscape Architect shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years. Note: Inspections of any post-construction stormwater management practices that include structural components, such as a dam for an impoundment, shall be performed by a licensed Professional Engineer.

Qualified Professional - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of stormwater management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, licensed Landscape Architect or other Department endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing SWPPPs that require the post-construction stormwater management practice component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics in order to prepare a SWPPP that conforms to the Department's technical standard. All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Regulated, Traditional Land Use Control MS4 - means a city, town or village with land use control authority that is required to gain coverage under New York State DEC's SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems (MS4s).

Routine Maintenance Activity - means construction activity that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, including, but not

limited to:

- Re-grading of gravel roads or parking lots,
- Stream bank restoration projects (does not include the placement of spoil material),
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches and culverts that maintains the approximate original line and grade, and hydraulic capacity of the ditch,
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches that does not maintain the approximate original grade, hydraulic capacity and purpose of the ditch if the changes to the line and grade, hydraulic capacity or purpose of the ditch are installed to improve water quality and quantity controls (e.g. installing grass lined ditch),
- Placement of aggregate shoulder backing that makes the transition between the road shoulder and the ditch or embankment,
- Full depth milling and filling of existing asphalt pavements, replacement of concrete pavement slabs, and similar work that does not expose soil or disturb the bottom six (6) inches of subbase material,
- Long-term use of equipment storage areas at or near highway maintenance facilities,
- Removal of sediment from the edge of the highway to restore a previously existing sheet-flow drainage connection from the highway surface to the highway ditch or embankment,
- Existing use of Canal Corp owned upland disposal sites for the canal, and
- Replacement of curbs, gutters, sidewalks and guide rail posts.

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) - means the system established pursuant to Article 17 of the ECL and 6 NYCRR Part 750 for issuance of permits authorizing discharges to the waters of the state.

Surface Waters of the State - shall be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the state of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction. Waters of the state are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941.

Temporary Stabilization - means that exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) - A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive on a daily basis and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL stipulates wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety (MOS).

Trained Individual - means an employee from a contracting (construction) firm that has received four (4) hours of training, which has been endorsed by the Department, from a Soil and Water Conservation District, CPESC, Inc. or other Department endorsed entity, in proper erosion and sediment control principles no later than two (2) years from the date this general permit is issued. After receiving the initial training, the trained individual shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years. This individual will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP.

Uniform Procedures Act (UPA) Permit - means a permit required under 6 NYCRR Part 621 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Article 70.

Water Quality Standard - means such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

APPENDIX B

Required SWPPP Components by Project Type

Table 1
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A SWPPP
THAT ONLY INCLUDES EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land, but less than five (5) acres:

- Single family home not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Single family residential subdivisions with 25% or less impervious cover at total site build-out and not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Construction of a barn or other agricultural building, silo, stock yard or pen.

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land:

- Installation of underground, linear utilities; such as gas lines, fiber-optic cable, cable TV, electric, telephone, sewer mains, and water mains
- Environmental enhancement projects, such as wetland mitigation projects, stormwater retrofits and stream restoration projects
- Bike paths and trails
- Sidewalk construction projects that are not part of a road/ highway construction or reconstruction project
- Slope stabilization projects
- Slope flattening that changes the grade of the site, but does not significantly change the runoff characteristics
- Spoil areas that will be covered with vegetation
- Land clearing and grading for the purposes of creating vegetated open space (i.e. recreational parks, lawns, meadows, fields), excluding projects that *alter hydrology from pre to post development* conditions
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that do not include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* and do not *alter hydrology from pre to post development* conditions
- Demolition project where vegetation will be established and no redevelopment is planned
- Overhead electric transmission line project that does not include the construction of permanent access roads or parking areas surfaced with *impervious cover*
- Structural practices as identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Management Practices Catalog for Nonpoint Source Pollution in New York State”, excluding projects that involve soil disturbances of less than five acres and construction activities that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land:

- All construction activities located in the watersheds identified in Appendix D that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

Table 2
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A SWPPP
THAT INCLUDES POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land:

- Single family home located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Single family residential subdivisions located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix E
- Single family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of between one (1) and five (5) acres of land with greater than 25% impervious cover at total site build-out
- Single family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of five (5) or more acres of land, and single family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of less than five (5) acres that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb five or more acres of land
- Multi-family residential developments; includes townhomes, condominiums, senior housing complexes, and apartment complexes
- Airports
- Amusement parks
- Campgrounds
- Commercial developments
- Churches and other places of worship
- Construction of a barn or other agricultural building(e.g. silo) and structural practices as identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Management Practices Catalog for Nonpoint Source Pollution in New York State” that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area*, excluding projects that involve soil disturbances of less than five acres.
- Golf courses
- Institutional, includes hospitals, prisons, schools and colleges
- Industrial facilities, includes industrial parks
- Landfills
- Municipal facilities; includes highway garages, transfer stations, office buildings, POTW’s and water treatment plants
- Office complexes
- Sports complexes
- Racetracks, includes racetracks with earthen (dirt) surface
- Road construction or reconstruction
- Parking lot construction or reconstruction
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that include the construction or reconstruction of impervious area (>5% of disturbed area) or *alter the hydrology from pre to post development* conditions
- Athletic fields with artificial turf
- Permanent access roads or parking areas surfaced with *impervious cover*, and substations constructed as part of an over-head electric transmission line project , wind-power project or cell tower project
- All other construction activities that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* and alter the hydrology from pre to post development conditions, and are not listed in Table 1

APPENDIX C

Watersheds Where Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards Are Required

Watersheds where *owners or operators* of construction activities identified in Table 2 of Appendix B must prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (“Design Manual”).

- Entire New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River - Figure 1
- Onondaga Lake Watershed - Figure 2
- Greenwood Lake Watershed -Figure 3

Figure 1 - New York City Watershed East of the Hudson

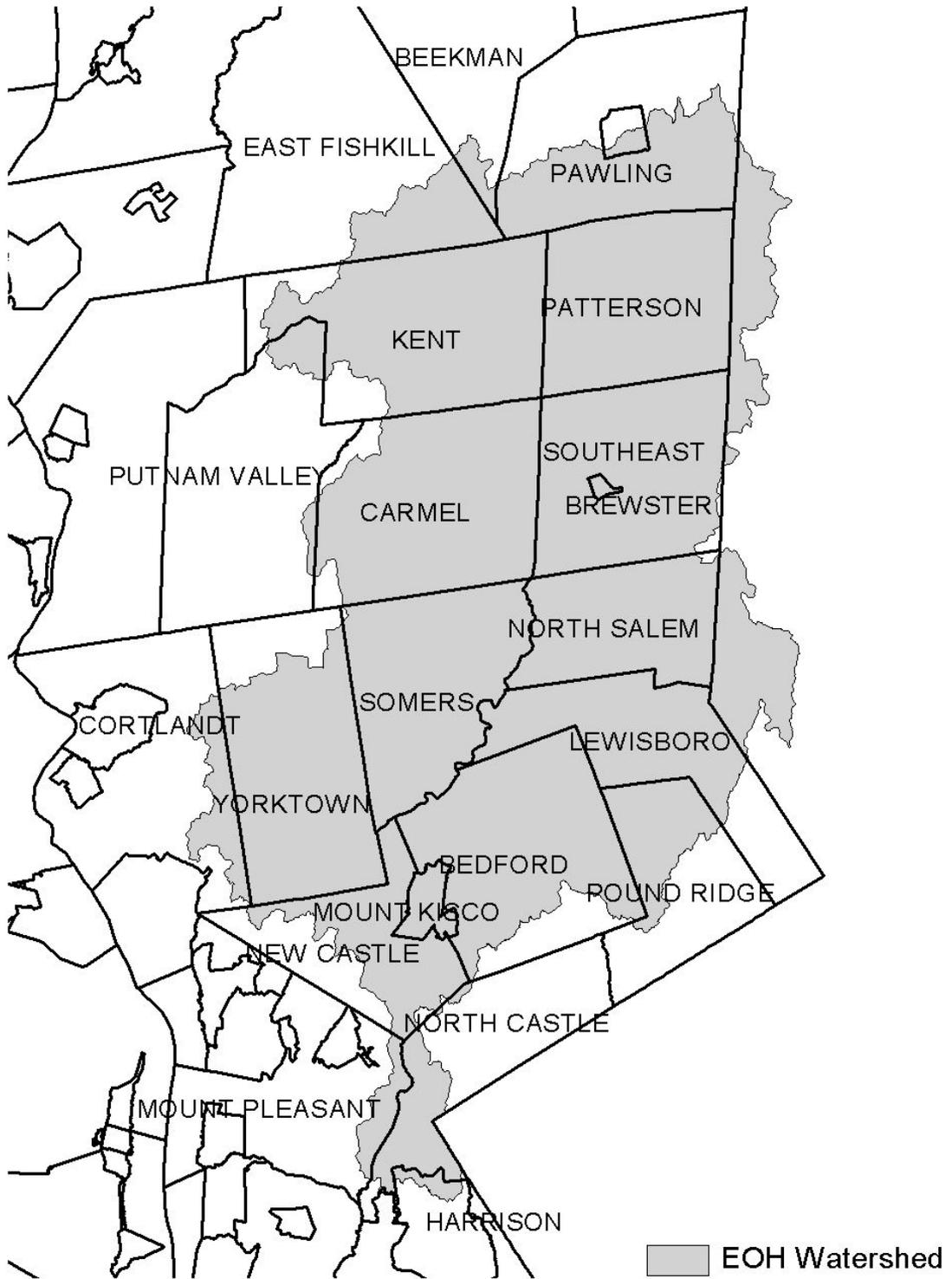
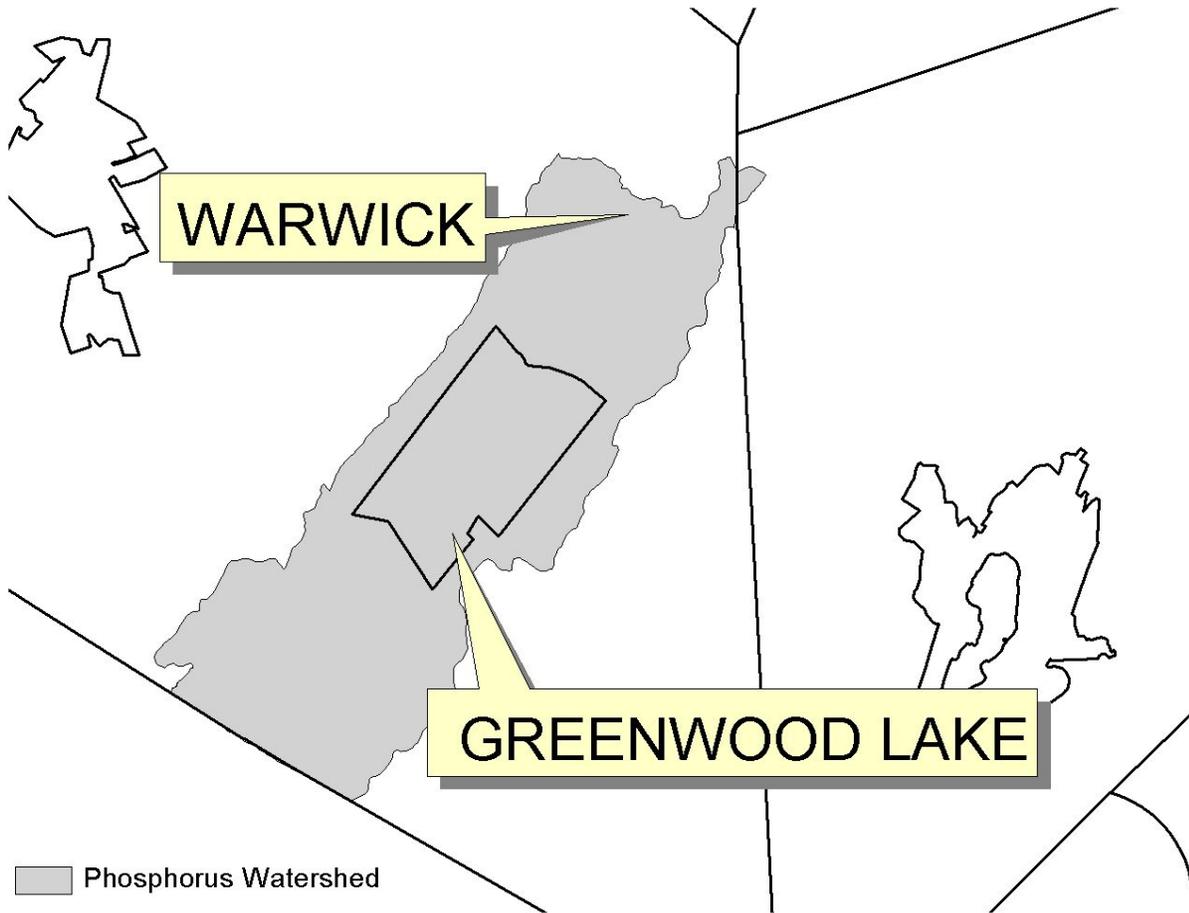


Figure 2 - Onondaga Lake Watershed



Figure 3 - Greenwood Lake Watershed



APPENDIX D

Watersheds where *owners or operators* of construction activities that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land must obtain coverage under this permit.

Entire New York City Watershed that is located east of the Hudson River - See Figure 1 in Appendix C
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APPENDIX E

List of 303(d) segments impaired by pollutants related to construction activity (e.g. silt, sediment or nutrients). *Owners or operators* of single family home and single family residential subdivision construction activities that involve soil disturbances of one or more acres of land, but less than 5 acres, and *directly discharge* to one of the listed segments below shall prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (“Design Manual”).

COUNTY	WATERBODY	COUNTY	WATERBODY
Albany	Ann Lee (Shakers) Pond, Stump Pond	Madison	Chittenango Creek
Albany	Basic Creek Reservoir	Madison	DeRuyter Reservoir
Bronx	Van Cortlandt Lake	Monroe	Genesee River, Lower, Main Stem
Broome	Whitney Point Lake/Reservoir	Monroe	Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem
Broome	Beaver Lake	Monroe	Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs
Broome	White Birch Lake	Monroe	Buck Pond
Cayuga	Little Sodus Bay	Monroe	Long Pond
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Lake, North	Monroe	Cranberry Pond
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Lake, South	Nassau	Glen Cove Creek, Lower, and tribs
Chautauqua	Bear Lake	Nassau	LI Tribs (fresh) to East Bay
Chautauqua	Lower Cassadaga Lake	Nassau	East Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs
Chautauqua	Middle Cassadaga Lake	Nassau	Hempstead Bay
Chautauqua	Findley Lake	Nassau	Hempstead Lake
Clinton	Great Chazy River, Lower, Main Stem	Nassau	Grant Park Pond
Columbia	Kinderhook Lake	Niagara	Bergholtz Creek and tribs
Columbia	Robinson Pond	Oneida	Ballou, Nail Creeks
Dutchess	Hillside Lake	Onondaga	Ley Creek and tribs
Dutchess	Wappinger Lakes	Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower
Dutchess	Fall Kill and tribs	Onondaga	Harbor Brook, Lower, and tribs
Dutchess	Rudd Pond	Onondaga	Ninemile Creek, Lower, and tribs
Erie	Rush Creek and tribs	Ontario	Honeoye Lake
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs	Ontario	Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs
Erie	Beeman Creek and tribs	Oswego	Lake Neatahwanta
Erie	Murder Creek, Lower, and tribs	Oswego	Oneida Lake
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs	Putnam	Oscawana Lake
Erie	Little Sister Creek, Lower, and tribs	Putnam	Lake Carmel
Genesee	Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs	Queens	Jamaica Bay, Eastern, and tribs (Queens)
Genesee	Tonawanda Creek, Middle, Main Stem	Queens	Bergen Basin
Genesee	Tonawanda Creek, Upper, and minor tribs	Queens	Shellbank Basin
Genesee	Little Tonawanda Creek, Lower, and tribs	Rensselaer	Snyders Lake
Genesee	Oak Orchard Creek	Richmond	Grasmere, Arbutus and Wolfes Lakes
Genesee	Bowen Brook and tribs	Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs
Genesee	Bigelow Creek and tribs	Saratoga	Tribs to Lake Lonely
Greene	Schoharie Reservoir	Saratoga	Lake Lonely
Greene	Sleepy Hollow Lake	Schenectady	Collins Lake
Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs	Schoharie	Engleville Pond
Jefferson	Moon Lake	Schoharie	Summit Lake
Kings	Hendrix Creek	St.Lawrence	Black Lake Outlet/Black Lake
Livingston	Conesus Lake	Steuben	Lake Salubria
Livingston	Jaycox Creek and tribs	Suffolk	Millers Pond
Livingston	Mill Creek and minor tribs	Suffolk	Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond

APPENDIX E

List of 303(d) segments impaired by pollutants related to construction activity, cont'd.

COUNTY	WATERBODY	COUNTY	WATERBODY
Suffolk	Tidal tribs to West Moriches Bay		
Suffolk	Canaan Lake		
Suffolk	Lake Ronkonkoma		
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End		
Ulster	Ashokan Reservoir		
Ulster	Esopus Creek, Upper, and minor tribs		
Warren	Lake George		
Warren	Tribs to L.George, Village of L George		
Warren	Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs		
Warren	Indian Brook and tribs		
Warren	Hague Brook and tribs		
Washington	Tribs to L.George, East Shore		
Washington	Cossayuna Lake		
Wayne	Blind Sodus Bay		
Wayne	Port Bay		
Wayne	Marbletown Creek and tribs		
Westchester	Peach Lake		
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Lower		
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Upper, and minor tribs		
Westchester	Sheldrake River		
Westchester	Blind Brook, Lower		
Westchester	Blind Brook, Upper, and tribs		
Westchester	Lake Lincolndale		
Westchester	Lake Meahaugh		
Wyoming	Java Lake		
Wyoming	Silver Lake		

Note: The list above identifies those waters from the final New York State “2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters Requiring a TMDL/Other Strategy”, dated May 17, 2007, that are impaired by silt, sediment or nutrients.

APPENDIX F

LIST OF NYS DEC REGIONAL OFFICES

<u>Region</u>	<u>COVERING THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES:</u>	<u>DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) PERMIT ADMINISTRATORS</u>	<u>DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) WATER (SPDES) PROGRAM</u>
1	NASSAU AND SUFFOLK	50 CIRCLE ROAD STONY BROOK, NY 11790 TEL. (631) 444-0365	50 CIRCLE ROAD STONY BROOK, NY 11790-3409 TEL. (631) 444-0405
2	BRONX, KINGS, NEW YORK, QUEENS AND RICHMOND	1 HUNTERS POINT PLAZA, 47-40 21ST ST. LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101-5407 TEL. (718) 482-4997	1 HUNTERS POINT PLAZA, 47-40 21ST ST. LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101-5407 TEL. (718) 482-4933
3	DUTCHESS, ORANGE, PUTNAM, ROCKLAND, SULLIVAN, ULSTER AND WESTCHESTER	21 SOUTH PUTT CORNERS ROAD NEW PALTZ, NY 12561-1696 TEL. (845) 256-3059	100 HILLSIDE AVENUE, SUITE 1W WHITE PLAINS, NY 10603 TEL. (914) 428 - 2505
4	ALBANY, COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, GREENE, MONTGOMERY, OTSEGO, RENNELAER, SCHENECTADY AND SCHOHARIE	1150 NORTH WESTCOTT ROAD SCHENECTADY, NY 12306-2014 TEL. (518) 357-2069	1130 NORTH WESTCOTT ROAD SCHENECTADY, NY 12306-2014 TEL. (518) 357-2045
5	CLINTON, ESSEX, FRANKLIN, FULTON, HAMILTON, SARATOGA, WARREN AND WASHINGTON	1115 STATE ROUTE 86, PO BOX 296 RAY BROOK, NY 12977-0296 TEL. (518) 897-1234	232 GOLF COURSE ROAD, PO BOX 220 WARRENSBURG, NY 12885-0220 TEL. (518) 623-1200
6	HERKIMER, JEFFERSON, LEWIS, ONEIDA AND ST. LAWRENCE	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 317 WASHINGTON STREET WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3787 TEL. (315) 785-2245	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 207 GENESEE STREET UTICA, NY 13501-2885 TEL. (315) 793-2554
7	BROOME, CAYUGA, CHENANGO, CORTLAND, MADISON, ONONDAGA, OSWEGO, TIOGA AND TOMPKINS	615 ERIE BLVD. WEST SYRACUSE, NY 13204-2400 TEL. (315) 426-7438	615 ERIE BLVD. WEST SYRACUSE, NY 13204-2400 TEL. (315) 426-7500
8	CHEMUNG, GENESEE, LIVINGSTON, MONROE, ONTARIO, ORLEANS, SCHUYLER, SENECA, STEUBEN, WAYNE AND YATES	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA ROAD AVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA RD. AVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466
9	ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, CHAUTAUQUA, ERIE, NIAGARA AND WYOMING	270 MICHIGAN AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14203-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7165	270 MICHIGAN AVE. BUFFALO, NY 14203-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7070

APPENDIX B – Notice of Intent

30. Provide the total water quality volume required and the total provided for the site.

WQv Required
[][][] . [][][] acre-feet

WQv Provided
[][][] . [][][] acre-feet

31. Provide the following Unified Stormwater Sizing Criteria for the site.

Total Channel Protection Storage Volume (CPv) - Extended detention of post-developed 1 year, 24 hour storm event

CPv Required
[][][] . [][][] acre-feet

CPv Provided
[][][] . [][][] acre-feet

31a. The need to provide for channel protection has been waived because:

Site discharges directly to fourth order stream or larger

Total Overbank Flood Control Criteria (Qp) - Peak discharge rate for the 10 year storm

Pre-Development
[][][] . [][][] CFS

Post-development
[][][] . [][][] CFS

Total Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf) - Peak discharge rate for the 100 year storm

Pre-Development
[][][] . [][][] CFS

Post-development
[][][] . [][][] CFS

31b. The need to provide for flood control has been waived because:

- Site discharges directly to fourth order stream or larger
- Downstream analysis reveals that flood control is not required

IMPORTANT: For questions 31 and 32, impervious area should be calculated considering the project site and all offsite areas that drain to the post-construction stormwater management practice(s). (Total Drainage Area = Project Site + Offsite areas)

32. Pre-Construction Impervious Area - As a percent of the Total Drainage Area enter the percentage of the existing impervious areas before construction begins.

[][][] %

33. Post-Construction Impervious Area - As a percent of the Total Drainage Area, enter the percentage of the future impervious areas that will be created/remain on the site after completion of construction.

[][][] %

34. Indicate the total number of post-construction stormwater management practices to be installed/constructed.

[][]

35. Provide the total number of stormwater discharge points from the site. (include discharges to either surface waters or to separate storm sewer systems)

[][]

APPENDIX C – References

LIST OF REFERENCES

- 1) New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), *New York Standards and Specification for Erosion and Sediment Control* published by the Empire State Chapter of the Soil and Water Conservation Society, August 2005.
- 2) *Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control*, New York, NYSDEC Public/Peer Review DRAFT January 2004.
- 3) *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual* prepared by the Center for Watershed Protection for New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, August 2003.
- 4) NYSDEC, *Instruction Manual for Stormwater Construction Permit*, February 2003.

APPENDIX D – Stormceptor Plan and Specifications

{Generic calculations are not provided, as they are project-specific and vary based on what management measures are selected}

APPENDIX E – Certifications and Inspection Forms

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Project Name _____ Site Location _____

Applicant's Name & Address _____

General

A narrative statement shall be provided that describes the proposed project nature and purpose; the existing site conditions including topography, vegetation and drainage; adjacent and off-site areas affected by the project; description of the soils on the site and key properties; notations of critical areas such as steep slopes, channels or wetlands; the overall phasing, sequencing and stabilization plan; total disturbed area and those not to be disturbed.

I. Construction Drawings

Are the following items shown on the construction drawings:	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Vicinity Map with scale and north arrow	_____	_____
2. Legend, scales, N arrow on plan view	_____	_____
3. Existing and proposed topography shown with contours labeled with spots elevations in critical areas	_____	_____
4. Scope of the plan noted in the Title Block	_____	_____
5. Limits of clearing and grading shown	_____	_____
6. Existing vegetation delineated	_____	_____
7. Soil boundaries shown on the plan view	_____	_____
8. Existing drainage patterns, 100 year floodplain and sub-areas shown	_____	_____
9. Existing and proposed development facilities/ improvements shown	_____	_____
10. Location of Erosion and Sediment control practices as phased with construction	_____	_____
11. Phasing plan with 5 acre threshold limits shown	_____	_____
12. Stockpile locations, staging areas and access points clearly defined	_____	_____
13. Street profiles, utility locations, property boundaries and, easement delineations shown	_____	_____

II.	<u>Construction Notes & Details</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	1. Specific sequence of operation given for each phase	_____	_____
	2. Inspection and maintenance schedule shown for the specific practices	_____	_____
	3. Design details show all dimensions and installation details necessary for construction	_____	_____
	4. Implementation schedule for E&S practices is provided with removal criteria stated	_____	_____
	5. Construction waste management plan incorporated in the notes	_____	_____
	6. Site Inspections during construction are noted on the drawings and is in accordance with the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities	_____	_____

III. Erosion & Sediment Control Practices

A.	General	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	1. Practice meets purpose and design criteria	_____	_____
	2. Standard details and construction notes are provided	_____	_____
	3. Special timing of practice noted if applicable	_____	_____
	4. Provisions for traffic crossings shown on the drawings where necessary	_____	_____

B.	Practices Controlling Runoff	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	1. Positive drainage is maintained with contributing drainage area shown	_____	_____
	2. Flow grades properly stabilized	_____	_____
	3. Adequate outlet or discharge condition stabilized	_____	_____
	4. Necessary dimensions, gradations, calculations, and materials shown	_____	_____

C.	Practices Stabilizing Soil	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	1. Seeding rates and areas properly shown on the drawings	_____	_____
	2. Mulch materials and rates specified on the drawings	_____	_____
	3. Sequencing and timing provisions limit soil exposure to 14 days	_____	_____

C. Practices Stabilizing Soil (cont'd)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
4. Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP's) used are specified to location and appropriate weight/tie down	_____	_____
5. All soil seed bed preparation and amendments are specified on the drawings or in the specifications	_____	_____
6. The seeding dates are specified to cover the entire year for both temporary and permanent seedings	_____	_____
7. Maximum created slope is no steeper than 2 foot horizontal to 1 foot vertical with Cut and Fill slopes shown	_____	_____

D. Practices Controlling Sediment	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Sediment traps/basins are sized in accordance with criteria	_____	_____
2. The contributing drainage area is shown on the grading plan	_____	_____
3. All scaled dimensions and volumes are shown on the plan	_____	_____
4. Maintenance requirements and clean out elevations established for all sediment control practices (50% capacity)	_____	_____
5. All access points of the project are shown to be stabilized	_____	_____
6. Storm drain inlets adequately protected	_____	_____
7. Silt fences are shown on the contour lines with no more than one quarter acre per 100 foot drainage to it	_____	_____
8. Temporary sediment traps being used at locations of future stormwater infiltration facilities	_____	_____

Additional Comments

Plan Reviewed By: _____ Date: _____

**STATE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM FOR CONSTRUCTION
ACTIVITIES
CONSTRUCTION SITE LOG BOOK**

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 - d. Pre-Construction Site Assessment Checklist

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- III. Monthly Summary Reports

- IV. Monitoring, Reporting, and Three-Month Status Reports
 - a. Operator's Compliance Response Form

Properly completing forms such as those contained in Appendix H meet the inspection requirement of NYS-DEC SPDES GP for Construction Activities. Completed forms shall be kept on site at all times and made available to authorities upon request.

I. PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING DOCUMENTS

Project Name _____
Permit No. _____ **Date of Authorization** _____
Name of Operator _____
Prime Contractor _____

a. Preamble to Site Assessment and Inspections

The Following Information To Be Read By All Person's Involved in The Construction of Stormwater Related Activities:

The Operator agrees to have a qualified professional¹ conduct an assessment of the site prior to the commencement of construction² and certify in this inspection report that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP have been adequately installed or implemented to ensure overall preparedness of the site for the commencement of construction.

Prior to the commencement of construction, the Operator shall certify in this site logbook that the SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the State's standards and meets all Federal, State and local erosion and sediment control requirements.

When construction starts, site inspections shall be conducted by the qualified professional at least every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater (Construction Duration Inspections). The Operator shall maintain a record of all inspection reports in this site logbook. The site logbook shall be maintained on site and be made available to the permitting authorities upon request. The Operator shall post at the site, in a publicly accessible location, a summary of the site inspection activities on a monthly basis (Monthly Summary Report).

The operator shall also prepare a written summary of compliance with this general permit at a minimum frequency of every three months (Operator's Compliance Response Form), while coverage exists. The summary should address the status of achieving each component of the SWPPP.

Prior to filing the Notice of Termination or the end of permit term, the Operator shall have a qualified professional perform a final site inspection. The qualified professional shall certify that the site has undergone final stabilization³ using either vegetative or structural stabilization methods and that all temporary erosion and sediment controls (such as silt fencing) not needed for long-term erosion control have been removed. In addition, the Operator must identify and certify that all permanent structures described in the SWPPP have been constructed and provide the owner(s) with an operation and maintenance plan that ensures the structure(s) continuously functions as designed.

1 "Qualified Professional means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, such as a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), soil scientist, licensed engineer or someone working under the direction and supervision of a licensed engineer (person must have experience in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control).

2 "Commencement of construction" means the initial removal of vegetation and disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavating activities or other construction activities.

3 "Final stabilization" means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent has been established or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of mulches or geotextiles) have been employed on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.

b. Operators Certification

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. Further, I hereby certify that the SWPPP meets all Federal, State, and local erosion and sediment control requirements. I am aware that false statements made herein are punishable as a class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Name (please print): _____

Title _____ **Date:** _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ **Email:** _____

Signature: _____

c. Qualified Professional's Credentials & Certification

"I hereby certify that I meet the criteria set forth in the General Permit to conduct site inspections for this project and that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP and as described in the following Pre-construction Site Assessment Checklist have been adequately installed or implemented, ensuring the overall preparedness of this site for the commencement of construction."

Name (please print): _____

Title _____ **Date:** _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ **Email:** _____

Signature: _____

d. Pre-construction Site Assessment Checklist

(NOTE: Provide comments below as necessary)

1. Notice of Intent, SWPPP, and Contractors Certification:

Yes No NA

- Has a Notice of Intent been filed with the NYS Department of Conservation?
- Is the SWPPP on-site? Where? _____
- Is the Plan current? What is the latest revision date? _____
- Is a copy of the NOI (with brief description) onsite? Where? _____
- Have all contractors involved with stormwater related activities signed a contractor's certification?

2. Resource Protection

Yes No NA

- Are construction limits clearly flagged or fenced?
- Important trees and associated rooting zones, on-site septic system absorption fields, existing vegetated areas suitable for filter strips, especially in perimeter areas, have been flagged for protection.
- Creek crossings installed prior to land-disturbing activity, including clearing and blasting.

3. Surface Water Protection

Yes No NA

- Clean stormwater runoff has been diverted from areas to be disturbed.
- Bodies of water located either on site or in the vicinity of the site have been identified and protected.
- Appropriate practices to protect on-site or downstream surface water are installed.
- Are clearing and grading operations divided into areas <5 acres?

4. Stabilized Construction Entrance

Yes No NA

- A temporary construction entrance to capture mud and debris from construction vehicles before they enter the public highway has been installed.
- Other access areas (entrances, construction routes, equipment parking areas) are stabilized immediately as work takes place with gravel or other cover.
- Sediment tracked onto public streets is removed or cleaned on a regular basis.

5. Perimeter Sediment Controls

Yes No NA

- Silt fence material and installation comply with the standard drawing and specifications.
- Silt fences are installed at appropriate spacing intervals
- Sediment/detention basin was installed as first land disturbing activity.
- Sediment traps and barriers are installed.

6. Pollution Prevention for Waste and Hazardous Materials

Yes No NA

- The Operator or designated representative has been assigned to implement the spill prevention avoidance and response plan.
- The plan is contained in the SWPPP on page _____
- Appropriate materials to control spills are onsite. Where? _____

II. CONSTRUCTION DURATION INSPECTIONS

a. Directions:

Inspection Forms will be filled out during the entire construction phase of the project.

Required Elements:

- (1) On a site map, indicate the extent of all disturbed site areas and drainage pathways. Indicate site areas that are expected to undergo initial disturbance or significant site work within the next 14-day period;
- (2) Indicate on a site map all areas of the site that have undergone temporary or permanent stabilization;
- (3) Indicate all disturbed site areas that have not undergone active site work during the previous 14-day period;
- (4) Inspect all sediment control practices and record the approximate degree of sediment accumulation as a percentage of sediment storage volume (for example, 10 percent, 20 percent, 50 percent);
- (5) Inspect all erosion and sediment control practices and record all maintenance requirements such as verifying the integrity of barrier or diversion systems (earthen berms or silt fencing) and containment systems (sediment basins and sediment traps). Identify any evidence of rill or gully erosion occurring on slopes and any loss of stabilizing vegetation or seeding/mulching. Document any excessive deposition of sediment or ponding water along barrier or diversion systems. Record the depth of sediment within containment structures, any erosion near outlet and overflow structures, and verify the ability of rock filters around perforated riser pipes to pass water; and
- (6) Immediately report to the Operator any deficiencies that are identified with the implementation of the SWPPP.

SITE PLAN/SKETCH

Inspector (print name)

Date of Inspection

Qualified Professional (print name)

Qualified Professional Signature

The above signed acknowledges that, to the best of his/her knowledge, all information provided on the forms is accurate and complete.

Maintaining Water Quality

Yes No NA

- Is there an increase in turbidity causing a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions?
- Is there residue from oil and floating substances, visible oil film, or globules or grease?
- All disturbance is within the limits of the approved plans.
- Have receiving lake/bay, stream, and/or wetland been impacted by silt from project?

Housekeeping

1. General Site Conditions

Yes No NA

- Is construction site litter and debris appropriately managed?
- Are facilities and equipment necessary for implementation of erosion and sediment control in working order and/or properly maintained?
- Is construction impacting the adjacent property?
- Is dust adequately controlled?

2. Temporary Stream Crossing

Yes No NA

- Maximum diameter pipes necessary to span creek without dredging are installed.
- Installed non-woven geotextile fabric beneath approaches.
- Is fill composed of aggregate (no earth or soil)?
- Rock on approaches is clean enough to remove mud from vehicles & prevent sediment from entering stream during high flow.

Runoff Control Practices

1. Excavation Dewatering

Yes No NA

- Upstream and downstream berms (sandbags, inflatable dams, etc.) are installed per plan.
- Clean water from upstream pool is being pumped to the downstream pool.
- Sediment laden water from work area is being discharged to a silt-trapping device.
- Constructed upstream berm with one-foot minimum freeboard.

2. Level Spreader

Yes No NA

- Installed per plan.
- Constructed on undisturbed soil, not on fill, receiving only clear, non-sediment laden flow.
- Flow sheets out of level spreader without erosion on downstream edge.

3. Interceptor Dikes and Swales

Yes No NA

- Installed per plan with minimum side slopes 2H:1V or flatter.
- Stabilized by geotextile fabric, seed, or mulch with no erosion occurring.
- Sediment-laden runoff directed to sediment trapping structure

CONSTRUCTION DURATION INSPECTIONS
Runoff Control Practices (continued)

4. Stone Check Dam

Yes No NA

- Is channel stable? (flow is not eroding soil underneath or around the structure).
- Check is in good condition (rocks in place and no permanent pools behind the structure).
- Has accumulated sediment been removed?.

5. Rock Outlet Protection

Yes No NA

- Installed per plan.
- Installed concurrently with pipe installation.

Soil Stabilization

1. Topsoil and Spoil Stockpiles

Yes No NA

- Stockpiles are stabilized with vegetation and/or mulch.
- Sediment control is installed at the toe of the slope.

2. Revegetation

Yes No NA

- Temporary seedings and mulch have been applied to idle areas.
- 4 inches minimum of topsoil has been applied under permanent seedings

Sediment Control Practices

1. Stabilized Construction Entrance

Yes No NA

- Stone is clean enough to effectively remove mud from vehicles.
- Installed per standards and specifications?
- Does all traffic use the stabilized entrance to enter and leave site?
- Is adequate drainage provided to prevent ponding at entrance?

2. Silt Fence

Yes No NA

- Installed on Contour, 10 feet from toe of slope (not across conveyance channels).
 - Joints constructed by wrapping the two ends together for continuous support.
 - Fabric buried 6 inches minimum.
 - Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas.
- Sediment accumulation is ___% of design capacity.

Sediment Control Practices (continued)

3. Storm Drain Inlet Protection (Use for Stone & Block; Filter Fabric; Curb; or, Excavated practices)

Yes No NA

- Installed concrete blocks lengthwise so open ends face outward, not upward.
 - Placed wire screen between No. 3 crushed stone and concrete blocks.
 - Drainage area is 1acre or less.
 - Excavated area is 900 cubic feet.
 - Excavated side slopes should be 2:1.
 - 2" x 4" frame is constructed and structurally sound.
 - Posts 3-foot maximum spacing between posts.
 - Fabric is embedded 1 to 1.5 feet below ground and secured to frame/posts with staples at max 8-inch spacing.
 - Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas.
- Sediment accumulation ___% of design capacity.

4. Temporary Sediment Trap

Yes No NA

- Outlet structure is constructed per the approved plan or drawing.
 - Geotextile fabric has been placed beneath rock fill.
- Sediment accumulation is ___% of design capacity.

5. Temporary Sediment Basin

Yes No NA

- Basin and outlet structure constructed per the approved plan.
 - Basin side slopes are stabilized with seed/mulch.
 - Drainage structure flushed and basin surface restored upon removal of sediment basin facility.
- Sediment accumulation is ___% of design capacity.

Note: Not all erosion and sediment control practices are included in this listing. Add additional pages to this list as required by site specific design.
 Construction inspection checklists for post-development stormwater management practices can be found in Appendix F of the New York Stormwater Management Design Manual.



**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3505**

**NOTICE OF TERMINATION for Storm Water Discharges Authorized
under the
SPDES General Permit for Construction Activity**

Please indicate your permit identification number: NYR ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

I. Owner or Operator Information

1. Owner/Operator Name:	
2. Street Address:	
3. City/State/Zip:	
4. Contact Person:	4a. Telephone:

II. Project Site Information

5. Project/Site Name:
6. Street Address:
7. City/Zip:
8. County:

III. Reason for Termination

9a. <input type="checkbox"/> All disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization in accordance with the general permit and SWPPP. Date final stabilization completed (month/year): _____
9b. <input type="checkbox"/> Permit coverage has been transferred to new owner/operator. Indicate new owner/operator's permit identification number: NYR ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ (Note: Permit coverage can not be terminated by owner identified in I.1. above until new owner/operator obtains coverage under GP-0-08-001)
9c. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain on Page 2)

IV. Final Site Information:

10a. Did this construction activity require the development of a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no (If no, go to question 10f.)
10b. Have all post-construction stormwater management practices included in the final SWPPP been constructed? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no (If no, explain on Page 2)
10c. Identify the entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance of practice(s)? _____

**NOTICE OF TERMINATION for Storm Water Discharges Authorized under the
SPDES General Permit for Construction Activity - continued**

10d. Has the entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance been given a copy of the operation and maintenance plan required by the general permit? yes no

10e. Indicate the method used to ensure long-term operation and maintenance of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s):

- Post-construction stormwater management practice(s) and any right-of-way(s) needed to maintain practice(s) have been deeded to the municipality.
- Executed maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will maintain the post-construction stormwater management practice(s).
- For post-construction stormwater management practices that are privately owned, a deed restriction is in place that requires operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan.
- For post-construction stormwater management practices that are owned by a public or private institution (e.g. school, college, university), or government agency or authority, policy and procedures are in place that ensures operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan.

10f. Provide the total area of impervious surface (i.e. roof, pavement, concrete, gravel, etc.) constructed within the disturbance area? _____ (acres)

V. Additional Information/Explanation:

(Use this section to answer questions 9c. and 10b., if applicable)

**NOTICE OF TERMINATION for Storm Water Discharges Authorized under the
SPDES General Permit for Construction Activity - continued**

VI. Qualified Inspector Certification - Final Stabilization:

I hereby certify that all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization as defined in GP-0-08-001, and that all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VII. Qualified Inspector Certification - Post-construction Stormwater Management Practice(s):

I hereby certify that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VIII. Owner or Operator Certification

I hereby certify that this document was prepared by me or under my direction or supervision. My determination, based upon my inquiry of the person(s) who managed the construction activity, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, is that the information provided in this document is true, accurate and complete. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date: