North Carolina Global TransPark

Kinston, North Carolina

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN and SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

December 2022

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

SECTION 1

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

NPDES PERMIT NO. NCS000250 CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE

NPDES Permit	Description of Section	SPPP Section
Part II -		
Section D.1.b	NCDOT shall develop a site specific SPPP…	The SPPP document
Section D.2.a	The Plans shall be considered public information…	1.4.1
Section D.2.b.i	Site Plan	2, Figure 4
Section D.2.b.i(a)	A general location map…	2.1, Figure 3
Section D.2.b.i(b)	A narrative description…	2.2
Section D.2.b.i(c)	A site map drawn to scale…	2.2, 2.4, Figure 4
Section D.2.b.i(d)	A list of significant spills…	2.5, 2.6.1
Section D.2.b.i(e)	Certification that the stormwater outfalls…	1.3, 1.4.6, Forms 5-6
Section D.2.b.ii	Stormwater Management Plan	2
Section D.2.b.ii(a)	A review of technical and economic feasibility…	1.1
Section D.2.b.ii(b)	A schedule to provide secondary containment…	1.4.7, 3.3.5, Form 18
Section D.2.b.ii(c)	A narrative description…of BMPs…	2.7, 3, website tables
Section D.2.b.ii(d)	Inspection schedules of stormwater conveyances…	Year tabs
Section D.2.b.ii(e)	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas	3.3.3
Section D.2.b.iii	Spill Prevention and Response Plan	1.4.3, 3.2.4
Section D.2.b.iv	Preventative Maintenance and Good Housekeeping…	3.2.2 and 3.2.3
Section D.2.b.v	Employee Training	1.4.4, 3.2.1
Section D.2.b.vi	Responsible Party	1.2, Figure 1
Section D.2.b.vii	Plan Amendment	1.4.1, Form 8
Section D.2.b.viii	Facility Inspections	1.4.2, 3.2.7, Form 19
Section D.2.b.ix	Implementation	Year tabs, Form 1, Figure 2
Section D.3.a(ii)	Perform required qualitative monitoring…	1.4.5
Part III -		
Section A.2.a	Implementation of SPPP…shall include documentation…	1.4.1
Section A.3.a	Qualitative monitoring shall be documented…	1.4.5, Form 17
Section A.4	Training performed in conjunction with the SPPP…	1.4.4
Section A.10.a	The Permittee shall report to the central office…	1.4.1
Section B.1.a	Existing Industrial Facilities: The required SPPP…	Form 1
Part IV – NCG150000		
	Deicing Operations	2.2, Form 28

1.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This document is the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) for the North Carolina Global Transpark (NCGTP) (hereinafter referred to as the Facility). This Plan has been prepared to comply with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA, hereinafter referred to as EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program under the amended 1987 Federal Water Pollution Control Act and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 112 as amended. This Plan has been developed using available USEPA guidance on stormwater management for industrial activities and developing pollution prevention plans and best management practices (BMPs). This Plan (1) consists of steps and activities designed to identify potential sources of stormwater pollution or contamination and (2) establishes BMPs that will prevent or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. Since the Facility's aboveground oil storage capacity exceeds 1,320 gallons, the Facility is required to comply with USEPA's Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements, which is incorporated into this plan Section 4.

The North Carolina Department of Environment Quality (NCDEQ), has adopted final stormwater permitting rules for industrial discharges in North Carolina. North Carolina is a delegated NPDES state with general and individual permitting authority. USEPA regulations 40 CFR 122 require certain industries to apply for an NPDES Permit for stormwater discharges. NCDEQ issued the original NPDES Permit No. NCS000250 to NCDOT ("Permittee") effective June 8, 1998. NCDOT continues to operate under Permit No. NCS000250. NCGTP and this SPPP adheres to the requirements of both NPDES Permit No. NCS000250 and NCG150000 (Airports).

The Facility is required to perform certain compliance activities. The Facility must characterize and monitor oil-containing tanks, stormwater drainage areas, and stormwater quality. The Facility must then implement necessary BMPs that can include programmatic, operational, and structural practices that eliminate or reduce stormwater pollution.

In general, each Facility and its personnel are required to:

- Establish spill containment procedures, drainage control, and security measures;
- Learn and implement stormwater pollution prevention, and spill prevention and control procedures and requirements;
- Follow written standard operating procedures for hazardous material handling and storage;
- Perform routine inspections; and
- Maintain records to document successful completion of Plan requirements.

In developing a list of appropriate BMPs for a Facility, technical and economic feasibility issues are a baseline consideration in choosing BMPs that will be performed to achieve permit compliance. Expensive or unproven technologies are generally dismissed early in the selection process. This results in a list of practical BMPs that the Facility will complete. Additional BMPs, including structural controls, will be evaluated during each annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Inspection.

The following appendices are included as part of this Plan. Appendix A lists Plan-related acronyms and definitions. Appendix B provides a copy of the NCDOT NPDES Permit cover letter and excerpts from the permit, as well as NPDES Permit NCG150000 Cover and Parts I-IV. Appendix C provides guidance information for calculating and designing secondary containment. Appendix D provides a list of blank forms and checklists to be used in implementing this Plan. Appendix E is provided for completed forms and checklists. Appendix F is for tenant packets.

1.2 RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team (SPPT) consists of Facility personnel that the Airport Director or SPPT Leader chooses to appoint, and Facility tenants not already covered under a separate general or individual NPDES stormwater discharge permit. The SPPT Leader will report to the Airport Director for funding and managerial support for airport property. Tenant management will be responsible for funding and managerial support for the respective tenant properties covered by this SPPP.

The Facility's Airport Director will designate an SPPT Leader. The SPPT will meet at least once annually to evaluate the effectiveness of the BMPs and determine whether BMPs need to be added, modified, or deleted at the Facility. The SPPT will be responsible for documenting when SPCC Plan requirements are fulfilled. A series of forms are provided in this Plan to assist the team in the evaluation of their assigned areas. Applicable forms must be completed for each building/area at the Facility. The SPPT is required to make revisions to the Plan where changes to the Facility significantly affect potential risks to stormwater quality. These revisions will be documented using Form 8 and will be fully incorporated into the appropriate section(s) of the Plan at least once annually (during the Comprehensive Facility Compliance Inspection).

The responsibility of the Airport Director (Point of Contact, POC) or appointee is to:

- Review and verify that the SPCC Plan is sealed by a Professional Engineer (PE);
- Make sure the Plan is implemented;
- Be accountable for discharge prevention;
- Appoint SPPT Leader;
- Review and approve selected BMPs, as applicable;
- Receive spill reports and non-compliance reports, and forward copies to Roadside Environmental Unit - Central;
- Review and approve Plan revisions and new BMPs identified by SPPT, as applicable.

The responsibility of the SPPT Leader is to:

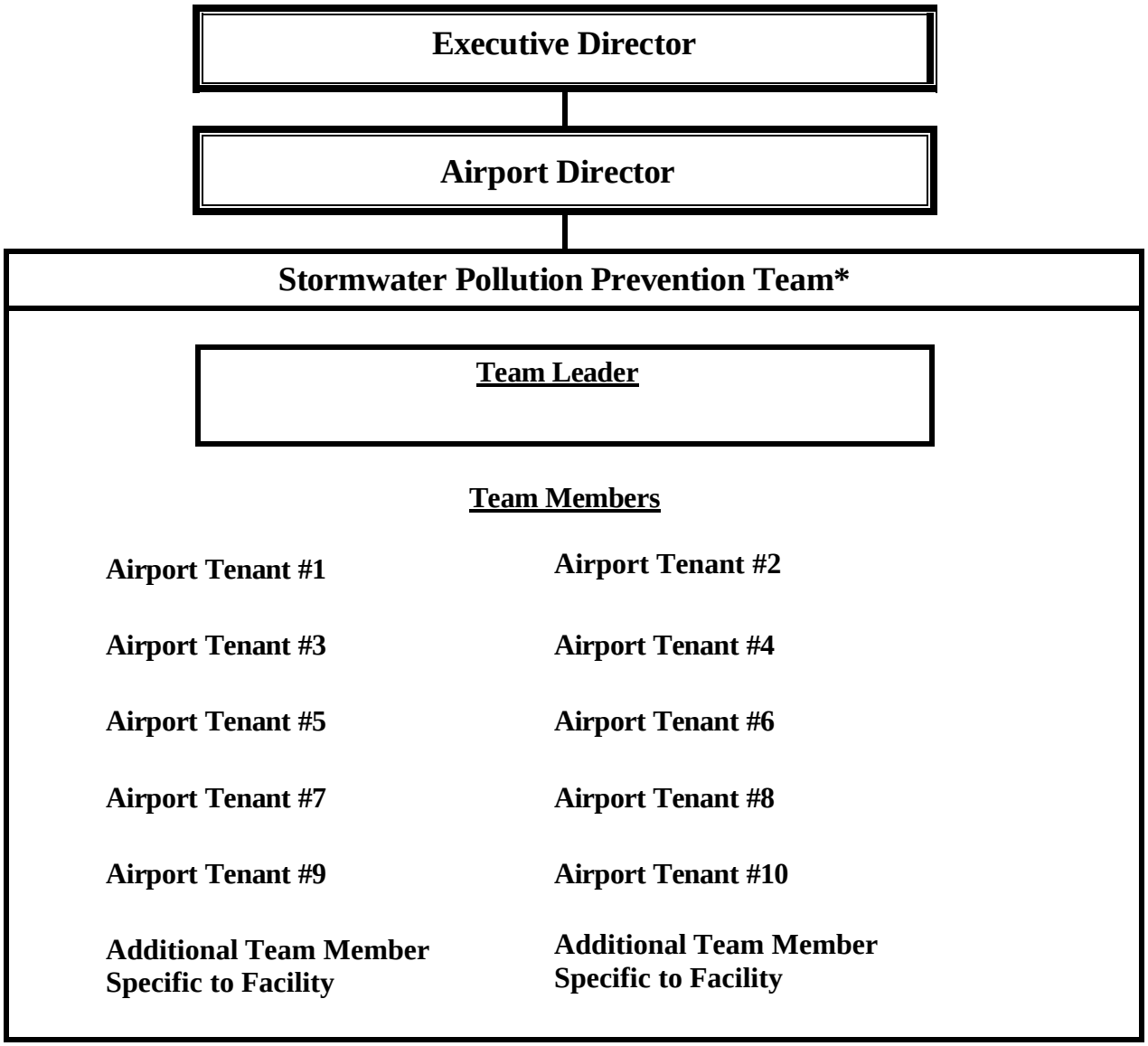
- Maintain Plan requirements;
- Train SPPT members, including tenant representatives;
- Schedule and conduct SPPT meetings;
- Make sure visual observations are performed at all industrial stormwater discharge outfalls;
- Make sure that the SPPT carries out duties listed subsequently; and
- Document the Plan Implementation Schedule (Form 1) on the NCDOT SPPP/SPCC website.

The responsibility of each SPPT member is to:

- Attend SPPT meetings;
- Schedule the actions to be performed for the Plan;
- Conduct monthly and semiannual site inspections;
- Implement best management practices;
- Conduct visual observations at industrial stormwater discharge outfalls, as needed;
- Perform record keeping and documentation as required by the Plan;
- Perform the annual updating and certifications as required by the Plan; and
- Evaluate the adequacy of the Plan and modify as necessary.

An organizational arrangement of the SPPT is presented in Figure 1. Each Facility SPPT will include SPPT members specific to the Facility, including Facility tenants that perform industrial activities (see list of tenants shown in Figure 2). The organization chart shows the chain of command for ensuring compliance with the Permit. Most of the information provided in this Plan requires effort by the Facility SPPT and on-site personnel. The on-site team members or their designees will assist the SPPT Leader in regard to those areas under their specific management control. NCDOT resources like those listed in Figure 1 will provide support and technical assistance.

Figure 1. Organizational Chart



***The SPPT will also be responsible for SPCC requirements.**

NCDOT Resources:

Division 2 Maintenance Engineer
Roadside Environmental Unit - Central
Division 2 Hazardous Materials Manager

1.3 PLAN REQUIREMENTS

As part of Plan requirements, the SPPT will complete required tasks in each year of the permit term. Completion of the tasks will be documented on the appropriate Forms, which are available on the SPPP website. The Plan Implementation Schedule for the SPPT Leader is provided on Form 1. The Forms are provided for the SPPT to implement and document completion of each task. The SPPT Leader will insert completed Forms and records into the Plan. Alternatively, the SPPT Leader can document completion of certain tasks on the SPPP website.

Form 1 (identifies the tasks to be performed and the method of documentation to be used for each task. Target dates indicated in the Plan Implementation Schedule are the dates that task implementation should begin, not necessarily the date that a task is completed. When tasks are completed, the SPPT Leader will enter the Completion Date on the appropriate Plan Implementation Schedule for each year.

Form 2 will be completed each year to designate the Facility SPPT members for that year.

Form 3 will be used each year to document SPPP-related training at the Facility.

Forms 4 and 5 will be completed each year during the annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Inspection (second semiannual site inspection). Form 6 will be completed and certified each year as part of the non-stormwater discharge investigation component.

Form 7 will be used each year to document the completion of intermediate and annual reviews by the SPPT Leader and SPPT members. Form 8 will be used to document amendments to the Plan, either each year and/or at any time throughout a given year.

Form 9 will be completed for each significant spill incident that may occur. Form 10 will be completed for each non-compliance incident that may occur. Copies of Forms 9 and 10 will be sent to the Airport Director.

Form 17, which is the Stormwater Discharge Outfall Qualitative Monitoring Report, will be completed twice each year (once in fall and once in spring) during appropriate storm events.

Form 18 will be completed each time that accumulated rainwater is released from exposed secondary containment structures.

Form 19 will be completed twice each year during each semi-annual site inspection.

Form 20 is the SPPP Management Certification Form that must be signed by the Executive Director.

Form 21 is the Management Certification and Professional Engineer (PE) Certification that must be both signed by the Executive Director, or his/her designee, and sealed by a PE. Form 22 is the Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria and should be signed by the Executive Director, or his/her designee.

Form 23 will be completed for the monthly inspections of SPCC-regulated oil containers, respectively, and will be maintained on-site.

Form 24 will be used to document any deicing/ anti-icing chemical usage for the Facility. NCGTP has not performed aircraft or airfield deicing/ anti-icing activities for many years. However, if these operations are performed in the future, please note that airports that conduct aircraft and/or runway (including taxiways and ramps) deicing/ anti-icing operations must maintain a record of annual usage rate of deicing/ anti-icing chemicals. NCDEQ may require airports that conduct aircraft and/or runway (including taxiways and ramps) deicing/ anti-icing operations (other than for emergency reasons) to apply for an individual permit if the usage is determined to be a common practice.

Form 25, Spill Response and Notification Contacts, will be completed and will be updated as needed.

Form 26, the Discharge Report to the EPA Administrator will be completed if the Facility has an oil spill of more than 1,000 gallons in a single discharge or more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges, occurring within any consecutive 12-month period.

Form 27 is provided to document inspections of oil/water separators at the Facility.

Forms 28 and 29 are provided for the Facility to use to document respective inspections of Stormwater Wetlands and Wet Detention Basins located at the Facility. The SPPT Leader, in concert with NCGTP tenants, will conduct an annual inspection of all structural BMPs. The SPPT Leader will be responsible for inspecting the structural BMPs that are owned and operated by the NCGTP, whereas NCGTP tenants will be responsible for inspecting the structural BMPs that they maintain and operate.NCGTP tenants that are responsible for the operation and maintenance of structural BMPs shall maintain records of all inspections and remedial actions taken to make sure proper operation of the BMP. Records of all inspections and remedial actions taken to make sure proper operation of structural BMPs operated by the NCGTP will be maintained at the NCGTP.

1.4 PLAN GUIDANCE

1.4.1 Record Keeping

NCDOT has created an SPPP website to track overall SPPP implementation. SPCC requirements are also tracked via the website, and once NCGTP is added to the website, it can be used by authorized NCGTP personnel to update the status and document progress at each Facility.

This Plan will be maintained by the SPPT Leader. The Plan will be reviewed annually and updated by the SPPT as needed. If there are any technical amendments to the SPCC Plan, then a Professional Engineer must recertify the Plan. Technical amendments to the Plan that require engineering practice include physical modifications or changes in facility procedures. A blank Record of Plan Reviews (Form 7) is provided. The SPPT Leader will maintain a record that summarizes the results of inspections and a certification that the Facility is in compliance with the Plan (indicating accomplishment of BMPs) or identify any incident(s) of non-compliance. Implementation of the Facility Plan includes documentation of all monitoring, measurements, inspections, maintenance activities, and training provided to employees. Plan documentation will be kept on-site for a period

of five years and made available to the NCDEQ or the USEPA Regional Administrator immediately upon request.

The SPPT Leader shall amend the SPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. A blank Plan Amendment Records Form (Form 8) is provided. Amendments should include a brief description of the change, date of change, any new required BMPs, target dates and completion dates. An amendment made to the Plan must be prepared within six months of the change in facility operation, and must be implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of the amendment. Reports and changes to the Plan will be retained on-site within the Plan document for a period of five years.

The SPPT will evaluate the spill prevention program once each year. Spill prevention items that are addressed within this Plan and that may need annual review and revision include:

- Review and update materials inventory list (emphasis on hazardous substances);
- Identify potential spill sources;
- Establish incident reporting procedures;
- Develop inspection procedures;
- Review previous incidents;
- Establish a training program; and
- Review new construction and proposed operational changes.

The Facility will retain records of all stormwater monitoring information required by the Permit for a period of five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. Records will be kept on-site within the Plan document. Copies of any analytical monitoring results, as applicable, will also be maintained on-site within the Plan document.

For inspections of secondary containment discharges, records must document the individual making the observation, the description of the accumulated rainwater, and the date and time of the release (Form 18). Records will be kept on-site within the Plan document for a period of five years.

Training performed in conjunction with the Plan will be documented with training records maintained on-site within the Plan document (Form 3). Training outside the scope of the Plan will also be documented and maintained at a central location on-site. Records will be kept for a period of five years.

The Facility is not required to submit the Plan for review unless requested to do so by NCDEQ or USEPA. If the NCDEQ or USEPA reviews the Plan, the Facility may be required to amend the Plan. In the event that NCDEQ or USEPA notifies the Facility that the Plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the Permit or the regulations, the SPPT will immediately notify the Airport Director. Within 30 days of such notice from NCDEQ or USEPA, the Facility will submit a proposal and time schedule to the NCDEQ or USEPA for modifying the Plan to meet minimum requirements. The Facility will also provide certification in writing, in accordance with the Permit, to NCDEQ that the changes have been made.

1.4.2 Facility Inspections

Semiannual Stormwater System Inspections

NCGTP performs inspections of the Facility and stormwater systems on a semi-annual basis – once in the fall (September–November) and once during the spring (April–June). Records of these inspections are documented on Form 19. These inspections are required by the Permit.

1.4.3 Spill Response and Reporting

Spill Response

All spills must be reported immediately to the SPPT Leader or their designated representative. The SPPT Leader or their representative directs all response, cleanup, notification, and disposal efforts. Table 1-1 contains the telephone numbers for agencies that the SPPT Leader may need to contact in the event of a spill.

Trained Facility personnel provide initial response to spills. In the case of large-volume spills, this Facility may request aid from another local Fire Department, and other appropriate emergency response agencies may be contacted for assistance with large-volume spills (see Table 1-1). Warning signs placed at fuel stations, bulk storage tanks, or other refueling areas should contain emergency telephone numbers to aid in quick response. Fuel Stations that operate 24-hours a day should post warning signs with 24-hour emergency telephone numbers.

Table 1-1. State and Federal Spill Response Telephone Numbers

Spill Response Entity	Telephone Number
NCDEQ 24 Hour Emergency Response Spill Reporting	(800) 858-0368
National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802
USEPA Region 4	(404) 562-9655

Minor spills can be absorbed with dry granular absorbents, pads, booms, or socks. Many liquid hazardous substances stored at the Facility are used inside buildings and are otherwise not normally exposed to the storm drainage system. Small spills can be controlled by sweeping or mopping the spilled material into approved containers for proper disposal. Proper disposal includes removing used absorbent compounds from the floor on a timely basis.

ONLY PERSONNEL TRAINED IN SPILL RESPONSE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CLEAN UP OR RESPOND TO SPILLS.

In the event a spill reaches the storm drainage system or waters of the State, Facility personnel shall respond to the spill to expedite containment, and the SPPT Leader will notify the appropriate

spill response personnel (see Table 1-1 below for Federal and State Response numbers) for spill containment and/or cleanup. If a fire or security problem associated with a discharge arises, the Police and Fire Department shall be immediately contacted at 911 for emergency assistance.

This Facility does not use any extremely hazardous substances, but certain precautions regarding other materials are necessary. Spills that occur outside on vehicle parking lots or equipment storage lots where there is no secondary containment will be immediately addressed with appropriate spill response equipment and procedures. Necessary measures will be taken to prevent soil contamination and to prevent any spills from reaching the stormwater drainage system.

In general, four basic steps should be taken to control pollution that can result from a spill:

1. Stop the spill at the source.
2. Contain the spill.
3. Collect the spilled material.
4. Dispose of the spilled material and subsequent contaminated material properly and legally.

Steps 3 and 4 should be undertaken only by personnel who are properly trained in spill response and cleanup. Table 1-2 summarizes spill response, reporting, and cleanup for oil. Note that oil is defined as oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Table 1-2. Oil Spill Response, Reporting, and Cleanup

Spill Volume	Response	Reporting	Cleanup
Any amount on-site	Facility Personnel	SPPT Leader	Sorbent Material, Pads
25 gallons, or sheen, or $\leq$ 100 feet from water	Facility Personnel	SPPT Leader, NCDEQ	Sorbent Material, Pads
Greater than 1,000 gallons	Facility Personnel, Fire Dept/Contractor	SPPT Leader, USEPA, NRC, NCDEQ	Qualified HAZMAT Contractor
Any amount that reaches a navigable Water	Facility Personnel, Fire Dept/Contractor	SPPT Leader, USEPA, NRC, NCDEQ	Qualified HAZMAT Contractor

Spill Reporting

All releases of oil to waters of the United States (i.e., receiving stream) that cause a film, sheen, or deposition, or violate applicable water quality standards will be immediately reported to the National Response Center (NRC).

The Facility must report to the Airport Director and NCDEQ any non-compliance that endangers human health or the environment. A blank Non-compliance Report (Form 10) is provided. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours (or as soon as practical) from the time the Facility becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission (Form 10) to NCDEQ shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Facility becomes aware of the circumstances.

The written submission will contain a description of the non-compliance, and its causes; the period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times, and if the non-compliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time compliance is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the non-compliance.

1.4.4 Personnel Training

Personnel training is essential to the effectiveness of this Plan. Personnel at all levels of responsibility will be trained in the components and goals of the NPDES program (and the SPCC program where applicable), the regulations, and this Plan.

It is the SPPT Leader's responsibility to train personnel to:

- Identify and manage potential spills that can occur from equipment and containers of petroleum and hazardous substances and review spill prediction scenarios;
- Recognize toxic and hazardous substances located on-site; and
- Prevent, or minimize to the extent practical, stormwater pollution at the Facility.

The SPPT Leader must ensure personnel are trained in:

- Requirements of the Plan and applicable rules and regulations;
- Proper and safe spilled material cleanup;
- General facility operations;
- Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges;
- Instruction on securing drums and containers;
- Frequent checking for leaks and spills;
- Proper handling and storage of hazardous substances;
- Identification of toxic and hazardous substances and wastes stored, handled, used, and produced on-site;
- Preventative maintenance of equipment and stormwater controls;
- Preventing exposure of petroleum-based fuels, oils, and lubricants (POLs), hazardous substances, and waste materials to stormwater;
- Good housekeeping procedures;
- Spill prevention and response;
- Safe fuel handling procedures; and

- Past discharges or failures, malfunctioning components, recently developed precautionary measures, and lessons learned.

Provide training for new personnel promptly upon assignment and provide personnel refresher training on an annual basis. Make sure that all personnel training is documented. A blank Training Documentation Sheet (Form 3) is provided in this plan. Keep completed copies of the form on-site with the Plan document for at least five years. The SPPT Leader will develop a schedule and coordinate training for SPPT members in the elements of the Plan. The SPPT members will coordinate training on the proper completion of BMPs for personnel under their direction. Training includes:

- Watching training videos
- Reviewing flyers and other training materials
- Attending training workshops or meetings

1.4.5 Qualitative Monitoring Guidance

Stormwater discharge qualitative monitoring (visual observations) will be performed at each designated outfall point as shown in the Facility Site Map (Figure 4). The Permit requires that all industrial stormwater discharge outfalls be observed twice per year, once in the spring (April–June) and once in the fall (September–November). All qualitative monitoring shall be performed during a measurable storm event, one that has been preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather. The table below shows the parameters for which discharges from industrial outfalls will be observed. No analytical monitoring is required.

Discharge Characteristics	Frequency	Location *
Color	Semi-Annual	Industrial SDO
Odor	Semi-Annual	Industrial SDO
Clarity	Semi-Annual	Industrial SDO
Floating Solids	Semi-Annual	Industrial SDO
Suspended Solids	Semi-Annual	Industrial SDO
Foam	Semi-Annual	Industrial SDO
Oil Sheen	Semi-Annual	Industrial SDO
Other indicators of pollution	Semi-Annual	Industrial SDO
Erosion at or immediately below the outfall	Semi-Annual	Industrial SDO

*****Monitoring Location: Visual observation shall be performed at each industrial stormwater discharge outfall (SDO) or at the next accessible point upstream**.**

Visual monitoring is conducted for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the SPPP and assessing new sources of stormwater pollution. A blank Stormwater Discharge Outfall (SDO) Qualitative Monitoring Report (Form 17) is provided on the SPPP website. Directions for completing the report follow. Completed originals of the Qualitative Monitoring Reports will be kept on-site with the SPPP document for at least five years.

Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit visual monitoring of stormwater discharge outfalls include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (e.g., local flooding, high

winds, hurricanes, tornadoes, electrical storms). When conducting visual monitoring of outfalls, SPPT personnel are required to follow standard safety practices, including wearing safety vests, steel-toed boots, etc.

If the storm event monitored and reported in accordance with the Permit coincides with a non-stormwater discharge, the Facility shall separately monitor and report all parameters as required under the non-stormwater discharge Permit and provide information with the Stormwater Discharge Outfall Qualitative Monitoring Report.

Directions for Completing the Qualitative Monitoring Report (Form 17)

1. This report is to be completed once in the spring and once in the fall for each industrial stormwater discharge outfall located at the Facility. Use one form for each outfall. Qualitative monitoring must occur during a rainfall event. This form can also be used to make outfall observations during semiannual site inspections.
2. Refer to the enclosed Facility Site Map for outfall location and identification.
3. Wait for a rainfall event that has been preceded by approximately 72 hours of dry weather. Shortly after rainfall begins, discharge will begin flowing from the outfall. After discharge has been flowing 5 to 30 minutes, collect about one-half liter of discharge water into a clean glass container and record the observations. Observations can apply either to the collected water or to the flow from the outfall.
4. An example of a color description is ***light red*** or ***dark brown***.
5. An example of an odor description is ***strong smell of rotten eggs*** or ***faint smell of gasoline***.
6. Clarity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Score the water quality 1 for clear, 2-5 for murky, 6-8 for very cloudy, and 9-10 for opaque.
7. Floating solids are things like trash, pieces of plastic, shavings, or other items that float and can cause receiving stream degradation. Grass clippings should also be reported because the dumping of yard debris into the storm drainage system is not allowed.
8. Suspended solids are typically small particles such as grit or sediment that are suspended within the water column.
9. Foam can be caused by detergents and other chemicals, as well as from a natural occurrence due to the area's soil mineralogy. Circle "yes" if foam is present.
10. Any amount of oil sheen is technically a violation of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110.3). Realistically, incidental oil sheen from parking lot runoff cannot be totally eliminated. If an oil sheen is visible, circle "yes."
11. Erosion at or immediately below the outfall should be noted.
12. Other possible indicators of stormwater pollution include distressed vegetation at the outfall outlet, deformed amphibians, a dry weather flow, illicit connections, or improper disposals.
13. The more detail provided the better. This form will be used to assess the effectiveness of evaluations.

14. The inspector will note that the form has been completed.
15. Insert the completed form into the SPPP document. The Permit does not require a copy of this form be sent to DEQ, but the form must be the SPPPs during annual SPPP kept on-site with the SPPP document.

When conducting wet weather visual monitoring at outfalls that receive off-site runoff, the effects of this off-site runoff can be minimized by conducting the wet weather visual observation within the first ten minutes of discharge from the on-site outfall.

If stormwater discharges are determined to be polluted, the source of the pollutants will be located and minimized to the extent practical. Refer to Chapter 3, Best Management Practices, for descriptions of applicable measures that can be implemented to reduce pollutants.

1.4.6 Non-stormwater Discharges

The term "stormwater conveyance system" includes all catch basins, drop inlets and similar structures, pipes, ditches, channels, swales, and canals that discharge to "waters of the State." As stated in the Permit, the only non-stormwater discharges that shall be allowed in the stormwater conveyance system are as follows:

- All other discharges that are authorized by a non-stormwater NPDES Permit;
- Uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains, air-conditioner or air compressor condensate without added chemicals, springs, discharges of uncontaminated potable water, waterline and fire hydrant flushings, water from footing drains, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; irrigation drainage, landscape watering, pavement wash water which does not use detergents and no spills or leaks or toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all materials have been removed), routine external building wash down which does not use detergents, and incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collect on rooftops.
- Discharges resulting from fire-fighting training without chemical additives or from fire-fighting.

Vehicle and equipment washwater is not included in the definition of allowable non-stormwater discharges in the NCDOT Permit and is therefore not allowed to discharge into the stormwater drainage system or adjacent waters of the State. See Section 3.3.3 for accepted vehicle washing procedures.

Note also that discharges of washwater from steam cleaning, parts washers, and other equipment cleaning operations are not allowed to enter the stormwater drainage system.

The holders of NPDES permits for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity are required to perform an investigation to show that outfalls discharge only stormwater or one of the allowable discharges defined previously. An investigation to identify potential non-stormwater discharges will be performed using Form 5 each year during the second semiannual site inspection. NCDOT shall certify that the investigation is performed for areas where industrial activity occurs. Form 5 and the Certification of Non-Stormwater Discharges (Form 6) is available on the

SPPP/SPCCP website. The investigation shall determine that the discharges from each outfall are composed only of stormwater or a permitted discharge.

The following methods are typically employed in these types of investigations to determine whether non-stormwater discharges are present:

- Visual observation of the outfalls;
- Interview with Facility personnel;
- Review of as-built infrastructure drawings and plumbing plans;
- Testing of floor drains and drainage system using water, smoke, dye, or video; and
- Analytical monitoring.

When non-permitted non-stormwater discharges or unauthorized sewer (e.g., sinks, floor drains) connections are discovered, a plan to eliminate the discharge shall be developed and carried out. Non-structural corrective actions should be performed immediately and will require an amendment to the SPPP to reflect the completion of the BMP. Structural modifications should be made as soon as possible.

The Permittee is aware of the upset or bypass notification procedures as specified in the Facility's NPDES Permit and will act accordingly (See Part IV, Section B, Paragraph 3 of Permit).

1.4.7 Releases from Secondary Containment Structures

Drainage from secondary containment for bulk storage of liquid materials will be controlled by manually activated valves or other similar devices. The drain valves for containment structures will be closed at all times except when making a controlled release. The drain valves will be secured with a locking mechanism. Any stormwater that accumulates in the containment area will be visually observed for color, foam, outfall staining, visible sheen, and dry weather flow prior to release of the accumulated stormwater. After each significant precipitation event, Facility operators will inspect the rainfall or snowfall that has accumulated in the containment areas. If there is no evidence of oil or chemical contamination, the valves can then be opened to release the clean stormwater to the drainage system. If oil or chemicals appear to be present, the contaminants will be removed and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. It may be necessary to remove and dispose of all the accumulated rainwater as a contaminated waste. Contact the ARFF Supervisor or NCDOT Division 2 Hazardous Waste Manager for assistance in removal and/or disposal of contaminated rainwater.

The drain valve openings and releases are required to be documented. A blank Release of Rainwater from Secondary Containment Structure (Form 18) is provided to document the releases. Completed copies of the form will be inserted into the document and kept on-site for at least five years. After releasing accumulated rainwater, the drain valve will be closed and locked.

An accidental release from a secondary containment structure, including diked or bermed areas, should be treated like an accidental release or spill from any aboveground storage tank (AST). Appropriate spill response and reporting procedures will be followed to document the release.

Accumulated sludge in non-exposed secondary containment structures will be characterized, either by analytical methods or generator knowledge, and disposed of accordingly.

1.4.8 Existing Environmental Plans

Existing stormwater management practices required by other existing environmental management plans have been evaluated and applicable portions have been incorporated into this Plan. Future stormwater management practices required by other regulations will be evaluated by the SPPT and incorporated into the Plan during the annual update. The SPPT Leader will maintain a current copy of each of these plans.

SECTION 2

FACILITY ASSESSMENT

AND BMP ACTION PLAN

2.0 FACILITY ASSESSMENT AND BMP ACTION PLAN

The goal of the SPPP is to ensure to the maximum extent practicable that only the highest quality of stormwater runoff is discharged from the North Carolina Global TransPark (NCGTP). To achieve this goal the Facility was evaluated to assess stormwater pollution potential and identify BMPs to reduce pollutant loading. The Facility maintains compliance via site inspections, annual compliance evaluations, and qualitative monitoring. This section is organized into the following subsections:

- Facility Location
- Facility Description
- Facility Security
- Facility Drainage
- Facility Spill History
- Facility Risk Assessment
- Facility BMPs

The information collected during the initial assessment was used to develop the components for a BMP action plan. Existing BMPs were identified that would be ongoing. In addition, baseline and site-specific BMPs were identified to improve stormwater quality and bring the Facility into compliance. These BMPs are documented and tracked on the SPPP website. Additional BMPs will be added as necessary.

2.1. FACILITY LOCATION

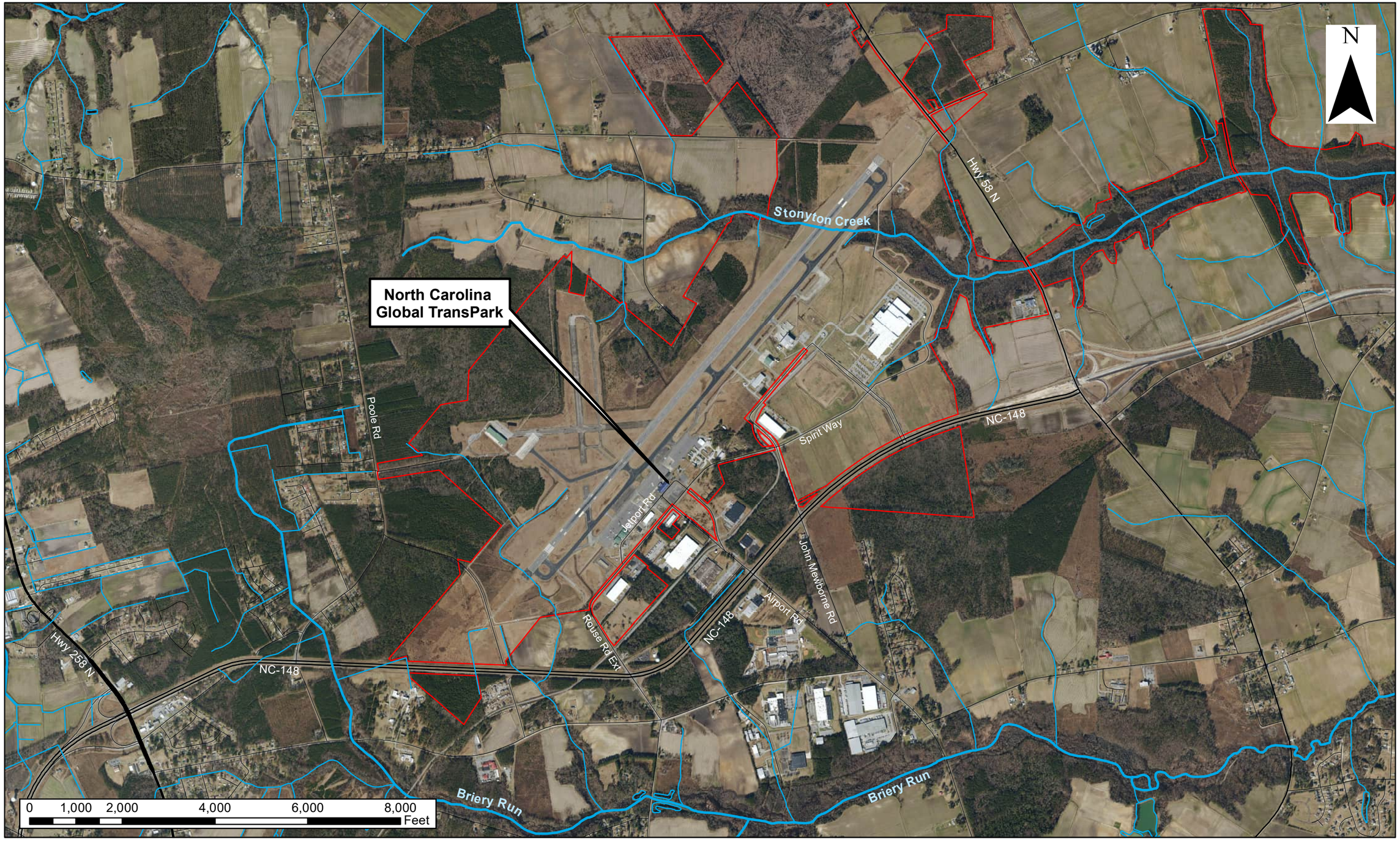
NCGTP is located approximately five miles north of the City of Kinston's central business district. The approximate coordinates of the Facility are 35 19 28, -77 36 43. NCGTP encompasses approximately 2,533 acres at this location. The NCGTP address is 2780 Jetport Road, Kinston, NC 28504. The NCGTP is accessed via C.F. Harvey Parkway. The Facility is generally bounded to the south by C.F. Harvey Parkway, to the east by NC 58, partially to the north by Stonyton Creek, and to the west by SR 1575. Surrounding properties consist of rural farmlands, undeveloped woodlands, and residential properties, with some industrial and commercial properties. Figure 3 shows the location of the Facility.

2.2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

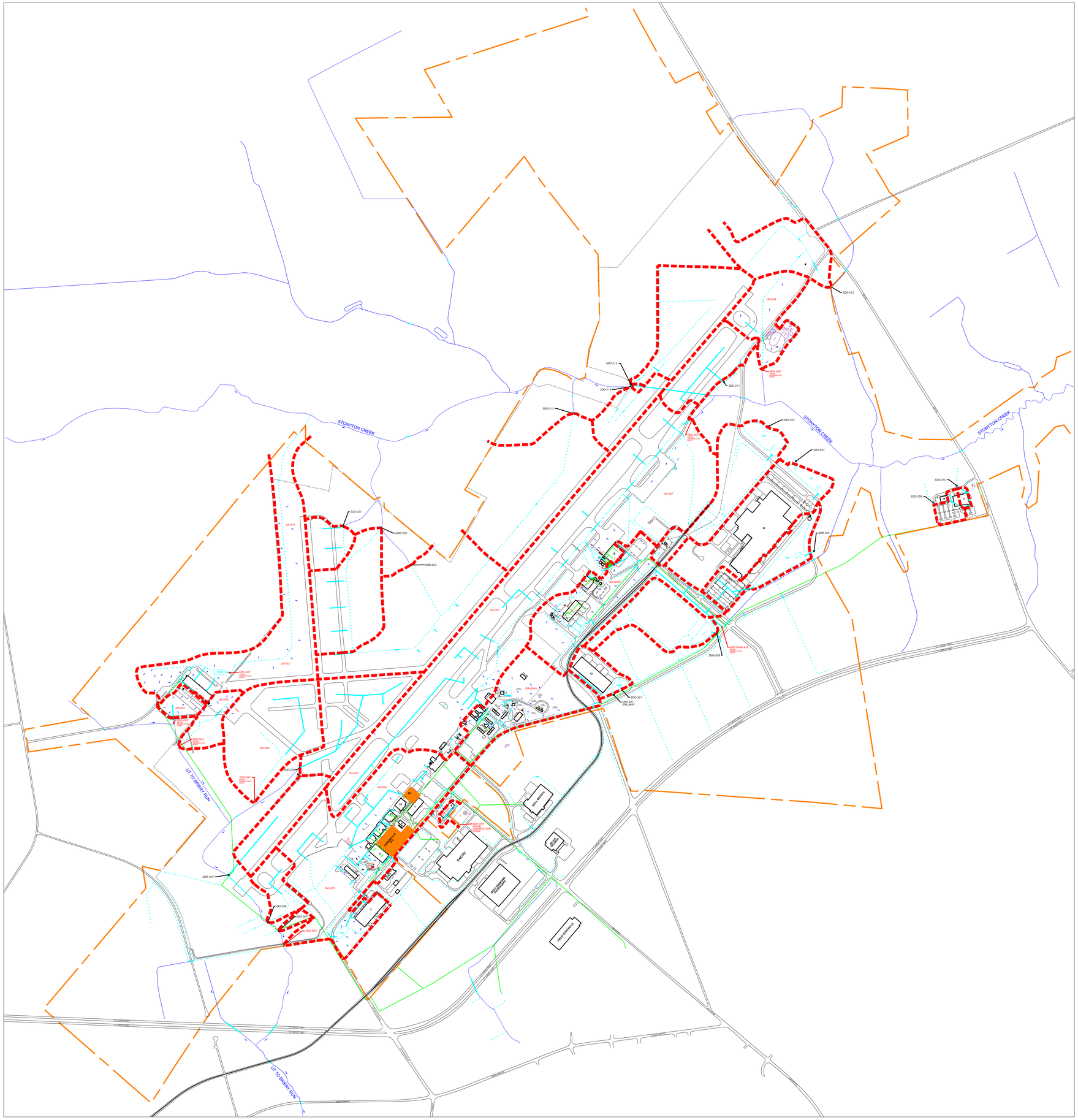
Activities performed at the Facility include aircraft maintenance, vehicle and equipment maintenance, refueling operations, hazardous materials storage, and raw material storage. The layout of the Facility is shown in Figure 4. Figure 4 identifies building locations, stormwater drainage systems, industrial waste systems, potential pollution sources, and any stormwater discharge outfalls.

The Facility sanitary sewer system collects domestic sewage from on-site sanitary facilities. Wastewater lines at the Facility are connected to the City of Kinston's Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Figure 3 - Site Location Map



Information on receiving waters and geographic coordinates (Latitude/Longitude) of stormwater discharge outfalls are shown in Section 2.4.



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	FENCE LINE
	STORM DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY LINE
SDO-00X	STORMWATER DISCHARGE OUTFALL
	SURFACE WATER BODY
	STORMWATER DRAINAGE PIPE
	STORMWATER DRAINAGE DITCH
☐ DI / CB	STORMWATER DRAINAGE INLET/ CATCH BASIN
	SANITARY SEWER LINE
○ MH	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
OWS-X	OIL/ WATER SEPARATOR
☐ FD	FLOOR DRAIN TO SANITARY
	SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION
● AST-X	ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK
UST-X	UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
D	DUMPSTER
G	GENERATOR
T	TRANSFORMER
◆	DRUM STORAGE AREA
●	SPILL KIT
▲	NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE
●	LOADING/ UNLOADING AREA
MW	MONITORING WELL
W	WATER TOWER
	STORMWATER WETLAND
	WET DETENTION BASIN

NOTE:
THIS OVERALL SITE PLAN IS A COMPILATION OF DRAWINGS OBTAINED FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, COUNTY, AND OTHER AVAILABLE MAPPING SOURCES. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.

SCALE IN FEET
0 500 1000 1500

ZONE	SYMB	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN BY	APPR	DATE	ENG

REVISIONS

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

N.C. GLOBAL TRANSPARK

KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA

PROJECT No

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
OVERALL SITE PLAN

DRAWN BY JNB
CHECK BY DJO
ENGINEER DJO
APPROVED CHIEF ENGINEER
APPROVED
DATE DECEMBER 2022

SHEET No.
FIGURE 4

This Facility has the following industrial activities:

Aircraft Maintenance

Stormwater discharges covered in this category include runoff from areas where the following aircraft maintenance activities may occur: fluid changes; mechanical repairs; parts cleaning; aircraft washing; storage of aircraft and associated equipment waiting for repair or maintenance; and storage of the related materials and waste materials such as oil, fuel, solvents, batteries, tires, or oil and fuel filters.

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

Stormwater discharges covered in this category include runoff from areas where the following maintenance activities may occur: fluid changes; mechanical repairs; parts cleaning; vehicle washing; storage of vehicles and equipment waiting for repair or maintenance; and storage of the related materials and waste materials such as oil, fuel, solvents, batteries, tires, or oil and fuel filters.

Refueling Operations

Stormwater discharges covered in this category include runoff from areas where aircraft, motor vehicle or equipment refueling operations may occur. These activities include fuel delivery to the facilities, fuel storage both in separate containers and in vehicle tanks, and fuel dispensing.

Hazardous Materials Storage

Storage areas for new and waste materials such as paint, solvents, herbicides, pesticides, oil, lubricants, aircraft deicing/ anti-icing fluid, calcium chloride, salt brine, batteries, and filters are included when the storage areas are either directly exposed to rainfall or when spills or leaks from these areas have the potential to enter the storm drainage system.

Raw Material Storage

Stormwater discharges covered in this category include runoff from stockpiles, bins, scrap piles, and storage areas. Stockpiles of soil, sand, aggregate, and waste materials are often exposed to precipitation and cause stormwater pollution due to sediment or chemical constituents in runoff.

The Facility consists of the following components: airport operations and tenant operations. CGTP tenants include both government agencies and private firms. NCGTP airport and tenant buildings/areas are shown below in Figure 2.

Figure 2. NCGTP Building/ Area Names

Building/ Area	Airport/ Tenant
	Airport
3	General Aviation Hangar
9	Main Terminal/ NCGTP Administrative Office
13	Airport Rescue & Fire Fighting (ARFF)
19	T-Hangar
20	Old Electrical Vault (Inactive)
21	Former Fire Station Building (Inactive)
	Fuel Station
	Tenants
1	North Cargo Building - Draken International
2	GTP-7 - Crate Tech Inc. / West Pharmaceutical Inc.
4	FBO (Kinston Jet Center) / FlyExclusive (LGM Enterprises)
8	GTP-5 - NCDOT Division 2 Office and Warehouse
11	NCDA&CS NC Forest Service Region 1 Headquarters
13	Fleet Readiness Center East (FRC East)
14	GTP-4 Hangar - FRC East
15	Mountain Air Cargo, Inc.
17	LCC Aerospace & Advanced Manufacturing Center
18	NC Emergency Management - Eastern Branch/ Emergency Medical Services Management
24	NCDOT Division 2 Lenoir County Maintenance
25	Jetstream Aviation (LGM Enterprises) Strip Hangar
26	Jetstream Aviation (LGM Enterprises) Paint Hangar
27	Fly Exclusive Hangar 4 - Maintenance & Upholstery Shop
28	Jetstream Aviation (LGM Enterprises) Strip Hangar
	Tenants Without Industrial Activities
6	Lenoir Community College Aviation Center
10	Air Traffic Control Tower
	Tenants Not Covered in this Plan
16, 12, 7, 1	Spirit AeroSystems

A description of the airport and tenant operations follows:

NCGTP Airport Operations

A description of the airport operations is found below.

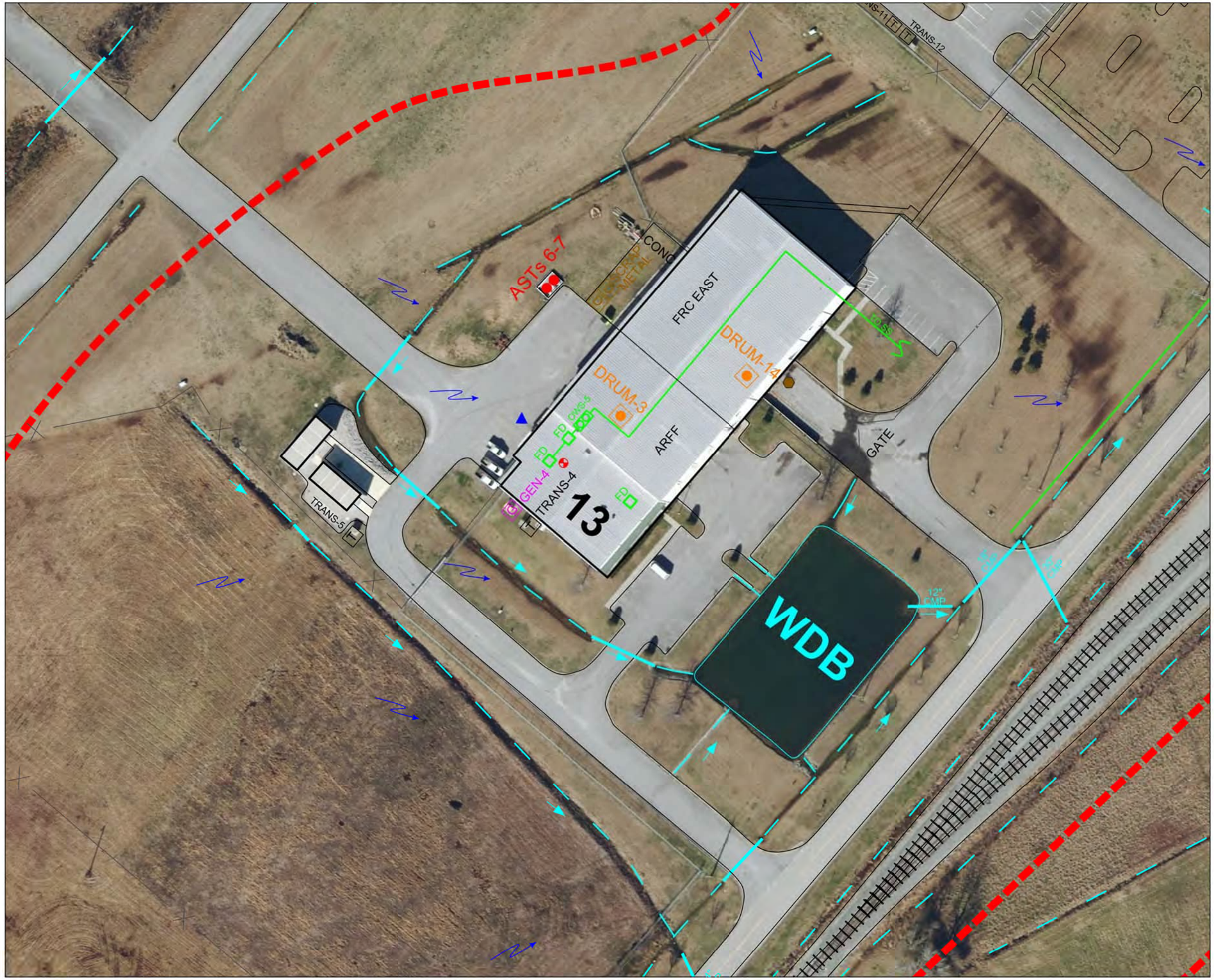
General Aviation Hangar (Building 3) – This hangar is located on the western portion of the flightline and consists of an aircraft storage hangar.

Main Terminal/ NCGTP Administrative Office (Building 9) – This building is located on the flightline and consists of the main terminal building and is primarily used as administrative office space.

Airport Rescue & Fire Fighting (Building 13) – This building is located on the flightline and consists of ARFF vehicle parking bays, offices, an airport maintenance material and equipment storage bays, and maintenance shop areas. Two floor drains located within the ARFF vehicle parking bays discharge through an OWS (designated as OWS-5), located inside the building, to the sanitary sewer system. ARFF vehicles are located at this building. Several 55-gallon drums of

POL and hazardous substances (designated as DRUM-3) are stored on pallets in the airport maintenance storage bays. Additionally, drums and containers of pesticides are stored on pallets in the maintenance shop. Spill response materials are stored on-site. The airport deicing truck is located in the building, although aircraft deicing has not been performed at the airport for many years. Two fuel ASTs (designated as AST-6 and AST-7) are located within a concrete containment dike located outside the north side of the building. An emergency generator with integral diesel fuel tank (designated as GEN-4) is located outside the west side of the building. Stormwater runoff from this building and parking lot is directed to an on-site stormwater wet detention basin located south of the building.

BMP No.	BMP Description	BMP Ref. No.	Target Date	Completion Date
13-1	Cleanup residual from fuel spill on the asphalt parking lot at ARFF Facility [Note: ARFF staff have used absorbents to remove most of the spilled fuel]	3.3.2	12/31/2021	Completed
13-2	Label all drums, tanks, and containers with contents, capacity, and hazard placard [Note: this includes used oil drums, fuel tanks, polyethylene totes/ tanks, portable herbicide tank]	3.2.1	12/31/2021	
13-3	Evaluate options for replacing and/or providing secondary containment for ASTs (e.g., replace with double-walled tanks or repair concrete containment dike, flooring, rainwater release valves)	3.3.5	12/31/2021	
13-4	Document rainwater releases from secondary containment area for ASTs	3.3.5	6/30/2021	
13-5	Coordinate with Mountain Air Cargo to remove and dispose of four old 55-gallon drums of aircraft deicing fluid located inside Building 13 [Note: drums have been stored for approximately 15 years]	3.3.7	12/31/2021	
13-6	Provide secondary containment for four 55-gallon drums of used oil [Note: utilize spill containment pallets that are sized to contain a 55-gallon release]	3.3.5	12/31/2021	
13-7	Evaluate options for providing secondary containment for drums of pesticide [Note: utilize spill containment pallets that are sized to contain a 55-gallon release]	3.3.5	12/31/2021	
13-8	Promptly cleanup spills and properly dispose of spill response material [Note: several spills noted under equipment and containers]	3.3.2; 3.2.2	12/31/2021	
13-9	Verify connectivity of two floor drains in Fire Truck Storage Bays	3.3.9	12/31/2021	10/18/2020
13-10	Verify that OWS is routinely inspected and maintained and records kept on-site	3.3.4	12/31/2021	



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- FENCE LINE
- STORM DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY LINE
- SDO-00X STORMWATER DISCHARGE OUTFALL
- SURFACE WATER BODY
- STORMWATER DRAINAGE PIPE
- STORMWATER DRAINAGE DITCH
- STORMWATER DRAINAGE INLET/ CATCH BASIN
- SANITARY SEWER LINE
- SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- OIL/ WATER SEPARATOR
- FLOOR DRAIN TO SANITARY
- SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION
- ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- DUMPSTER
- GENERATOR
- TRANSFORMER
- DRUM STORAGE AREA
- SPILL KIT
- NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE
- LOADING/UNLOADING AREA

NOTE:
THIS SITE PLAN IS A COMPILATION OF DRAWINGS OBTAINED FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, COUNTY, AND OTHER AVAILABLE MAPPING SOURCES. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.

SCALE IN FEET

0 50 100 150

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
N.C. GLOBAL TRANSPARK
AIRCRAFT RESUE AND FIREFIGHTING
KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA

PROJECT No

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
SITE PLAN - ARFF

DRAWN BY JNB
CHECK BY DJO
ENGINEER DJO
APPROVED CHIEF ENGINEER
APPROVED
DATE DECEMBER 2022

SHEET No.

FIGURE 5

T-Hangar (Building 19) – This hangar is located on the western portion of the flightline and consists of an aircraft hangar with multiple storage bays.

Old Electrical Vault (Building 20) – This building is located on the flightline and consists of an inactive old electrical vault building. A floor drain is located in this building. An inactive generator (designated as GEN-6) containing 85-gallons of diesel fuel is located in the building and its associated 300-gallon double-walled diesel fuel AST (designated as AST-30) is located outside the building on a concrete pad. Concrete-filled steel bollards are located at the corners of this tank to provide collision protection. An inactive fuel oil UST (designated as UST-1) is located outside this building.

BMP No.	BMP Description	BMP Ref. No.	Target Date	Completion Date
20-1	Verify connectivity of floor drain in building	3.3.9	12/31/2021	
20-2	Determine status of UST [Note: if UST is inactive, verify that UST has been properly closed]	3.3.11	12/31/2021	UST verified as present
20-3	Evaluate status of generator and associated AST	3.2.6	12/31/2021	

Former Fire Station Building (Building 21) – This building is located on the flightline and consists of an abandoned building. A floor drain is located in this building. No industrial activities occur at this location.

BMP No.	BMP Description	BMP Ref. No.	Target Date	Completion Date
21-1	Permanently plug floor drain	3.3.9	12/31/2021	

An aircraft wash area is located northwest of Building 4. This area drains to the northwest into catch basins along the apron, through an OWS (designated as OWS-1), to the stormwater drainage system.

Fuel Station – The Fuel Station consists of bulk fuel ASTs, off-loading and refueling areas, and fuel pump house located within a fenced area on the western portion of the Facility. The station is used for the refueling of aircraft refuelers at the Facility. The amount of fuel used is recorded for each aircraft refueler. The off-loading area consists of pumps with aboveground piping connected to bulk fuel ASTs. An adjacent pump house is located at the Fuel Station. A spill kit is located in the pump house. The station is well lit by on-site lighting to discourage trespassing or vandalism and to aid in spill discovery.

The bulk fuel ASTs include two 10,000-gallon ASTs (designated as AST-1 and AST-2) containing Jet A fuel and one 10,000-gallon AST (designated as AST-3) containing AVGAS located within a concrete secondary containment dike. The secondary containment system is equipped with a drain and lockable rainwater release discharge valve. Pavement is provided at the vehicles refueling stand. Aboveground piping associated with these ASTs are equipped with proper pipe supports. An emergency shutoff valve is located at the transfer area.

Deliveries of fuel to the ASTs are made by contractors with tanker trailers. Standard operating procedures followed during fuel deliveries include manual gauging of the receiving tanks prior to fuel transfer, and continuous monitoring of the transfer tanks, valves, fittings, and hoses.

An 8,000-gallon AST (empty) (designated as AST-4) is also located at the Fuel Station. This AST is provided with a steel dike containment system. The containment system is equipped with drains and closable rainwater release discharge valves. The piping, pump, filter, dispenser, hose, and other appurtenances for this tank are located outside the east end of the containment system. The AST and associated equipment are placed on a concrete pad.

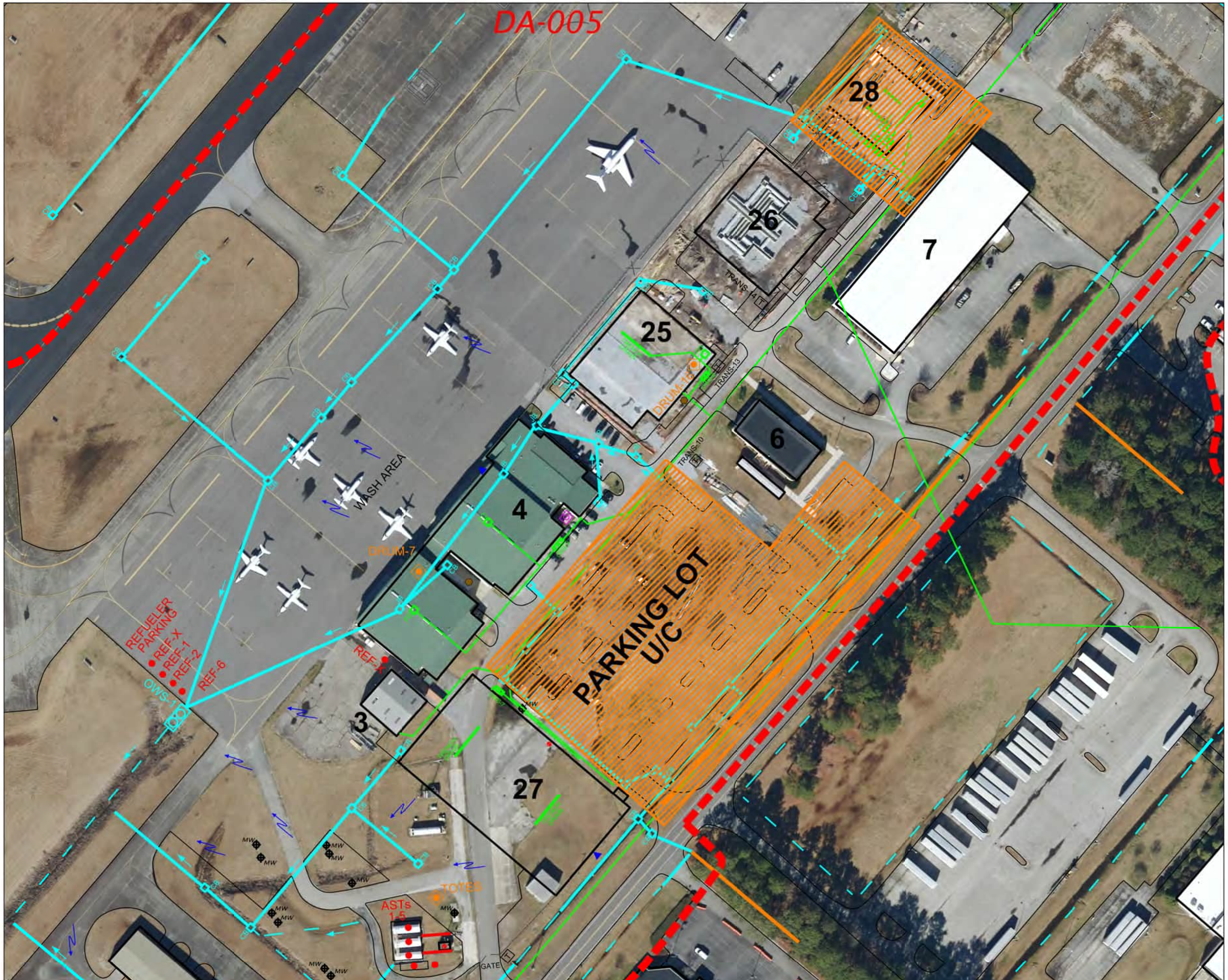
Empty polyethylene totes (220-gallon sized, designated as DRUM-1) are stored at the Fuel Station. A tote containing waste fuel is stored within the bulk AST concrete containment dike. The containment system is equipped with a rainwater release drain.

A 500-gallon AST (empty) (designated as AST-5) is located at the Fuel Station. The AST is equipped with a fuel dispenser located on top of the tank.

Multiple refuelers (designated as REF-1 through REF-4) the flightline.

BMP No.	BMP Description	BMP Ref. No.	Target Date	Completion Date
Fuel Station-1	Provide corrosion protection to all ASTs and aboveground piping (e.g., paint) [Note: tank and piping painted surfaces have deteriorated]	3.3.6; 3.2.2	12/31/2021	
Fuel Station-2	Coordinate with LGM Enterprises to verify operation of rainwater release valve for bulk concrete containment dike and that it is kept closed and locked [Note: it could not be determined if valve was open or closed]	3.3.5	6/30/2021	
Fuel Station-3	Designate an empty drum storage area (e.g., use signage) and store empty drums and totes in an orderly manner [Note: empty drums should be stored on their side; drums/ totes should have closed bungs/ caps to prevent rainwater accumulation]	3.2.7	12/31/2021	
Fuel Station-4	Provide covered containment for black drum containing waste fuel stored on spill containment pallet at Fuel Station [Note: spill containment pallets are less effective when exposed to precipitation]	3.3.5	12/31/2021	Completed
Fuel Station-5	Label all tanks, drums, and containers with contents, capacity, and hazard placard [Note: this includes fuel tanks, polyethylene totes/ tanks, plastic and steel drums]	3.2.1	12/31/2021	
Fuel Station-6	Repair/ provide rainwater release valve for AST-5 concrete containment dike	3.3.5	12/31/2021	No Longer Applicable
Fuel Station-7	Evaluate status of inactive ASTs at Fuel Station	3.3.6	12/31/2021	
Fuel Station-8	Evaluate status of inactive Pump House and associated filters and equipment at Fuel Station	3.3.6	12/31/2021	No Longer Applicable

BMP No.	BMP Description	BMP Ref. No.	Target Date	Completion Date
Apron Refueler Parking Area-1	Provide spill kit at Apron Refueler Parking Area [Note: spill kit should be sufficient to prevent spill from entering storm drain (e.g., drain blocker mats or booms)]	3.3.2	12/31/2021	



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- FENCE LINE
- STORM DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY LINE
- SDO-00X STORMWATER DISCHARGE OUTFALL
- SURFACE WATER BODY
- STORMWATER DRAINAGE PIPE
- STORMWATER DRAINAGE DITCH
- STORMWATER DRAINAGE INLET/ CATCH BASIN
- SANITARY SEWER LINE
- SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- OIL/ WATER SEPARATOR
- FLOOR DRAIN TO SANITARY
- SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION
- ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- DUMPSTER
- GENERATOR
- TRANSFORMER
- DRUM STORAGE AREA
- SPILL KIT
- NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE

NOTE:
THIS SITE PLAN IS A COMPILATION OF DRAWINGS OBTAINED FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, COUNTY, AND OTHER AVAILABLE MAPPING SOURCES. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.

SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 150

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
N.C. GLOBAL TRANSPARK
LGM ENTERPRISES
KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA

PROJECT No

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
SITE PLAN - LGM ENTERPRISES

DRAWN BY: JNB
CHECK BY: DJO
ENGINEER: DJO
APPROVED CHIEF ENGINEER:
APPROVED:
DATE: DECEMBER 2022

SHEET No.
FIGURE 8

Kinston Public Services maintains a lift station on the northeastern portion of the Facility. An emergency generator with an integral diesel fuel tank (designated as GEN-2) is located within the fenced lift station.

Multiple pad-mounted transformers owned and operated by Duke Energy are located throughout the NCGTP property. These transformers are shown in Figure 4 and Table 4-1 for informational purposes; however, they are not covered under this SPCC Plan.

NCGTP typically has ongoing construction activities which may include new facilities or renovations of existing hangars, warehouses, or buildings. Runway, taxiway, apron, or other parking lot improvements also may be ongoing at NCGTP.

Tenants

A description of the tenant operations is found in Appendix F.

Tenants Without Industrial Activities

Lenoir Community College Aviation Center (Building 6) – This building contains classrooms. This tenant has no industrial activities.

Air Traffic Control Tower (Building 10) – This building is located on the flightline and consists of the air traffic control tower.

Tenants Not Covered in this Plan

Spirit AeroSystems (Buildings 1, 7, 12, and 16) – These buildings (or portions thereof) and associated areas of the complex are operated by Spirit AeroSystems and contain various metal fabrication facilities. Employee parking areas are provided for these buildings. Additionally, several stormwater wetlands around Building 16 and a wet detention basin at Building 12 are provided to collect and treat stormwater runoff from the respective buildings and parking areas. **The Spirit AeroSystems operations are covered by a separate general stormwater discharge permit issued to Spirit AeroSystems; and are therefore, not included as part of this Plan**.

2.3. FACILITY SECURITY

Establishing a security system may prevent an accidental or intentional release of oil or hazardous substances to the stormwater drainage system as a result of vandalism, theft, sabotage, or other improper uses of Facility property.

The Facility has existing security policies and enforcement procedures. The airport runway, taxiways and flightline including aircraft storage and parking areas are fully enclosed by a perimeter chain link security fence. Access gates to the flightline are always kept locked. The Fuel Station is also enclosed by a perimeter chain link security fence that is kept locked except during fuel transfer operations. The Fuel Station pump controls are secured. Overhead lighting is provided throughout the Facility.

2.4. FACILITY DRAINAGE

The Facility is located in the Piedmont Plateau physiographic region. Soils at the Facility are in the Pactolus-Rains-Pantego-Murville-Lynchburg associations, which locally range from fine sand to loam. These soils are very poorly drained to moderately well drained, with the majority of soils being poorly drained. All soils show no signs of a restrictive layer present until at least 80 inches below the surface. Excluding the Pactolus soil associations, where the depth to water table is zero inches with moderate to high infiltration properties and negligible runoff (Soil Survey of Lenoir County, USDA, 2019). The soils have been disturbed due to construction of the Facility and are probably more compacted near the surface than the natural soils in the vicinity.

Extensive portions of the industrial areas of the Facility are paved including the airport runways, taxiways, apron and flightline hangar areas, and in the vicinity of many buildings at the Facility. However, beyond the flightline the Facility has large portions of the property that are unpaved, vegetated, or wooded and landscaped areas surround many buildings. Spills on the site where there is no pavement may enter the ground before entering waters of the State. Spills elsewhere on the site would probably enter waters of the State via catch basins and other storm drainage structures.

The Facility's spill response capabilities as described in Section 1.4.3 and proper personnel training as described in Section 1.4.4 will protect against potential discharges to storm drainage systems from any undiked area.

The topography of the terrain within the Facility is gently sloping. The Facility is located in the Neuse River Basin. Stormwater runoff on the northeast end of the Facility drains northwest to Stonyton Creek. This segment of Stonyton Creek is classified as C (Aquatic Life, Secondary Recreation); Swamp Waters (Sw), Nutrient Sensitive Waters (NSW) with a stream index of 27-81. Stormwater runoff on the southern end of the Facility drains to an unnamed, unclassified tributary of Briery Run. This segment of Briery Run is classified as C;Sw,NSW with a stream index of 27-81-1.

Stonyton Creek originates approximately 3,000 feet west of the Facility and flows east for approximately 6.6 miles to its confluence with the Neuse River. Briery Run receives stormwater runoff from the southwestern portion of the Facility and flows east approximately 5 miles to its confluence with Stonyton Creek. The general transport of stormwater runoff from the airport runways, taxiways, and apron is via sheet flow into a series of stormwater catch basins and vegetated drainage ditches that discharge to Stonyton Creek or Briery Run. The storm drainage system including inlets, pipes, ditches, and stormwater control measures are maintained by Facility personnel through periodic inspection and removal of debris and/or sediment blocking the path of the water. Stormwater control measures located throughout the Facility include stormwater wetlands and wet detention basins. These measures are designed to collect, detain, and treat stormwater runoff from NCGTP and tenant buildings and parking areas.

Land use within the Facility can be broken into roughly three types: industrial/ infrastructural (impervious); managed open space; and undisturbed open space. There is no residential land use within the Facility. Open space and forested land constitute approximately 90 percent of the overall land use, with the remaining approximate 10 percent of land use being infrastructure and industry.

Stormwater discharge outfalls (SDOs) located at this Facility are shown in Figure 4. Characteristics of the industrial and non-industrial stormwater drainage outfalls are identified in

Table 2-1. This table identifies the outfall(s), defined here as point source discharges of stormwater to "waters of the State", outfall type and outfall location (latitude and longitude coordinates). Visual observations of stormwater discharges will be performed for industrial outfalls listed in Table 2-1 at designated points, as shown in Figure 4. Visual observations will be conducted as described in Section 1.4.5 and documented using Form 17. Table 2-1 also identifies the outfall drainage characteristics. A drainage area identification number is assigned to each outfall and shown on Figure 4. Table 2-1 also identifies the on-site drainage area (DA), percent impervious surface, contributory off-site drainage for each outfall, and name of receiving water(s).

SDO-001 collects runoff from a large northwestern portion of the Facility. This drainage area includes a portion of Building 1; which drains into an on-site stormwater wet detention basin on the northeast side of the building. This drainage area also includes a large portion of land to the west of the former runway.

SDO-002 collects runoff from the southwest side of Building 1 including outdoor aircraft parking areas.

SDO-003 collects runoff from the south side of Building 1 and includes a portion of the taxiway.

SDO-004 collects runoff from the southeast side of Building 1 and includes portions of paved apron and taxiways.

SDO-005 collects runoff from the central southwestern portions of the Facility's flightline. This drainage area includes multiple flightline buildings as well as the Fuel Station and refueler parking areas. The runoff associated with Building 2 drains into a stormwater wetland located southwest of the building.

SDO-06A collects runoff from a large northeastern portion of the Facility; this drainage area includes several buildings along the flightline and Buildings 11-1 through 11-16.

SDO-06B collects runoff from a large northeastern portion of the Facility; this drainage area includes portions of Buildings 13, 14, and 15. The runoff associated with Building 13 and its surrounding area drains into a stormwater wet detention basin located southeast of the building.

SDO-007 collects runoff from the central northeastern portion of the Facility; this drainage area includes a portion of the main runway and taxiway, as well as multiple buildings along the flightline.

SDO-008 collects runoff from a northeastern portion of the Facility; this drainage area includes a small portion of the taxiway and NCDOT Lenoir County Material Storage Yard.

SDO-009 collects runoff from Building 8.

SDOs 201 – 215 collect runoff from portions of runways, taxiways, office buildings, employee parking areas, and other non-industrial areas at the Facility.

SDOs 301 – 304 collect runoff from areas associated with Spirit AeroSystems. SDO-037 collects runoff from a central eastern portion of the Facility that includes Building 12, which is occupied by Spirit AeroSystems. Runoff from this drainage area collects in a stormwater wet detention basin

located on the southeastern corner of the drainage area. SDO-038, SDO-039, and SDO-040 collect runoff from Building 16 (Spirit AeroSystems). Runoff from these drainage areas collect in three separate stormwater wetlands located outside Building 16.

Table 2-1 Industrial Outfalls

Outfall	Drainage	Type	Latitude	Longitude	On Site	Percent	Off Site	Receiving Stream
1	DA-001	Pipe-SCM	35°19'41"	-77°37'19"	64.71	20%	None	Briery Run
2	DA-002	Pipe	35°19'34"	-77°37'30"	5.08	50%	None	Briery Run
3	DA-003	Ditch	35°19'30”	-77°37'29"	9.68	10%	None	Briery Run
4	DA-004	Ditch	35°19'22"	-77°37'15"	44.29	20%	None	Briery Run
5	DA-005	Ditch	35°19'01"	-77°37'10"	95.3	70%	None	Briery Run
6A	DA-006A	Pipe	35°19'36"	-77°36'12"	35.60	25%	None	Stonyton Creek
6B	DA-006B	Pipe	35°19'47"	-77°35'50"	44.97	35%	None	Stonyton Creek
6	DA-006A	Pipe	35°19'47"	-77°35'50"	80.6	30%	None	Stonyton Creek
7	DA-007	Ditch	35°20'18"	-77°35'55"	177.98	45%	None	Stonyton Creek
8	DA-008	Ditch	35°20'25"	-77°35'42"	21.71	20%	None	Stonyton Creek
9	DA-009	Ditch	35°19'18"	-77°36'38"	1.45	70%	None	Briery Run
Non-Industrial Outfalls								
201	DA-201	Pipe	35°20'03"	-77°36'58"	10.21	20%	None	Stonyton Creek
202	DA-202	Ditch	35°20'02"	-77°36'51"	35.50	10%	None	Stonyton Creek
203	DA-203	Ditch	35°19'57"	-77°36'46"	63.53	10%	None	Stonyton Creek
204	DA-204	Pipe	35°19'27"	-77°37'07"	32.48	40%	None	Briery Run
205	DA-205	Pipe	35°19'11"	-77°37'20"	17.44	20%	None	Briery Run
206	DA-206	Ditch	35°19'04"	-77°37'13"	10.57	45%	None	Briery Run
207	DA-007	Ditch	35°19'03"	-77°37'11"	1.47	5%	None	Briery Run

Table 2-1 Industrial Outfalls

Outfall	Drainage	Type	Latitude	Longitude	On Site	Percent	Off Site	Receiving Stream
208	DA-208	Pipe	35°19'46"	-77°35'51"	23.71	5%	None	Stonyton Creek
209	DA-209	Pipe	35°20'05"	-77°35'11"	3.63	70%	None	Stonyton Creek
210	DA-210	Pipe	35°20'07"	-77°35'07"	1.04	80%	None	Stonyton Creek
211	DA-211	Pipe	35°20'23"	-77°35'49"	20.15	30%	None	Stonyton Creek
212	DA-212	Ditch	35°20'37"	-77°35'29"	25.70	5%	None	Stonyton Creek
213	DA-213	Ditch	35°20'23"	-77°36'06"	37.65	10%	None	Stonyton Creek
214	DA-214	Ditch	35°20'23"	-77°36'06"	12.97	5%	None	Stonyton Creek
215	DA-215	Ditch	35°20'19"	-77°36'16"	62.03	5%	None	Stonyton Creek
Spirit AeroSystems (Tenant Not Covered in this Plan)								
301	DA-301	Pipe -	35°19'38"	-77°36'08"	8.66	65%	**Spirit**	Stonyton Creek
302	DA-302	Pipe -	35°20'17"	-77°35'41"	31.20	10%	**Spirit**	Stonyton Creek
303	DA-303	Pipe -	35°20'11"	-77°35'36"	44.47	60%	**Spirit**	Stonyton Creek
304	DA-304	Pipe -	35°19'58"	-77°35'33"	18.28	30%	**Spirit**	Stonyton Creek

2.5. FACILITY SPILL HISTORY

A description of the Facility spill history is provided below.

In 2019, a vehicle fuel spill occurred in the paved parking lot outside the southwest side of the AARF (Building 13). Facility personnel responded to the spill and utilized dry absorbents and cleaned up the spill.

On July 22, 2022, a spill occurred inside Building 25. The spill was cleaned up and properly disposed; no material escaped the room.

There have been no other significant spills of oil or hazardous substances reported at this Facility in the three years prior to the effective date of this Plan.

2.6. FACILITY RISK ASSESSMENT

The Facility operations that have a risk of contributing to a spill that may contaminate the stormwater drainage system and adjacent waters of the State are described below.

The Facility operations that have a high risk of contributing to a large spill which may contaminate the stormwater drainage system and adjacent waters of the State are the delivery or transfer of fuels from storage tanks or refuelers, or the failure of a storage tank. Outdoor refueling; material handling; and aircraft, vehicle, and equipment cleaning are high risk sources of stormwater pollution. Proper refueling and materials handling procedures as detailed in Chapter 3 - Best Management Practices will reduce the potential for fuel spills.

Non-permitted discharges identified at this Facility are documented on Form 5. There is a high risk of pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system from non-permitted discharges. A plan to eliminate any non-permitted discharges identified at the Facility must be developed and carried out.

Other moderate risks are incurred during delivery and off-loading of POLs and other hazardous substances. There is a moderate risk of small spills in aircraft, vehicle, and equipment parking areas and HAZMAT storage areas. Such spills can be from fuel, paint, lubricating oils, cleaning compounds, and brake or other hydraulic fluids. The use of portable POL dollies without adequate secondary containment and spill response materials represents a moderate risk of spills and leaks.

A list of materials exposed to stormwater runoff at the Facility is documented on Form 4. There is a moderate risk of pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system from exposed materials. Where practical, the Permittee can provide cover for or will relocate exposed materials indoors. Aircraft or vehicles awaiting repair and scrap parts can introduce pollutants if these items are not completely emptied of fuels and lubricants, or are coated with oily residues. Where practical, the Facility can conduct refueling; material handling operations; and aircraft, vehicle, and equipment cleaning operations indoors or under cover. In areas where the elimination of exposure is not practical, the Facility will attempt to minimize stormwater run-on at these locations by diverting stormwater runoff away from the areas of potential contamination.

Some identified materials subject to long term exposure to precipitation represent a low-level risk of stormwater pollution. Lead, zinc, and other heavy metals can precipitate from exposed items (e.g., galvanized sign posts, scrap metal) in contact with acidic rainfall. NCGTP has studied the issue of providing cover for outdoor storage areas. It is impractical to cover all vehicle parking areas and yards where items such as pipes, beams, timbers are stored. Since these items represent a negligible potential for stormwater pollution, a constructed roof covering is not warranted. Scrap materials and other items no longer in use will be removed from the site promptly.

Except for bulk storage of liquids, operations that occur inside buildings present low risks of stormwater pollution. The positioning of drums and containers of hazardous substances near exterior doors increases the potential for a spill to flow from the building and into the stormwater drainage system. Such containers will be located away from exterior doors where practical.

2.6.1. Potential Spill Scenarios

Equipment failures may result in discharges of oil or hazardous substances in varying amounts over varying periods of time. Structural, mechanical, or instrument failures may include tank rupture, or piping and fitting failures associated with the use of various petroleum and non-petroleum products. These failures can occur as the result of structural deficiencies, material defects, unchecked corrosion, and extreme stresses resulting from unusual internal or external pressures, or from external loads.

The potential spill sources, quantity of the potential spill, probable direction of flow, and the method of containment are discussed in this sub-section. Specific flow rates for each scenario are dependent on the size of the failure or rupture; however, the spill scenario is assumed to be a catastrophic release, where the entire container quantity is released within two (2) minutes – see Section 2 and 4.1 for container quantities, contents, and method of containment. Refer to the Facility Site Map for direction of flow in the event of a spill, or to determine direction of flow for emergency response planning in the event of a catastrophic release. Spill prediction scenarios are reviewed by personnel during annual training as specified in Section 1.4.4. Facility experience does not indicate a reasonable potential for equipment failure.

2.7. FACILITY BMPS

A BMP action plan is a key component of the SPPP. Proper selection and implementation of both structural and non-structural BMPs is necessary to reduce pollutant loading to stormwater. SPPP BMPs are grouped into the following three categories:

- Existing BMPs
- Baseline BMPs
- Site-specific BMPs

Existing BMPs were identified during an initial site assessment of the Facility and are included in this Plan. Baseline BMPs are required for all Facility buildings/ areas. Site-specific BMPs are specific to a particular zone or building on the Facility.

BMPs are to be implemented to the maximum extent practicable. Due to changing practices, activities, and technology, this is an elusive goal. The SPPT will continue to review activities at the Facility to determine if BMPs should be added, modified, or deleted. BMP modification can result from changes

in activities performed at the Facility. The SPPT Leader will add additional BMPs when determined necessary, such as during the annual comprehensive site inspections. A brief description written in the appropriate table is sufficient for Permit compliance. Deletions or modifications will also be documented in the SPPP.

SECTION 3

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3.1 BMP ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The Permit requires that the Facility consider and implement practical best management practices (BMPs). This section describes the process used to select the BMPs listed in Section 2 as well as provides further description of the purpose and intent of the BMP. Potential stormwater pollution is controlled through the use of BMPs. BMPs are generally divided into two categories:

- **Baseline BMPs**, which are general in nature (e.g., good housekeeping) and apply to most industrial facilities
- **Site-Specific BMPs**, which pertain to a specific Facility (e.g., construction of a concrete containment around an individual fuel tank)

NCDEQ and USEPA emphasize the establishment of pollution prevention measures and BMPs that reduce the potential for pollutant discharges at the source. Source reduction measures include preventative maintenance, chemical substitution, spill prevention, good housekeeping, pollution prevention training, and proper materials management. Where such practices are not appropriate to a particular source or do not effectively reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges, NCDEQ and USEPA support the use of source control measures and BMPs such as material segregation or covering, debris control, vegetative filter strips, infiltration and stormwater detention or retention, runoff diversion, and dust control. Like source reduction measures, source control BMPs are intended to keep pollutants out of stormwater. The remaining classes of BMPs, which involve recycling or treatment of stormwater, allow the reuse of stormwater or attempt to lower pollutant concentrations prior to discharge.

3.2 BASELINE BMPS

Baseline BMPs are practices that are generic and can be applied at most industrial facilities. The Permit requires each Facility to address several baseline BMPs such as developing preventative maintenance and good housekeeping programs.

3.2.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

The Permit requires that Facility personnel receive training on Permit and Plan compliance, pollution prevention, and spill response. The Permit does not specify exact course content or format. The Permittee can develop the training programs as it sees fit. It may provide the training with in-house staff and resources, or it may contract with vendors to provide the training.

3.2.2 Good Housekeeping Program

Good housekeeping is the preservation of a clean and orderly work environment that contributes to overall Facility pollution control efforts. The implementation of this program may also include some materials management practices as they relate to storage of drums and bench stock in the shop areas. Adherence to the following practices will minimize the potential for stormwater pollution:

- Maintain dry and clean floors. Interior floors will be swept weekly, with residue placed in designated waste disposal containers. Spills/drips/leaks will be cleaned promptly.

- Contaminated dry granular absorbents (e.g., "Speedi-dri") will be swept daily and disposed of properly.
- Brooms, dust pans, and mops will be hung on racks for easy access and use.
- Trash will be picked up on a regular basis and disposed of properly.
- Catch basins and other inlets to the stormwater drainage system will be checked regularly. Litter and trash will be removed and disposed of properly.
- Separate holding cans will be provided for oily rags as a fire prevention aid.
- The exterior grounds will be policed biweekly. Litter and other trash will be disposed of properly. Scrap parts and empty drums will be removed from the Facility promptly. Dumpsters and recycle bins will be covered to prevent rainfall from contacting the container contents.
- All equipment will be visually inspected for leaks and other conditions that could lead to a discharge of a pollutant.
- Hazardous substances will be stored in approved containers. The containers will be stored in an area not exposed to stormwater. The containers will be located away from direct vehicular traffic.
- Containers of liquids can be placed on spill containment pallets or racks to prevent corrosion and contain leaks. Pallets will not be exposed to precipitation.
- Containers of chemicals and other compounds or mixtures will be labeled with name of substance, stock number, expiration date, health hazards, safe handling requirements, and first aid information. For each chemical substance used, a Safety Data Sheet will be provided in areas accessible to personnel.
- Drums and tanks containing used oil must be labeled "USED OIL."
- Good housekeeping procedures will be included in the employee training program. Regularly scheduled meetings will be held to discuss good housekeeping and pollution prevention concepts.
- The good housekeeping checklist will be completed during each semiannual Facility site inspection.

3.2.3 Preventative Maintenance Program

The Facility will regularly inspect and test Facility equipment and operational systems whose failure has a potential to release pollutants into the stormwater drainage system. Inspections will reveal conditions such as cracks or slow leaks that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to the stormwater drainage system. The program will reduce breakdowns and failures by making proper adjustments, repair, or replacement of equipment or parts.

Standard operating procedures include two specific preventative maintenance periods:

- Run-time preventative maintenance occurs daily during working hours as normal operation of the equipment and machinery.

- Preventative maintenance at regularly scheduled intervals that involves inspections, cleaning, and minor repairs.

The following items, if present at the Facility, are subject to periodic inspections as they have a direct risk to stormwater. The Permit requires written documentation of scheduled inspections.

- Fuel pumps: Items such as hoses, nozzles, electrical components, and gauges will be checked for wear. Routine maintenance will adjust and replace items as needed.
- Oil pumps: Drip containment devices will be inspected for proper operation. Seals, couplings, and valves will be inspected and replaced as needed.
- Other pumps: These devices are subject to frequent inspection and maintenance that includes lubrication, balancing, repacking bearings, and tightening of support bolts and pipe connections. The pump manufacturers' recommendations will be followed.
- Mobile equipment: These machines will be inspected for leaking hydraulic fluids, fuel lines, liquid asphalt, and lubricating oils.
- Secondary containment structures: These structures will be equipped with a locking valve to control discharge. The valves will be locked in the closed position. Discharges will be made in accordance with the Permit and other applicable regulations. The inspector will observe the structural integrity, valve and lock operation, and look for signs that the primary tank may be leaking.
- For those secondary containment structures without drain valves, rainwater disperses through evaporation. The Permit does not require the installation of a drain valve where none exists. However, accumulated residue must be removed and disposed of properly.
- Pipes and supply lines: Pressurized pipes that supply petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POLs, or other hazardous substances) will be inspected. Special attention will be made to supports, connectors, couplers, and valves.
- Other: Equipment used for recycling various compounds will be inspected and maintained as directed by the original manufacturer. Other equipment that presents a reasonable risk for stormwater pollution will be inspected.

Preventative maintenance also pertains to stormwater controls such as infiltration devices, diversion structures, detention facilities, and other stormwater treatment systems. Stormwater controls will be kept in proper operating condition. NCDOT's Highway Stormwater Program has implemented a Stormwater Control Measure Inspection and Maintenance Program for NCDOT structural stormwater controls to verify proper operation and pollutant removal efficiency. This manual can be found on NCDOT's Connect website.

3.2.4 Spill Prevention

Spill prevention and response information and procedures will be kept at the SPPT Leader's office and at various tenant locations. The potential spill sources with high risk for contaminating stormwater include the storage and handling of oil or hazardous substances and vehicle/equipment maintenance activities. Accidents and careless handling during these activities can cause spilled liquids to enter the stormwater drainage system.

Spill Prevention

Vehicles entering the Facility will be warned either verbally or with signage of aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations. During transfer of fuel or delivery of hazardous substances to Facility areas, the driver and handlers will be responsible for preventing spills. Upon arrival at the Facility, the driver has the responsibility to inspect the tank truck for signs of leaks or unusual conditions prior to entering the site. Loading or unloading will occur in approved locations only. The driver will ensure that all hoses are secure and that proper absorbent materials (e.g., pads, booms and socks) are available before unloading. Communications will be established between the pumping and receiving stations, if applicable, and the remaining volume of the receiving container will be verified prior to product transfer. Drivers will use chock blocks and/or a vehicle break interlock system to prevent premature disconnect of their truck. During all fuel delivery operations, the driver will remain with the vehicle at all times. Sufficient volume (approximately 10% of the total capacity) will be maintained in the container for thermal expansion. During all loading and unloading operations, personnel will monitor tank levels using dipsticks, visual observation or other approved method. Absorbent pads and booms are to be located near the fuel delivery/ connection points. Drivers will visually inspect all valves and outlets for leakage when transfer is complete.

3.2.5 On-site Contractor Responsibilities

Although NCGTP is ultimately responsible for pollutants that leave its property, NCGTP will make it clear to all vendors entering the site that vendors will be responsible for the cost and effort to clean up and remediate spills and other incidents caused by the vendor that create pollution problems.

Fuel vendors have a high risk of creating a spill that could introduce fuel into the stormwater drainage system. Vendors must observe all fuel and liquid deliveries, and be able to respond immediately to a spill incident.

3.2.6 Industrial Activity Exposure

The Facility will take reasonable measures to minimize the exposure of industrial activities to precipitation and stormwater run-on. Measures include:

- Conducting industrial activities indoors or under cover;
- Storing materials and parts indoors or under cover;
- Diverting run-on away from the industrial activity area with berms, ditches, curbing, and buffer strips; and
- Diverting runoff from industrial activity areas with appropriate runoff management methods.

The Permit does not require that inert construction material such as wood posts, steel girders, aggregate, or pipe be placed under cover.

3.2.7 Daily Observations

General walk-throughs of work areas should be conducted by the SPPT Leader, SPPT members, tenants, or other designated personnel during normal daily duties. A written record is not required for these daily observations; however, Section 1.4.2 describes the semi-annual inspections that do require written documentation. Particular attention should be paid to leaks, spills, and properly operating equipment. Problems will be reported and corrected as soon as practical. The following list will serve as a guide to critical items:

- Tanks and drums: observe for leaks, corrosion.
- Check secondary containment structures. Drains should be closed and locked.
- Refueler trucks, distributors, landscape chemical distributors, fuel bowsers, and other refueling equipment: observe for leaks, malfunctioning control valves.
- Look for unusual stains on walls, floors, and grounds.
- Look for deterioration of equipment foundations and anchorages.
- Check for and remove debris from stormwater drainage system inlets.
- Check for windblown materials or materials tracked by vehicles that can enter the stormwater drainage system. Observe material stockpiles and uncovered storage bins.
- Note any unusual odors.
- Ensure that equipment is operating properly? Check for excessive noise, vibration, or exhaust.
- Keep the work area in a clean and orderly manner. Practice good housekeeping.
- Inspect valves and pipelines. Look for deteriorating gaskets, supports, and loose valve stems.
- Make sure all valves are in proper position.
- Look for leaking containers. Replace as necessary.
- Check for torn bags of dry materials or bags exposed to rainwater.
- Check that dry granular absorbents used to contain floor spills are properly cleaned up.
- Check condition of spill response kits and quantity of absorbent materials.
- Clear access to all safety equipment such as eyewashes, fire extinguishers, and spill kits.
- Clear access to emergency exit doors. Emergency exit doors must be kept unlocked during all work hours.

Refer to Section 1.4.2 for semiannual SPPP and SPCC inspection requirements.

3.2.8 Scrap Material Storage and Salvage

NCGTP will maintain the existing program to minimize the quantity of scrap metals, scrap parts, and unused vehicles and equipment stored at the Facility. NCDTP maintains the following practices:

- Remove scrap materials from the site promptly.
- Divert run-on away from scrap storage areas.
- Divert runoff from scrap storage areas through a buffer strip, onto a level grassy area, or into a grass berm.
- Minimize direct runoff into the stormwater drainage system with the use of buffer strips or other runoff management devices.

Some items present a pollutant risk while they are stored on-site. For example, old tanks may still contain residue. Rusting tanks introduce leached metals into the stormwater runoff. Abandoned tanks will be emptied and cleaned, and removed from the site. Ensure scrap materials are free from lubricants and loose paint to the extent practical. Ensure that salvaged vehicle fuel tanks are empty and drips are contained.

Small scrap items such as automotive batteries will be stored indoors or under cover until they are removed from the Facility.

3.2.9 HAZMAT Inventory Control

NCGTP will make an effort to reduce the variety of Hazardous Materials (HAZMATs) used and the quantity stored at the Facility. A short list of selected products that meet NCGTP performance standards can reduce purchase price, handling costs, disposal costs, and simplify inventory.

The use of non-toxic products will reduce disposal costs and minimize risks to the environment. NCGTP will attempt to prioritize selecting products made from recycled or reclaimed materials where appropriate, as these products have several benefits, of which reducing risks to the environment is just one.

3.2.10 Vegetation Practices

Preserving existing vegetation or revegetating disturbed soil as soon as possible after construction is the most effective way to control erosion.

Vegetation reduces erosion in multiple ways:

- Shields the soil surface from direct erosive impact of rain;
- Improves the soil's porosity and water storage capacity so more water can infiltrate into the ground;
- Slows the runoff and allows sediment deposits; and
- Physically holds the soil in place with plant roots.

Vegetative buffers (e.g., grass filter strips, forested buffers) improve stormwater runoff quality by reducing the rate of flow, trapping sediment and other pollutants, uptake of nutrients, and increasing infiltration into the ground. The Facility should maintain buffers around the site perimeter to the extent practical. Fencing, barriers, and signage should be used to help inform Facility personnel of the location of perimeter buffers and other buffer zones along water bodies.

Vegetation cover can be grass, trees, shrubs, bark, mulch, or straw. Grasses are the most common types of cover used for revegetation because they grow quickly and provide erosion protection within days. Straw or mulch may be used during non-growing seasons to prevent erosion. Existing shrubs and trees with established root systems should be protected to help prevent erosion.

Vegetation and other site-stabilization practices can be either temporary or permanent controls. Temporary controls provide cover for exposed or disturbed areas for short periods of time or until permanent erosion controls are put in place. Permanent vegetative practices are used when disturbance activities are completed or when erosion is occurring on a site that is otherwise stabilized.

3.2.11 Sediment and Erosion Control

Soils exposed to water, wind, or ice can have erosion and sedimentation problems. Sedimentation occurs when soil particles are suspended in surface runoff or wind and are deposited in streams or other water bodies. Construction and other ground surface disturbing activities can accelerate erosion by removing vegetation, compacting or disturbing the soil, changing natural drainage patterns, and covering the ground with impermeable surfaces (pavement, concrete, buildings). When the land surface is impermeable, stormwater can no longer infiltrate, resulting in greater amounts of water that can move more quickly across a site and can carry larger amounts of sediment and other pollutants to streams and rivers.

Areas that are erosion-prone or where construction activity is occurring at the Facility will be inspected regularly. Sedimentation and erosion control devices will be installed and maintained.

Areas that need immediate erosion repair include areas with such heavy activity that plants cannot grow, soil stockpiles, stream banks, steep slopes, construction areas, demolition areas, and any area where the soil is disturbed, denuded (stripped of plants), and subject to wind and water erosion.

There are several ways to limit and control sediment and erosion pollution:

- Leave as much natural vegetation and plants on-site as possible;
- Minimize the time that soil is exposed;
- Prevent runoff from flowing across disturbed areas - divert the flow to vegetated areas;
- Stabilize the disturbed soils as soon as possible;
- Slow down the runoff flowing across the site - use level spreaders or terraces;
- Provide check dams in drainage ways to decrease flow rates;
- Use grassy swales rather than concrete-lined channels; and

- Remove sediment from stormwater runoff before it leaves the site by allowing it to sheet flow across vegetative buffers.

Using these measures to control erosion and sedimentation is an important part of stormwater management. Selecting the best set of sediment and erosion prevention measures depends upon the nature of the on-site activities and other local conditions. Refer to the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Design and Construction Manual on NCDOT's Connect website for additional details and information.

3.2.12 Management of Runoff

Management of runoff is the consideration of appropriate traditional stormwater management practices (practices other than those which control the source of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage stormwater runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. Procedures determined to be reasonable and appropriate must be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the Facility to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges from industrial activity must be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include:

- Vegetated buffer zones (vegetated areas along Facility perimeter)
- Vegetated swales (vegetated depressions used to transport, filter, and remove sediment);
- Stormwater diversion devices (grass berms, curbing);
- Stormwater collection and reuse (such as for a process or as an irrigation source);
- Inlet controls (such as passive sediment interceptors);
- Snow management activities;
- Infiltration devices; and
- Wet detention/retention basins.

Many BMPs are measures to reduce pollutants at the source before they have an opportunity to contaminate stormwater runoff. Traditional stormwater management practices can be used to direct stormwater away from areas of exposed materials or potential pollutants. Traditional stormwater management practices can be used to direct stormwater that contains pollutants to natural or other types of treatment locations. For example, using grass berms to divert runoff away from storage yards minimizes the pollutants leaving the site. The Permit does not specify any one stormwater management practice since these practices must be selected on a case-by-case basis, depending on the activities and flow characteristics at the Facility.

3.3 SITE-SPECIFIC BMPS

3.3.1 On-site and Remote Refueling Operations

The Permit has requirements for the Facility to implement BMPs at on-site fuel stations, fuel depots, and work sites that are located off-site but are under the control of this Facility. The Facility does conduct on-site refueling activities. The following BMPs can be implemented to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from refueling activities.

a) Instruct personnel to avoid "topping off" the fuel tanks.
b) Instruct drivers of refuelers to remain with vehicle during entire fuel delivery process.
c) Provide drip pans at refueling locations and with refuelers to collect small leaks.
d) Provide spill kits at fuel stations and with refuelers.
e) Minimize outdoor refueling operations during times of heavy rainfall.
f) Provide secondary containment for refuelers and fuel storage tanks used as a stationary fuel points at remote sites.
g) Do not park refuelers or other tanker trucks storing oil in the vicinity of storm drains, storm ditches, or other stormwater conveyances.

Pipelines not in service will be capped or blank-flanged, and marked as to their origin. Pipe supports are properly designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion, and to allow for expansion and contraction. New buried metallic piping will have either a protective coating or cathodic protection. New or repaired buried piping must undergo integrity and leak testing per industry standards. In the event that piping is exposed during an excavation, the pipe will be inspected for corrosion.

3.3.2 Spill Kits

Complete and adequate spill kits should be positioned in easily accessible locations near the fuel stations and other bulk oil/hazardous substance storage areas at the Facility. Facility personnel should know the location of and have access to their spill kits. Spill kits will be utilized by Facility personnel for both minor and major spill incidents. The spill kit(s) should have sufficient absorbents to contain a spill from the largest container within the hazardous substance storage area.

Absorbent pads will be located at maintenance hangars or shops, oil changing areas, and any building where 55-gallon POL drums are stored. Two example types of commercially available spill kits are listed below (Note: Non-commercial spill kits such as granular absorbent, shovel or broom, and an empty drum can be utilized as well). Contact the SPPT Leader for additional guidance on the types of spill response materials needed.

1. Standard spill kits will consist of spill response equipment sufficient to control and contain a 55-gallon spill of POL. A typical standard spill kit consists of the following:

    - 30 booms (3 inch diameter x 4 feet long)
    - 30 two-liter pillows
    - 75 absorbent pads (18-inch square)
    - 15 pounds of dry granular absorbent
    - 24 disposal bags
    - 8 pair nitrile gloves
    - 2 pair goggles
    - 4 sets of extra-large Tyvek® coveralls
    - 1 non-sparking shovel
    - plastic container to hold items

2. Small spill kits will consist of spill response equipment sufficient to control and contain a 25-gallon spill of POL. A typical small spill kit consists of the following:

    - 15 booms (3 inch diameter x 4 feet long)
    - 15 two-liter pillows
    - 40 absorbent pads (18-inch square)
    - 10 pounds of dry granular absorbent
    - 12 disposal bags
    - 4 pair nitrile gloves
    - 2 pair goggles
    - 2 sets of extra-large Tyvek® coveralls
    - 1 non-sparking shovel
    - plastic container to hold items

Each Facility should have at least one 85-gallon overpack drum, or similar containers, for holding contaminated materials (e.g., soil, booms) prior to disposal.

Following a spill cleanup, the items used from the spill kit must be replenished as soon as possible.

3.3.3 Aircraft/ Vehicle/ Equipment Cleaning Areas

The point source discharge of aircraft, vehicle and equipment washwaters, including tank cleaning operations, **is not** authorized by NPDES Permit NCS000250 or NCG150000 and must be covered under a separate NPDES general or individual permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable local industrial pretreatment requirements.

The SPPT Leader and tenants must make sure that all washwater discharges are in accordance with the Permit. The Facility will perform cleaning operations indoors, undercover, with washwater discharging to the sanitary sewer system. Stormwater runoff from the cleaning area will be collected and provided treatment, recycled, or properly disposed, or other equivalent measure. If a sanitary sewer system is not available to the Facility and cleaning operations take place outdoors, the cleaning operations must take place on level grassed or graveled areas to prevent point source discharges of the washwater into storm drains or surface waters. Where cleaning operations cannot be performed as described above and when operations are performed in the vicinity of a storm drainage collection system, the drain is to be covered with a portable drain cover during cleaning activities. Any excess ponded water shall be removed and properly handled by pump to a sanitary sewer system prior to removing the drain cover.

Ideally, washwater from cleaning activities should be discharged into a sanitary sewer system. The Facility will implement BMPs to help prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants during aircraft/ vehicle/ equipment cleaning operations.

Although there are many different aircraft/ vehicle/ equipment cleaning scenarios, the following BMPs should be implemented where practicable:

- Cleaning area shall be well-marked with signs indicating where and how cleaning is to be done.
- Detergents, if used, shall be biodegradable and the pH adjusted to be in the range of 6 to 9 standard units.
- Oil changes and other engine maintenance shall not be conducted in the designated cleaning area. These activities shall be conducted in a place designated for oil change and maintenance activities.
- Routine maintenance of the oil/water separator (OWS) and sediment chamber shall be provided on a regular basis consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. Maintenance procedures should be included on signs that outline the cleaning procedures.

If the rinse/wash area is connected to sanitary sewer, the Facility shall comply with the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) pretreatment, monitoring, and permit requirements for washwater discharged to the sanitary sewer. Rinse/wash pads should be placed within an enclosed structure equipped with an OWS and sediment chamber.

- If the rinse/wash pad is outdoors and discharges to a sanitary sewer, the Facility shall consider covering the wash pad when not in use, installing a canopy to prevent rainwater from reaching the wash pad, or installing diverter valves.

If a sanitary sewer connection is not available, the rinse/wash pad should be constructed of gravel, and the washwater discharge must disperse to a vegetative buffer to avoid creating a non-allowable point source discharge.

- Washwater generated from rinse/wash pads shall not be allowed to discharge directly into surface waters or the storm drainage system. Alternatively, the washwater should be:
  - recycled;
  - collected and hauled away for treatment;
  - evenly dispersed through a vegetative buffer and allowed to soak into the ground and/or evaporate; or
  - treated by some other equivalent measure before it enters surface waters or the storm drainage system.

3.3.4 Oil/Water Separators

Oil/water separators (OWSs) require frequent and intense maintenance to operate properly. OWSs are designed to trap oil and other pollutants that float on the surface of water. The introduction of unauthorized detergents, acids, heavy pollutants, and soluble materials may render the OWS ineffective. Larger passive OWSs are often installed at airports to treat runoff from aircraft parking aprons and aircraft wash areas. Smaller OWSs associated with aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance operations are typically not designed to treat stormwater; large flows through these OWSs cause the oil to bypass the separation chamber.

OWSs should not discharge to the same septic tank to which domestic waste discharges. Oil that bypasses the OWSs can cause a septic tank to malfunction.

Older OWSs that discharge to the stormwater drainage system can be rerouted to the sanitary sewer system. In these instances, the following options are available:

1. Obtain an individual NPDES Permit for the discharge from OWS. This involves submitting a permit application to NCDEQ and then complying with the Permit. The Facility can contact NCDEQ for additional information.
2. Reroute the OWS discharge to a nearby sanitary sewer system. Local municipalities require notification and operational limits for connected OWSs. The Facility can contact the local municipal pretreatment coordinator for additional information.
3. Plug and abandon the OWS. This option may not be feasible if the OWS is needed to remove oil from industrial discharges.

OWSs that remain in service require regular maintenance and removal of accumulated oily sludge and grit. The SPPT should refer to the vendor's literature for maintenance requirements, and/or establish appropriate inspection and maintenance based on usage. Sediment chambers/traps associated with aircraft, vehicle and equipment wash pad OWSs may also require frequent maintenance and removal of accumulated sediment for the OWSs to operate properly. Accumulated sediment must be properly removed from the OWS and disposed.

3.3.5 Secondary Containment

The Permit requires that secondary containment be provided for bulk storage, storage of water priority chemicals, and hazardous substance storage. Refer to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) for a list of water priority chemicals. Secondary containment can take many forms, depending on the types and quantity of containers, exposure to precipitation, and operation criteria.

If the Facility uses 55-gallon drums that contain SPCC-regulated materials, they will be located as depicted on the SPPP Site Plan (Figure 4). Empty drums are stored in various areas while awaiting removal. Secondary containment should be provided for the following HAZMAT storage areas:

- At ASTs, including ASTs containing liquid deicing chemicals, fuel, used oil;
- Where non-empty 55-gallon drums are stored;
- Where drums or other containers are used as dispensing units within workshops;
- Where paint, solvents, and thinners are stored;
- Where POLs are stored;
- Where liquid pesticides and herbicides are stored; and
- Where other liquid hazardous substances are stored.

For ASTs exposed to precipitation, the secondary containment should be constructed of impervious materials such as poured-in-place concrete. The volume of secondary containment should equal the volume of the largest AST within the containment plus freeboard for the 25 year, 24-hour storm event (approximately 8 inches for most of North Carolina). Refer to Appendix C for guidance. If a drain valve is provided, the valve must have a lock and remain closed except when making a controlled release of uncontaminated rainwater. A roof over the containment will minimize accumulated rainwater. Other options for ASTs include:

- Provide prefabricated tanks with integral secondary containment and rain shed.
- Provide double-wall tanks.

The Facility has several options for storing containers in sizes up to 55 gallons (e.g., buckets, jerricans, drums):

- Store containers inside a prefabricated metal HAZMAT storage building with integral secondary containment.
- Use the existing building and provide a built-up curb or berm at the doorway threshold. Install a ramp to provide access for drums and to prevent trips.
- Use the existing building and place a spill blocker across the doorway threshold.
- Use the existing building and provide spill containment pallets for the containers.
- Build a depressed concrete slab with curbing and a shed roof.
- Store small containers within a self-contained flammables cabinet.

Secondary containment that is not exposed to precipitation should have a volume equal to 110% of the largest container within the secondary containment device.

Refer to SPPP Section 1.4.7, Releases from Secondary Containment Structures, for guidance on how to manage controlled releases.

Liquid asphalt ASTs are covered by SPCC regulations; however, EPA guidance stipulates that these ASTs are subject to less stringent design criteria for secondary containment. Thus while new oil storage tanks must generally use liners or double bottoms under tanks, this requirement does not apply to highly viscous products such as liquid asphalt. While secondary containment provided around liquid asphalt tanks must have the specified capacity, it does not need to have the same degree of imperviousness as required for other oil products. EPA guidance allows flexibility in the design of liquid asphalt secondary containment systems as long as they are sufficiently impervious to liquid asphalt. An effective means of secondary containment may therefore involve surrounding the AST with a concrete block dike or earthen berm that will contain a discharge of hot liquid asphalt (and precipitation) until it can cool off, solidify, and be removed before it reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.

3.3.6 Hazardous Materials Storage and Management

For purposes of this document, the term “hazardous material” includes hazardous substances defined by USEPA, hazardous materials defined by federal DOT rules, regulated hazardous

wastes, non-regulated wastes, and any other material or substance that is a reasonable potential stormwater pollutant.

The Facility has the following options for hazardous materials storage:

a) Store hazardous materials indoors within secondary containment.

b) Store hazardous materials outdoors under cover and within secondary containment.

c) Store hazardous materials in prefabricated HAZMAT storage building with integral secondary containment.

d) Store small hazardous material containers in a flammables cabinet with integral secondary containment.

Provide a spill kit near or at locations where HAZMATs are stored. A spill kit will consist of absorbent pads, booms, and dry granular absorbents in sufficient quantity to contain a spill from the largest container at that storage location. Non-sparking shovels should be provided to aid in cleaning up the spill. Provide a container for disposing of the used absorbents. See SPPP Section 3.3.2 for additional information.

Make sure that hazardous material containers are labeled properly. Labels will help the employee handle and use the material safely and respond to spills efficiently. Labeling is regulated under other environmental laws. The SPPT should contact NCDOT resources listed in Figure 1 for assistance with proper labeling requirements.

Active ASTs should be labeled with the contents, capacity, hazard, and an emergency phone number.

3.3.7 Hazardous Waste Storage and Management

Each work area that generates hazardous waste will designate a satellite accumulation point, which will meet the requirements specified in 40 CFR 262.34.

The Facility has the following options for hazardous waste storage:

a) Store hazardous waste indoors within secondary containment.

b) Store hazardous waste outdoors under cover and within secondary containment.

c) Store hazardous waste in prefabricated HAZMAT storage building with integral secondary containment

d) Store small hazardous waste containers in a flammables cabinet with integral secondary containment.

Provide a spill kit near or at locations where hazardous wastes are stored. A spill kit will consist of absorbent pads, booms, and dry granular absorbents in sufficient quantity to contain a spill from the largest container at that storage location. Non-sparking shovels should be provided to aid in cleaning up the spill. Provide a container for disposing of the used absorbents. See SPPP Section 3.3.2 for additional information.

Make sure that hazardous waste containers are labeled properly. Labels will help the employee handle and use the material safely and respond to spills efficiently. Labeling is regulated under other environmental laws.

3.3.8 Salt Storage and Deicing Operations

One of the most effective controls to minimize the amount of salt lost to runoff is proper storage. Providing cover for salt and sand/salt mixture storage areas reduces salt loss from stormwater runoff. Additionally, these storage piles should be located outside of floodplains to further protect against surface water contamination. The Facility has the following options for minimizing stormwater pollution from salt and sand/salt mixture storage and mixing areas:

a) Provide cover for salt and sand/salt mixture storage areas. A structure with a permanent constructed roof is preferable to tarpaulins or temporary roof structures.

b) Divert run-on away from the salt storage and mixing areas.

c) Minimize direct runoff from the storage area into the stormwater drainage system with the use of rain curtains, wattles, straw bales, bump diverters, curbed containment, or other runoff management devices.

d) Slope pavement where sand/salt mixture and loading operations are conducted back toward the material storage shed, as applicable.

e) Practice good housekeeping to eliminate spillage of salt in non-covered areas and sweep salt residue into covered storage areas.

    (1) Sweeping of residue should be performed at the end of each precipitation event or significant sand/salt mixing/loading operation.

    (2) At the end of each winter season, inspect salt and sand/salt storage areas to determine whether additional sweeping and material covering is required to ensure that salt and sand/salt mixture residue is properly covered and contained throughout the non-winter seasons.

    (3) Provide temporary cover using tarpaulins for any temporary salt or sand/salt mixture storage piles stored on-site at the beginning of each winter season.

The Facility has the following options for minimizing stormwater pollution from bulk liquid anti-icing/deicing chemical storage tanks and application areas:

a) Provide secondary containment for bulk liquid deicing/ anti-icing chemical storage tanks (e.g., aircraft deicing fluid, liquid brine). See Section 3.3.5 of this Plan for additional information related to secondary containment.

b) Divert run-on away from the storage and mixing areas.

c) Install sump pump in the mixing area to contain any spilled chemical.

d) Use chemical alternatives (e.g., chemicals with lower concentrations of chloride).

e) Practice good housekeeping to eliminate spillage of chemicals on the ground surface.

3.3.9 Illicit Connections and Improper Discharges Elimination

Illicit connections include direct pipe or other conveyance tie-ins to the stormwater drainage system. Improper discharges include the dumping of non-permitted non-stormwater materials into the stormwater drainage system.

Floor drains that connect to the stormwater drainage system are illicit connections that provide an avenue for an improper discharge. Floor drains connected to the stormwater drainage system must be plugged. Personnel must be instructed not to pour non-stormwater materials into catch basins, drop inlets, ditches, and other portions of the stormwater drainage system.

Floor drains that are connected to an oil/water separator or other stormwater treatment device may be allowed if pollutants do not bypass the treatment device. Refer to Section SPPP 3.3.4 for the proper operation of OWSs.

Floor drains that are connected to the sanitary sewer system will be identified and marked. Personnel will be trained to pour, dump, or place nothing in these floor drains that could cause an upset to the sanitary sewer system. The entry of POL, paint, solvent, and landscape chemicals into the sanitary sewer system may upset the system. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the dilution of janitorial cleaning compounds before discharging into the sanitary sewer system.

Hand sinks that discharge to the ground or stormwater drainage system are illicit connections. These hand sinks must be rerouted to the sanitary sewer system. Label hand sinks with instructions prohibiting the entry of hazardous substances.

3.3.10 Contaminated Soil Removal

Contaminated soil can cause stormwater runoff pollution problems. Where spills of POLs or other hazardous materials are excessive and are causing pollutants to enter the stormwater drainage system, remediation may be necessary. A description of soil remediation methods is beyond the scope of this Plan. The SPPT should contact NCDOT resources listed in Figure 1 for assistance with contaminated soil removal and disposal. Beware that a hazard characterization of removed soil may be required before disposal.

The SPPT will not remove contaminated soil until authorized by the Airport Director. For recent spills and areas near traffic, barricades may be erected to minimize tracking of the contaminated soil from the site.

3.3.11 Underground Storage Tank Evaluation

Underground storage tanks (USTs) used to store POLs or other hazardous substances have the potential to contribute to stormwater runoff pollution during refueling operations or through tank leaks into the subsurface soil or groundwater system. USTs located at NCDOT Facilities are either active, inactive, or abandoned. The status of USTs should be evaluated to ensure the tanks are

meeting current UST regulations and NCDOT requirements. Most USTs will not be covered by this Plan because they are regulated by 40 CFR 280 or 281. There are specific USTs that are exempt from 280 and 281, including USTs storing fuel for comfort heat and USTs that are 110-gallons or less. These USTs *are* covered by the SPCC regulations and must be managed accordingly.

USTs that are regulated by the SPCC rule must comply with the requirements in Section 4 and USTs covered by 40 CFR 280 or 281 are described in the narrative in Section 2.

For active USTs: Make sure that the tanks meet current standards for construction and leak detection. Make sure that proper filling procedures are followed to minimize the potential for spills to the ground surface.

For inactive (or unneeded) USTs: USTs that are unneeded at the Facility can be closed or removed from the site.

For abandoned USTs: Abandoned tanks should be empty and either properly closed or removed from the site.

3.4 ADDITIONAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Additional site-specific BMPs may include such directives as “repair a specific secondary containment structure” or “remove a specific illicit connection.” This type of directive is unique to this Facility and may require additional effort by the SPPT. These additional BMPs may be included in SPPP Section 2 and typically are specific as to “what” needs to be done. The “how” will be determined by the SPPT.

SECTION 4

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

40 CFR 112 CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

Final SPCC Rule	Description of Section	SPPP/ SPCCP Section
§ 112.3(d)	Management/PE certification	Form 21
§ 112.3(e)	Facility maintains copy of plan	4.1
§ 112.4(a)	Submittal requirements to the regional administrator	4.2.2
§ 112.5(a)	Updating requirements	4.2.1
§ 112.5(b)	Plan reviewed at least once every five years	4.2.1
§ 112.5(c)	PE certifies technical amendments	4.2.1
§ 112.7	Cross reference table to the parts of the regulation	40 CFR 112 Cross Reference Table
§ 112.7	Facility management signature	Form 21
§ 112.7(a)(1,2)	Conformance with the regulations, details on equivalent environmental protection	4.2.3
§ 112.7(a)(3)	Plot plan showing the location and contents of each container, exempted USTs, and direction of stormwater flow: i. - oil storage inventory ii. - discharge prevention measures iii. - discharge or drainage controls iv. - countermeasures for discharge recovery v. - methods of disposal for recovered materials vi. - emergency contact list and phone numbers	Figure 4 Table 4-1 4.3.8 3.3.5, 4.3.6 4.2.4 3.3.9 Section 1.43, Table 1-1 and Form 25
§ 112.7(a)(4)	Discharge reporting responsibilities	4.2.4, Form 26
§ 112.7(a)(5)	Discharge emergency response procedures	4.2.4
§ 112.7(b)	Potential discharge from equipment failure	4.3.1
§ 112.7(c)	Secondary containment (and/or diversionary structures)	3.3.5, Table 4-1
§ 112.7(d)	Contingency planning	4.3.8
§ 112.7(e)	Inspections, tests, and records	4.3.3, Forms 23 and 24
§ 112.7(f)(1)	Personnel training program requirements	4.3.4
§ 112.7(f)(2)	Accountability for discharge prevention	4.3.4
§ 112.7(f)(3)	Annual discharge prevention briefing	4.3.4
§ 112.7(g)	Security	2.3, 4.3.5
§ 112.7(h)	Tank truck loading/ unloading	4.3.8
§ 112.7(i)	Brittle fracture evaluation requirements	4.3.9
§ 112.7(j)	Conformance with State requirements	4.2.3
§ 112.8(b)	Facility drainage	2.4, 3.2.13
§ 112.8(c)(1)	Bulk storage containers are compatible with material stored	4.1.1
§ 112.8(c)(2)	Bulk storage containers have appropriate secondary containment	3.3.5, Table 4-1
§ 112.8(c)(3)	Requirements for drainage of diked areas	1.4.8, 4.3.6
§ 112.8(c)(4)	Cathodic protection for buried tanks	4.3.9
§ 112.8(c)(6)	Inspections and integrity testing for aboveground containers, piping, and support equipment	4.3.3, Table 4-3
§ 112.8(c)(7)	Monitor internal steam heating coils	4.3.9
§ 112.8(c)(8)	Fail-safe engineering for tank systems, including high level alarm requirements	4.3.8
§ 112.8(c)(9)	Observe effluent treatment facilities	N/A
§ 112.8(c)(10)	Correct visible discharges	4.3.3
§ 112.8(c)(11)	Appropriate position of mobile oil containers	4.1.1
§ 112.8(d)	Facility transfer operations, pumping, and Facility process	4.3.9
§ 112.20(f)	Certification of substantial harm criteria	1.4, Form 22

4.0 SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Oil Pollution Prevention regulations (Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 112 - Oil Pollution Prevention) administered under the authority of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), require certain facilities to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan in order to reduce or eliminate oil discharges to navigable waters of the United States. SPCC Plans document regulated containers at a Facility in addition to the inspection, testing, and maintenance procedures for those containers. The SPCC Plan also contains information regarding emergency response actions.

The Facility-wide aboveground oil storage capacity for the Facility totals more than 1,320 gallons, and oil discharges could potentially reach navigable waters. For these reasons according to 40 CFR 112.1, the Facility must prepare an SPCC Plan. The purpose of Section 4.0 is to meet the SPCC Plan requirements. Aboveground tanks, underground tanks, mobile containers and portable fueling facilities have been reviewed for the purpose of inclusion in the Plan, as applicable. This Plan has been prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices and applicable industry standards. A copy of this Plan and all amendments is maintained at the Facility.

The status of USTs should be evaluated to ensure the tanks are meeting current UST regulations and NCDOT requirements. Most USTs will not be covered by this Plan because they are regulated by 40 CFR 280 or 281. There are specific USTs that are exempt from 280 and 281, including USTs storing fuel for comfort heat and USTs that are 110 gallons or less. These USTs *are* covered by the SPCC regulations and must be managed accordingly and included in the Table below.

40 CFR 112.20(f) requires that affected facilities determine their potential for Substantial Harm. As required by 40 CFR 112.20(f), the Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria will be documented using Form 22.

4.1.1 Oil Storage System Description

A plot plan of the Facility indicating the location of aboveground storage tanks, underground tanks, mobile and portable container storage areas, equipment, and buildings is presented in Figure 4. Section 2.2 describes the containers per Facility shop, building, or area. Contents and capacities of SPCC-regulated oil containers are presented in Table 4-1. Tanks are compatible with the material stored.

Table 4-1. SPCC-Regulated Containers

Building Number	Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)	Is Bottom Visible
Fuel Station	AST-1	Jet A	Concrete Dike	10,000	Yes
Fuel Station	AST-2	Jet A	Concrete Dike	10,000	Yes
Fuel Station	AST-3	AVGAS 100LL	Concrete Dike	10,000	Yes
Fuel Station	AST-4	AVGAS 100LL (Empty)	Steel Dike	8,000	Yes
Fuel Station	AST-5	Off Road Diesel Fuel	Concrete Dike	500	Yes
Fuel Station	DRUM-1	POLs (Waste Fuel)	Concrete Dike	Varies @ 220	Yes
Flightline	REF-1	Jet A	None	5,000	Yes
Flightline	REF-2	Jet A	None	5,000	Yes
Flightline	REF-6	AVGAS 100LL	None	2,000	Yes
1	DRUM-13	POL	Spill Containment Pallet	12 @ 55	Yes
1	TRANS-7	Mineral Oil	N/A		Yes
Flightline	DEF BOW-1	Jet Fuel	N/A	500	Yes
2	TRANS-2	Mineral Oil	N/A		Yes
8	GEN-1	Diesel Fuel	Integral	400	Yes
8	TRANS-1	Mineral Oil	N/A		Yes
9	TRANS-3	Mineral Oil	N/A		Yes
Flightline	REF-X	Jet A	None	5,000	Yes
Flightline	REF-X	AVGAS 100LL	None	2,000	Yes
11-7	GEN-3	Diesel Fuel	None	55	Yes

Table 4-1. SPCC-Regulated Containers

Building Number	Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)	Is Bottom Visible
11-14	AST-28	Gasoline	Double-walled	1000	Yes
11-14	AST-29	Diesel Fuel	Double-walled	1000	Yes
11-14	DRUM-9	POL	None	4 @ 55	Yes
11-14	GENs	Empty	None	Varies	Yes
11-15	DRUM-10	POL	Building	8 @ 55	Yes
11-15	ASTs/ REFs	Empty	None	Varies	Yes
11-16	DRUM-8	POL	Spill Containment Pallets	4 @ 55	Yes
13	AST-6	Gasoline	Concrete Dike	600	Yes
13	AST-7	Diesel Fuel	Concrete Dike	600	Yes
13	DRUM-3	Used Oil	In Building	4 @ 55	Yes
13	GEN-4	Diesel Fuel	Integral	55	Yes
13	TRANS-4	Mineral Oil	N/A	210	Yes
13	TRANS-5	Mineral Oil	N/A		Yes
13 (FRC East)	DRUM-14	POL	In Building	10 @ 55	Yes
14	DRUM-15	POL	Spill Containment Pallet	1 @ 55	Yes
14	Bowser	Fuel	None	2 @ 500	Yes
14-1	AST-11	Diesel Fuel	In Building	320	Yes

Table 4-1. SPCC-Regulated Containers

Building Number	Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)	Is Bottom Visible
14-1	AST-12	Diesel Fuel	In Building	320	Yes
14-1	AST-13	Diesel Fuel	In Building	320	Yes
15 (Shed)	DRUM-5	Hydraulic Fluid	Integral	2 @ 55	Yes
15	DRUM-6	Waste Flammables	Concrete Dike	3 @ 55	Yes
15	AST-16	Jet A	Steel Dike	8,000	Yes
15	AST-17	Unleaded Gasoline	Concrete Dike	275	Yes
15	AST-18	Diesel Fuel	Concrete Dike	275	Yes
15	AST-19	Used Oil	Concrete Dike	200	Yes
15	REF-5	Jet A (empty)	None	5,000	Yes
15	Defuel AST-20	Jet A	In Building	500	Yes
15	AST-27	Hydraulic Oil	In Building (Elevator)	52	Yes
15	GEN-5	Diesel Fuel	Integral	283	Yes
15	TRANS-6	Mineral Oil	N/A		Yes
15-1	AST-21	Diesel Fuel	In Building	580	Yes
15-1	AST-22	Diesel Fuel	In Building	580	Yes
15-1	AST-23	Diesel Fuel	In Building	580	Yes
15-1	AST-24	Diesel Fuel	In Building	580	Yes
17	TRANS-9	Mineral Oil	N/A		Yes
18	TRANS-8	Mineral Oil	N/A		Yes
20	AST-30	Diesel Fuel	Double-walled	300	Yes

Table 4-1. SPCC-Regulated Containers

Building Number	Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)	Is Bottom Visible
Lift Station 20	GEN-2	Diesel Fuel	Integral	500	Yes
Non-SPCC-Regulated Containers					
14	AST-14	AFFF	In Building	1100	Yes
14	AST-15	AFFF	In Building	1100	Yes
14	DRUM-11	AFFF-3%	In Building	2 @ 55	Yes
15	DRUM-12	AFFF-3%	In Building	1 @ 55	Yes
15-1	AST-25	AFFF	In Building	2800	Yes
15-1	AST-26	AFFF	In Building	2800	Yes
11-10	AST-31	Fire Retardant	None	10,000	Yes
11-10	AST-32	Fire Retardant	None	10,000	Yes
25	Totes	Paint	In Building	Varies @ 275	Yes
25	DRUM-16	Washwater	In Building	Varies @ 55	Yes

This Facility uses drums and portable totes with a storage capacity of 55 gallons or greater that may contain SPCC-regulated materials. Locations of portable containers storage areas are shown on Figure 4 and/or are described in Section 2.2. The Facility is implementing a policy to manage oils stored in these types of containers to prevent spills and discharges. This drum policy requires that all portable containers have secondary containment. This secondary containment may include the use of spill kits and spill pallets, diked storage areas, and/or storing containers inside a building with no spill route to navigable waters. Secondary containment is required when containers covered under this policy are stationary and not in use. This includes providing some type of containment for tanker trucks, which may be addressed by using equivalent environmental protection measures such as berms, diversionary structures, spill kits, etc.

4.1.2 Mobile Containers

Refueler trucks and any other tanker trucks or distributors that store petroleum products and that are parked at the facility overnight must be parked in an area of the facility that provides

appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment designed to prevent discharged oil from reaching surface waters. These mobile storage tanks should be parked away from storm drains, storm ditches, or other stormwater conveyances. One of the following preventive systems or its equivalent should be used as a minimum:

(i) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil;
(ii) Curbing;
(iii) Culverts, gutters, or other drainage systems;
(iv) Weirs, booms, or other barriers;
(v) Spill diversion ponds;
(vi) Retention ponds; and/or
(vii) Sorbent materials.

If the PE sealing this Plan determines that the installation of structures or equipment listed above to prevent discharged oil from reaching surface waters in the area is not practicable, the PE should clearly demonstrate such impracticability and provide the following:

- A strong oil contingency plan following the provision of 40 CFR part 109; and
- A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any harmful quantity of oil discharged.

4.1.3 Containers Not Covered By this Plan

Any oil containers with a capacity less than 55 gallons are exempt under Section 112.1(d)(5) of the SPCC regulations. Also, the definition of "bulk storage container" (in §112.2) excludes oil-filled electrical equipment. Therefore, secondary containment (§112.7) is applicable to the transformers, but secondary containment with "sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation" (§112.8(c)) is not.

Permanently closed oil storage containers are also exempt from SPCC regulations, which are defined as any container or facility from which (1) all liquid and sludge has been removed from each container and connecting line; and (2) all connecting lines and piping have been disconnected from the container and blanked off, all valves (except for ventilation valves) have been closed and locked, and conspicuous signs have been posted on each container stating that it is a permanently closed container and noting the date of closure.

Additionally, hot-mix asphalt and hot-mix asphalt containers as well as pesticide application equipment and related mix containers are exempt under the amended SPCC rules, effective January 14, 2010. EPA believes that hot-mix asphalt is unlikely to flow as a result of the entrained aggregate, so that it is unlikely to reach navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. EPA continues to regulate asphalt cement, asphalt emulsions, and cutbacks, which are not hot-mix asphalt. EPA also indicated that containers used to store pesticide formulations that contain oil (e.g., crop oil or adjuvant oil) continue to be regulated under the SPCC rule.

4.2 GENERAL PLAN REQUIREMENTS

4.2.1 Owner's Review and Plan Amendments

The Facility owner or operator shall amend the SPCC Plan whenever there is a change in Facility design, construction, operation or maintenance that materially affects the Facility's potential for the discharge of oil. Examples of changes that may require amendment of the Plan include, but are not limited to: commissioning or decommissioning containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers; reconstruction, replacement, or repair of piping systems; construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures; changes of product or service; or revision of standard operation or maintenance procedures at a Facility. Movement of containers within an area that does not increase the potential for a discharge would not require an update to the Plan.

The Facility owner or operator shall complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every five years. Form 7 is used for such reviews. If there are any technical amendments to the Plan, a PE must recertify the Plan. Form 8 is used to document that the amendments have been completed. Technical amendments include changes to the Plan that require engineering practice such as including physical modifications or changes in Facility procedures. If the changes are non-technical in nature (e.g., contact name, phone number, container identification number, etc.), then the Facility owner may recertify the Plan and indicate that no technical changes were made. This Plan must be amended within six months of the review if more effective, field-proven prevention and control technologies that would significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge are available at the time of the review. Amendments to this SPCC Plan should be fully implemented as soon as possible, but no later than six months after changes occur or after the review period. In addition to these conditions, it is recommended that the SPCC Plan be amended if procedural or control system failures result in releases, as this would indicate deficiencies in the existing SPCC Plan.

4.2.2 EPA Region IV Report

A report must be submitted to the US EPA Region IV office only if the Facility has discharged to water:

- More than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge, or
- More than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges, occurring within any consecutive twelve-month period.

40 CFR 112.4(a) lists the information that must be submitted to the US EPA Regional Administrator within 60 days if either of the above thresholds is reached. This required information is also detailed on Form 26, which is available on the website. The Regional Administrator may require that personnel submit the Plan for review.

The required information must be submitted to the following EPA address:

The Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

A complete copy of all of the above information provided to the EPA Regional Administrator shall also be sent at the same time to NCDEQ at the address presented below:

North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Quality
1617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1617

Additionally, a copy of all information provided to EPA and NCDEQ will be retained with this Plan at the Facility.

4.2.3 Conformance with Federal and State Regulations

This Plan is in conformance with applicable Federal, State, and local regulations. The main purpose of Section 4 of this Plan is to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 112.

The following spill scenarios will be reported to NCDEQ - Division of Water Quality in accordance with North Carolina's Oil Pollution Act, § 143-215.85(a) and (b).

If the petroleum discharged, released or spilled is:

- 25 gallons or more, or
- Causes a sheen on nearby surface water, or
- Is 100 feet or less from a surface water body,

then the person owning or having control over the oil must immediately take measures to collect and remove the discharge, and report the discharge to NCDEQ within 24 hours of discharge, and begin to restore the area affected by the discharge.

If the petroleum released or spilled is:

- Less than 25 gallons, and
- Does not cause a sheen on nearby surface water, and
- Is more than 100 feet from all surface water bodies,

then the person who owns or has control over the oil must immediately take measures to collect and remove the discharge.

If a spill or release cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours of the discharge or causes a sheen on nearby surface water, the person must immediately notify NCDEQ. If the petroleum released or spilled in any circumstance does not meet one of the above requirements, or is not permitted by GS 143-215.1, or it is not pursuant to a rule adopted by the Environmental Management Commission or a regulation of EPA, it must be reported to NCDEQ immediately.

Telephone numbers are contained in Form 25, which can be generated from the SPPP website. Oil contained inside a containment area does not have to be reported.

4.2.4 Spill Response and Reporting

The success of any spill control and clean-up operation is often determined by the initial actions of the person discovering the spill. While this person will seldom be equipped to perform any clean-up procedures, she/he can and will initiate primary containment procedures to limit the impact of the spill. Such action will include securing the area to prevent additional contamination.

Spill Response

All spills must be reported to the SPPT Leader or their designated representative immediately. The SPPT Leader or their representative directs all response, cleanup, notification, and disposal efforts. Table 1.1 and Form 25 contain the telephone numbers for agencies and companies that the SPPT Leader may need to contact in the event of a spill. Copies of Form 25 should be posted near Facility telephones.

Facility personnel trained in spill response provide initial response to spills. In the case of large volume spills, this Facility may request aid from another local Fire Department and other appropriate emergency response agencies may be contacted for assistance with large volume spills. (See Table 4.2 – Oil Spill Response, Reporting and Cleanup below). Warning signs placed at fuel stations, bulk storage tanks, or other refueling areas should contain emergency telephone numbers to aid in quick response. Fuel Stations that operate 24-hours a day should post warning signs with 24-hour emergency telephone numbers. Also, refer to the Spill Contacts table in Section 1.4.3 of this Plan for guidance.

Minor spills can be absorbed with dry granular absorbents, pads, booms or socks. Many liquid hazardous substances stored at the Facility are used inside buildings and are otherwise not normally exposed to the storm drainage system. Small spills can be controlled by sweeping or mopping the spilled material into approved containers for proper disposal. Proper disposal includes removing used absorbent compounds from the floor on a timely basis.

In the event a spill reaches the storm drainage system or waters of the State, Facility personnel will respond to the spill to expedite containment, and the SPPT Leader will notify the appropriate spill response personnel for spill containment and/or cleanup. If a fire or security problem associated with a discharge arises, the Police and Fire Department shall be immediately contacted at 911 for emergency assistance.

This Facility does not use any extremely hazardous substances, but certain precautions regarding other materials are necessary. Spills that occur outside on vehicle parking lots or equipment storage lots where there is no secondary containment will be immediately addressed with appropriate spill response equipment and procedures. Necessary measures will be taken to prevent soil contamination and to prevent any spills from reaching the stormwater drainage system.

In general, there are four basic steps that are to be taken to control pollution that can result from a spill:

1. Stop the spill at the source.
2. Contain the spill.
3. Collect the spilled material.

4. Dispose of the spilled material and subsequent contaminated material properly and legally.

Steps 3 and 4 should only be undertaken by personnel that are properly trained in spill response and cleanup. Table 4-2 summarizes oil spill response, reporting, and cleanup.

Table 4-2. Oil Spill Response, Reporting and Cleanup

Spill Volume	Response	Reporting	Cleanup
Any amount on-site	Facility Personnel	SPPT Leader	Sorbent Material, Pads
25 gallons, or sheen, or ≤ 100 feet from water	Facility Personnel	SPPT Leader, NCDEQ	Sorbent Material, Pads
Greater than 1,000 gallons	Facility Personnel, Fire Dept/Contractor	SPPT Leader, USEPA, NRC, NCDEQ	Qualified HAZMAT Contractor
Any amount that reaches a navigable Water	Facility Personnel, Fire Dept/Contractor	SPPT Leader, USEPA, NRC, NCDEQ	Qualified HAZMAT Contractor

Spill Reporting

All releases of oil to waters of the United States (i.e. receiving stream) that cause a film, sheen, or deposition, or violate applicable water quality standards will be immediately reported to the National Response Center (NRC).

The Permittee must report to NCDEQ any non-compliance that endangers human health or the environment. A blank Non-Compliance Report (Form 10) is provided. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours (or as soon as practical) from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission (Form 10) to NCDEQ shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

The written submission will contain a description of the non-compliance, and its causes; the period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times, and if the non-compliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time compliance is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the non-compliance.

4.3 CONTAINER AREA SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

4.3.1 Potential Spill Scenarios

Equipment failures may result in discharges of oil or hazardous substances in varying amounts over varying periods of time. The types of structural, mechanical or instrument failure may include tank rupture, or piping and fitting failures associated with the use of various petroleum and non-petroleum products. These failures can occur as the result of structural deficiencies, material defects, unchecked corrosion, and extreme stresses resulting from unusual internal or external pressures, or external loads.

The potential spill sources, total quantity of the potential spill, probable direction of flow, and the method of containment are provided in Figure 4 and Table 4-1. Specific flow rates for each

scenario are dependent on the size of the failure or rupture; however, the spill scenario is assumed to be a catastrophic release, where the entire container quantity is released within two (2) minutes. Facility experience does not indicate a reasonable potential for equipment failure.

4.3.2 Diversionary Control and Containment

Diversionary control of Facility drainage is discussed further in the following sections of this plan: Facility Drainage (Section 2.4) and Management of Runoff (Section 3.2.13). Secondary containment of tanks on-site is discussed in general terms in Section 3.3.5 and listed specifically per container in Table 4-1.

4.3.3 Inspections, Tests, and Record Keeping

To comply with this section of the Oil Pollution Prevention regulations, Facilities will conduct regularly scheduled equipment/area inspections. The regulations require the PE sealing this Plan to rely on industry standards when developing an inspection schedule. These inspections focus on early detection of conditions that could lead to a release of oil from the various aboveground storage tanks or their ancillary equipment. Scheduled maintenance is also conducted on critical components of the various oil storage and transfer systems.

During normal daily duties, personnel perform casual visual inspections in addition to the documented inspections shown below. Monthly and annual inspections of work areas will be conducted by the SPPT Leader, unit or shop supervisor, or other designated personnel during normal duties. A written record is required for these inspections. Forms 23 and 24 will be completed for the monthly and annual inspections and will be maintained on-site with this Plan for at least three years. Form 19, the Semi-Annual Site Inspection Checklist, also includes a "Liquid Storage in ASTs and Fueling" section that is applicable to SPCC regulated containers. Particular attention will be paid to leaks, spills, and properly operating equipment. Problems will be reported and corrected as soon as practical.

Visual inspections are performed by designated Facility employees on a monthly basis and whenever material repairs are made to the container. Visual include the following:

- Inspections of the aboveground tanks, piping, and fittings for signs of spills, releases, overfills or damage; and
- Inspections of exterior surfaces of the tanks, pumps, piping, valves, and other equipment for signs of leakage and maintenance requirements.

Steel Tank Institute (STI) SP001 is the industry standard that provides guidance on visual and certified inspections of aboveground steel tanks. The inspection schedule is based on container size, type and whether or not the container has secondary containment. Table 4-3 shows the STI-recommended visual and certified inspections per steel AST at the Facility. Table information is sorted first by type of secondary containment, and then by container size.

Integrity inspections/testing is required for all bulk storage containers. Certified external and internal inspections noted in Table 4-3 include integrity testing of tanks and are conducted by certified inspectors. However, EPA has clarified that facilities may provide equivalent environmental protection as allowed under 40 CFR 112.7(a)(2) by conducting monthly visual inspections on

certain containers. **CONTAINERS THAT ARE *NOT* REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INTEGRITY TESTING MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA**:

- Shop-built,
- Aboveground,
- Store non-corrosive materials,
- Have a storage capacity less than 30,000 gallons, and
- Have all sides including the bottom visible for inspection.

Table 4-3. Tank Inspections

Tank Type	Size (gallons)	Secondary Containment	Type of Inspection	Inspection Frequency
AST	Up to 5,000	Concrete containment or double-walled	Visual	Monthly and Annually
AST	5,001 – 30,000	Concrete containment or double-walled	Visual	Monthly and Annually
AST	5,001 – 30,000	Concrete containment or double-walled	Certified External	20 years
AST	Up to 1,100	Earthen berm	Visual	Monthly and Annually
AST	1,101 to 5,000	Earthen berm	Visual	Monthly and Annually
AST	1,101 to 5,000	Earthen berm	Leak Test and Certified External	10 years
AST	5,001 – 30,000	Earthen berm	Visual	Monthly and Annually
AST	5,001 – 30,000	Earthen berm	Certified External and Leak Test or Certified External and Certified Internal	5 years 10 years 10 years 20 years
AST	Up to 1,100	None	Visual	Monthly and Annually
AST	Up to 1,100	None	Certified External	10 years
AST	Up to 1,100	None	Leak Test	10 years
AST	1,101 to 5,000	None	Visual	Monthly and Annually
AST	1,101 to 5,000	None	Leak Test and Certified External or Leak Test and Certified External and Certified Internal	2 years 5 years 5 years 5 years 10 years

Table 4-3. Tank Inspections

Tank Type	Size (gallons)	Secondary Containment	Type of Inspection	Inspection Frequency
AST	5,001 – 30,000	None	Visual	Monthly and Annually
AST	5,001 – 30,000	None	Leak Test and Certified External or Leak Test and Certified External and Certified Internal	1 year 5 years 5 years 5 years 10 years

Drums, portable containers, and some aboveground storage tanks covered under this policy qualify for this allowance. Therefore, integrity testing of drums, portable containers and some ASTs is not required.

Monthly and annual inspection records are maintained on-site for at least three years. Note that the annual visual inspections are more detailed than the monthly inspections. The Facility maintains certified inspection and testing records for the life of the container.

4.3.4 Personnel Training

Designated oil handling personnel are expected to respond to an on-site release, and shall be properly trained in spill response. Records of this training are maintained on-site. It is the intent of the Facility to outsource spill clean up and site remediation of large releases; therefore, personnel training should meet the necessary requirements for first responder and spill containment activities.

Oil handling personnel are trained to prevent discharges. Training is held on at least an annual basis for all oil-handling personnel in spill prevention and response. New employees are trained within the first six months of employment.

This training includes a review of this SPCC Plan, applicable pollution control laws, and spill response procedures. Personnel also receive specific training in petroleum product handling procedures, good housekeeping procedures, and equipment maintenance and operation. The training also highlights and describes any known past spill events or failures, malfunctioning components, and recently developed precautionary measures. Records of annual training will be maintained with this SPCC Plan.

The Airport Director or appointee is accountable for discharge prevention at the Facility.

4.3.5 Facility Security

Establishing a security system may prevent an accidental or intentional release of oil or hazardous substances to the stormwater drainage system as a result of vandalism, theft, sabotage, or other improper uses of Facility property. Section 2.3 describes security systems in place at the Facility.

4.3.6 Rainwater Inspection in Diked Areas

Secondary containment dikes for all outdoor bulk quantity aboveground storage tanks are inspected. Section 1.4.8 describes releases from secondary containment structures.

4.3.7 Undiked Areas

The SPCC regulations require facilities to prevent potential discharges from undiked areas by designing Facility drainage systems to flow into catchment basins or lagoons. Most Facility drainage systems were not engineered in this fashion. The limited potential for spills outside of typical fuel handling areas does not warrant a complete redesign of the Facility's existing drainage system. The Facility's spill response capabilities as described in Section 4.2.4 and proper personnel training as described in Sections 1.4.4 and 4.3.4 will protect against potential discharges to storm drainage systems from any undiked area. These procedures provide equivalent environmental protection (as allowed under 40 CFR 112.7(a)(2)) to a catchment basin.

4.3.8 General Product Handling

Facility personnel follow standard operating procedures for product handling as provided in the initial and annual training. Special care is given to loading and unloading since the likelihood of an oil spill is most probable during this operation. Vehicles entering the Facility will be warned either verbally or with signage of aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations. Tank truck unloading procedures will be conducted under the supervision of Facility personnel to make sure that proper unloading procedures are followed and to make sure that Facility personnel are present in the event of a release.

During transfer of fuel or delivery of hazardous substances to Facility areas, the driver and handlers will be responsible for preventing spills. Upon arrival at the Facility, the driver has the responsibility to inspect the tank truck for signs of leaks or unusual conditions prior to entering the site. Loading or unloading will occur in approved locations only. The driver will verify that all hoses are secure and that proper absorbent materials (e.g., pads, booms and socks) are available before unloading.

Drivers will use chock blocks and/or a vehicle break interlock system to prevent the premature disconnection of their truck during fuel transfer. During all fuel delivery operations, the driver will remain with the vehicle at all times. Sufficient volume (approximately 10% of the total capacity) will be maintained in the container for thermal expansion. If high-liquid level alarms or pump cut-off devices are not located on tanks, personnel will monitor tank levels using dipsticks, visual observation or other approved method. A spill kit will be located near the area where loading or unloading is occurring. Drivers will visually inspect all valves and outlets for leakage when transfer is complete.

Tanker trucks are used in the loading and unloading of various products, such as Jet A fuel, AVGAS, diesel fuel, gasoline, used oil, or other products at the ASTs located at the Facility. There is no secondary containment for the tanker trucks at these various locations. The Facility will maintain spill response equipment and follow spill contingency procedures during all loading and unloading events. Specific Facility procedures for loading and unloading are located on-site.

In general, personnel follow the spill prevention procedures below when transferring product to and from a tanker truck:

- Load or unload in approved locations only;
- Verify the remaining volume of the receiving container;
- Properly close all drainage valves for any secondary containment;
- Allow sufficient volume (approximately 10% of the total capacity) in the container for thermal expansion;
- Visually inspect all valves for leakage when transfer is complete.

4.3.9 Tank and Piping Requirements

Completely buried or partially buried metallic storage tanks will either have a protective coating or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions.

If steam heating coils are present on-site, monitor the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination.

Any field-constructed aboveground tanks will be evaluated for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture if the tank undergoes repair, alteration, reconstruction or change in service.

Aboveground piping is located at the Facility. The Facility piping systems have been designed with proper pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction. Buried piping that is installed, modified or replaced in the future will either have a protective coating or cathodic protection. In the event that piping is exposed during an excavation, the pipe will be inspected for corrosion.

THIS IS THE END OF THE PLAN.

APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

The following is a list of acronyms and abbreviations that may be used in reference to the North Carolina Department of Transportation's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan Programs.

ARFF	Airport Rescue & Fire Fighting
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
AVGAS	Aviation Gasoline
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRS-2	Asphalt Emulsion (or Liquid Asphalt)
DEQ	Department of Environment Quality
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
FBO	Fixed Based Operator
FRP	Facility Response Plan
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HM	Hazardous Materials
LCC	Lenoir Community College
NCDA&CS	North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
NCDEQ	North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
NCDOT	North Carolina Department of Transportation
NCDPS	North Carolina Department of Public Safety
NCGTP	North Carolina Global TransPark
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Response Center
OWS	Oil/Water Separator
Plan	Stormwater Pollution Prevention and SPCC Plan
Permit	NCDOT Permit No. NCS000250
Permittee	NCDOT Facility
POL	Petroleum-based fuels, Oils, and Lubricants
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
REU	Roadside Environmental Unit
SAP	Satellite Accumulation Point (for hazardous waste)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDO	Stormwater Discharge Outfall
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (Plan)
SPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SPPT	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank

DEFINITIONS

Best Management Practice (BMP) is a measure or practice used to prevent or minimize the amount of pollution entering surface waters. BMPs can be structural or non-structural and may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure.

Bulk Storage Container means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacturing equipment is not a bulk storage container.

Bulk Storage of Liquid Products are liquid raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials or by-products having a total combined storage capacity of greater than 1,320 gallons.

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

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

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

Grab Sample means an individual sample collected instantaneously. Grab samples that will be directly analyzed or qualitatively monitored must be taken within the first 30 minutes of discharge.

Hazardous Substances are: (1) any substances designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, and (2) any substances that pose a threat to human health and/or the environment. Hazardous substances can be toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.

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

Illegal Dumping is the deposition or placement of solids or fluids of any kind into the stormwater drainage system that will create a litter or nuisance, or that will pollute or cause an unsanitary condition on the system.

Illicit Connection is any pipeline, ditch, or other direct physical connection to the stormwater drainage system or waters of the State that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges authorized by a separate NPDES permit or allowed by this Permit.

Illicit Discharge Investigation is an evaluation to determine whether or not non-stormwater discharges are present at a Facility's industrial stormwater discharge outfalls.

Minor spills are those spills that have a volume less than any reportable quantity, can be controlled and cleaned up with on-site resources, do not contaminate the environment, and do not cause injury to personnel.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing water quality permits.

NPDES Permit is an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by USEPA or an approved state agency to implement the requirements of the NPDES program.

Oil means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

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

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

Outfall is any discernible stormwater conveyance (e.g., pipe, ditch, swale, canal) that discharges to waters of the State or to a separate municipal storm system. See also point source discharge.

Permit Issuing Authority (or Permitting Authority) is the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Water Quality.

Permittee is the North Carolina Department of Transportation, or the owner/ operator issued the NPDES Permit. The NCDOT Facility is considered to be the permittee for this SPPP.

Point Source Discharge of Stormwater is any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vessel or other floating craft, from which stormwater is or may be discharged to waters of the State.

Pollutant is any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 (U.S.C. 2011 et seg.)), heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

Precipitation is any form of rain or snow.

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

Run-on is stormwater surface flow or other surface flow which enters property other than that where it originated.

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

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

containment must provide spill containment for the contents of the single largest tank within the containment structure plus sufficient freeboard to allow for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

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

Significant materials, as defined at 122.26(b)(12) include, but are not limited to: Raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the Facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have a potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

Significant spills includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (Ref: 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (Ref: 40 CFR 302.4) [or spills that cannot be controlled with on-site resources, or cause a contamination to the environment, or cause injury to personnel].

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan is a plan required for certain facilities by federal regulation 40 CFR 112 that describes structures, such as curbing, and action plans to prevent and respond to spills of oil as defined in the Clean Water Act. The Plan details the equipment, workforce, procedures, and steps to prevent, control, and provide adequate countermeasures to an oil discharge.

Stormwater runoff is the flow of water, which results from precipitation and which occurs immediately following rainfall or as a result of snowmelt.

Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity is the discharge from any point source which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw material storage areas at an industrial site. Facilities considered to be engaged in “industrial activities” include those activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) is the comprehensive site-specific plan which details measures and practices used to prevent or minimize stormwater pollution and improve the quality of stormwater discharging from the site. The SPPP is based on an evaluation of the pollution potential of the Facility.

Waters of the United States

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

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

(c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, play lakes, or

natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce.

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

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

(f) The territorial sea; and

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

APPENDIX B

NPDES PERMIT FOR SPPP:

- NCS000250 PERMIT
  - Cover Page
  - Pages 1&2 – Part 1. Permit Coverage
  - Page 12 – Section 3.7.1 Facilities Operation and Maintenance Program
- NCG150000 PERMIT, COVER and PART I - IV

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DIVISION OF ENERGY, MINERAL, AND LAND RESOURCES

PERMIT NO. NCS000250

TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER AND BORROW PIT WASTEWATER UNDER THE

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of North Carolina General Statute 143-215.1, other lawful standards and regulations promulgated and adopted by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended,

North Carolina Department of Transportation

is hereby authorized to discharge stormwater from the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Transportation Separate Storm Sewer System (TS4), borrow pit wastewater, industrial and construction activities located statewide in accordance with the discharge limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 hereof.

This permit shall become effective May 1, 2022.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight on April 30, 2027.

Signed this day April 26, 2022.

Danny Smith, Stormwater Program Supervisor
Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources
By the Authority of the Environmental Management Commission

PART 1: PERMIT COVERAGE

1.1 Authorized Discharges

1.1.1 During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting until expiration, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from the transportation separate storm sewer system (TS4) to surface waters statewide.

1.1.2 All discharges authorized herein shall be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Any other point source discharge to surface waters of the state is prohibited unless it is an allowable non-stormwater discharge or is covered by another permit, authorization, or approval.

1.1.3 Authorized discharges shall be controlled, limited, and monitored in accordance with this permit and the Permittee's TS4 Stormwater Management Plan (TS4SMP).

1.1.4 The permit authorizes the point source discharge of stormwater runoff from the TS4 for the following NCDOT facility types that are owned or operated by NCDOT:

- General roadways including weigh stations and tolling facilities
- General railway
- Construction activities disturbing one acre or more
- Borrow pits/waste piles including mines
- Non-roadway facilities with the following TS4 operations:
  - Road and bridge maintenance
  - Vehicle and equipment maintenance
  - Pesticide and fertilizer storage
  - Salt and deicing chemical storage
  - Traffic services
  - Material storage areas
  - Ferry terminals and maintenance areas
  - Rail maintenance
  - Rest areas
  - Administrative buildings
- Non-roadway industrial activities, including:
  - NC Global TransPark (airport activities)
  - Asphalt plants owned and operated by NCDOT
  - NCDOT Mann's Harbor State Shipyard (boat repair activities)
  - NCDOT Railcar & locomotive Maintenance Facilities (railcar repair activities)

1.1.5 Non-stormwater discharges are authorized through the TS4 if such discharges are:

a) Permitted by and in compliance with another authorization or approval, including discharges of process and non-process wastewater, and stormwater associated with industrial activity; or

b) Determined by the Permittee to be incidental non-stormwater flows that do not significantly impact water quality and may include:

- water line and fire hydrant flushing;
- landscape irrigation;
- diverted stream flows;
- rising groundwater;
- uncontaminated groundwater infiltration;
- uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
- discharges from uncontaminated potable water sources;
- foundation drains;
- air conditioner condensate;
- irrigation waters;
- springs;
- water from crawl space pumps;
- footing drains;
- lawn watering;
- residential and charity car washing;
- flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- street wash water;
- flows from firefighting activities.

The Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, herein referred to as the Division, may require that non-stormwater flows of this type be controlled by the Permittee's TS4SMP.

1.2 Permitted TS4 Area

This permit covers existing and new NCDOT activities associated with the discharge of stormwater from the TS4 and industrial and non-industrial activities and facilities which are owned and/or operated by the Permittee.

Waste pile activities shall be covered under this permit unless the site requires a permit from the Division of Waste Management. If a Division of Waste Management permit is required, the facility also must obtain facility coverage under a separate NPDES industrial stormwater permit.

3.7.1 Facilities Operation and Maintenance Program

The Permittee shall manage and operate facilities with stormwater pollution potential to minimize the potential for polluted stormwater discharges. The Permittee shall:

a) Maintain a current inventory of non-roadway facilities that are owned and operated by the Permittee and have the potential for generating polluted stormwater runoff. The inventory shall also specifically identify and include each facility that is subject to NPDES industrial stormwater permitting.

b) Establish and implement specific frequencies, schedules, and standard documentation for facility inspections and routine maintenance.

c) Provide annual staff training for facility staff on general stormwater awareness, implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices, and identifying and reporting illicit discharges and illegal dumping.

d) NCDOT non-roadway facilities with TS4 operations will maintain and implement site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) to address good housekeeping and pollution prevention from their operations.

e) Develop, maintain, and implement requirements in accordance with the current NPDES industrial stormwater general permit applicable to each facility which is subject to NPDES industrial stormwater permitting. This condition supersedes the requirement to obtain an NPDES industrial stormwater general permit Certificate of Coverage for each subject facility.

3.7.2 Spill Response Program

The Permittee shall implement a spill response program for non-roadway NCDOT facilities that are owned and operated by the Permittee. The Permittee shall:

a) Evaluate facilities to determine the potential for spills and associated impacts to the TS4 and surface waters.

b) Maintain a current inventory of facilities that store and/or use materials that have the potential to contaminate stormwater runoff or surface waters if spilled.

c) Maintain and implement written spill response procedures.

d) Provide annual spill response training for facility staff.

3.7.3 TS4 Operation and Maintenance Program

The operation and maintenance of the roadway stormwater collection system shall include a program for reducing or eliminating the discharge of stormwater pollutants including particulates, sediment, litter, and debris. The Permittee shall:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DIVISION OF ENERGY, MINERAL, AND LAND RESOURCES
GENERAL PERMIT NO. NCG150000

TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

For establishments primarily engaged in:

Furnishing Transportation by Air, or Operating Airports

In compliance with the provision of North Carolina General Statute 143-215.1, other lawful standards and regulations promulgated and adopted by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, this permit is hereby issued to all owners or operators, hereafter permittees, which are covered by this permit as evidenced by receipt of a Certificate of Coverage by the Environmental Management Commission to allow the **discharge of stormwater to the surface waters of North Carolina** or separate storm sewer systems conveying stormwater to surface waters in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth herein.

Coverage under this General Permit is applicable to:

- All owners or operators of stormwater point source discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes in Major Group 45; including air transportation, scheduled, and air courier (SIC 4512 and 4513); air transportation, non-scheduled (SIC 4522); airports, flying fields, except those maintained by aviation clubs, and airport terminal services including: air traffic control, except government; aircraft storage at airports; aircraft upholstery repair; airfreight handling at airports; airport hangar rental; airport leasing, if operating airport; airport terminal services; and hangar operations; and airport and aircraft service and maintenance including: aircraft cleaning and janitorial service; aircraft servicing/repairing, except on a factory basis; vehicle maintenance shops (including vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, cleaning, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, lubrication); and material handling facilities.
- Stormwater point source discharges from like industrial activities deemed by The Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (DEMLR) to be similar operations in the process, or the discharges, or the exposure of raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products.

The General Permit shall become effective on September 1, 2017.

The General Permit shall expire at midnight on August 31, 2022.

Signed this 21ST day of August, 2017.

Original signed by Tracy E. Davis
Tracy E. Davis, P.E., CPM, Director
Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources
By the Authority of the Environmental Management Commission

This page intentionally blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I INTRODUCTION

SECTION A: GENERAL PERMIT COVERAGE

New facilities seeking coverage under this General Permit must register with the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources by the filing of a Notice of Intent (NOI) and applicable fees. The NOI shall be submitted and a certificate of coverage issued prior to any discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity that has a point source discharge to the surface waters of the state.

Any owner or operator not wishing to be covered or limited by this General Permit may make application for an individual NPDES permit in accordance with NPDES procedures in 15A NCAC 2H .0100, stating the reasons supporting the request. Any application for an individual permit should be made at least 180 days prior to commencement of discharge and must be secured prior to commencement of discharge.

This General Permit does not cover activities or discharges covered by an individual NPDES permit until the individual permit has expired or has been revoked. Any person conducting an activity covered by an individual permit but which could be covered by this General Permit may request that the individual permit be revoked and coverage under this General Permit be provided.

If industrial materials and activities are not exposed to precipitation or runoff as described in 40 CFR §122.26(g), the facility may qualify for a No Exposure Exclusion from NPDES stormwater discharge permit requirements. Any owner or operator wishing to obtain a No Exposure Exclusion from permitting must submit a No Exposure Certification NOI form to the Division; must receive approval by the Division; must maintain no exposure conditions unless authorized to discharge under a valid NPDES stormwater permit; and must recertify the No Exposure Exclusion annually.

Any facility may apply for new or continued coverage under this permit until a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for pollutants for stormwater discharges is established. A TMDL sets a pollutant-loading limit that affects a watershed, or portion of a watershed, draining to an impaired water. **For stormwater discharges to watersheds affected by a TMDL, coverage under this permit may depend on the facility demonstrating stormwater discharges do not have reasonable potential to violate applicable water quality standards for those pollutants.** If the Division determines that discharges have reasonable potential to cause water quality standard violations, the facility shall apply for an individual permit 180 days prior to the expiration date of this General Permit. Once that individual permit is effective the facility will no longer have coverage under this General Permit. Note that the permittee must identify impaired waters (scheduled for TMDL development) and waters already subject to a TMDL in the Site Overview, as outlined in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP), Part II, Section A.1. A list of approved TMDLs for the state of North Carolina can be found at **http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/ps/mtu/tmdl**.

SECTION B: PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

Until this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater to the surface waters of North Carolina or separate storm sewer system which has been treated and managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit and the requirements of the permittee's Certificate of Coverage (COC). All discharges shall be in accordance with the conditions of this permit.

The types of authorized discharges are dependent upon DEMLR approval and are detailed in the permittee's individual Certificate of Coverage (COC). The permittee's COC is hereby incorporated by reference into this General Permit. Any violation of the COC is a violation of this General Permit and subject to enforcement action as provided in the General Permit.

Any other point source discharge to surface waters of the state is prohibited unless it is an allowable non-stormwater discharge or is covered by another permit, authorization, or approval. The stormwater discharges allowed by this General Permit shall not cause or contribute to violations of Water Quality Standards. Discharges allowed by this permit must meet applicable wetland standards as outlined in 15A NCAC 2B .0230 and .0231 and water quality certification requirements as outlined in 15A NCAC 2H .0500.

This General Permit does not authorize discharges determined by the Division to be wastewaters. Wash water and rinse water must be directed to a sanitary sewer system or permitted by a separate wastewater permit issued by the Department.

This permit does not relieve the permittee from responsibility for compliance with any other applicable federal, state, or local law, rule, standard, ordinance, order, judgment, or decree.

PART II STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The permittee shall **develop and implement** a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP). This plan shall be considered public information in accordance with Part V, Standard Conditions, Section E of this General Permit. The SPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

A. **Site Overview**. The Site Overview shall provide a description of the physical facility and the potential pollutant sources that may be expected to contribute to contamination of stormwater discharges. The Site Overview shall contain the following:

1. A general **location map** (USGS quadrangle map or equivalent map), showing the facility's location in relation to transportation routes and surface waters; the name of the receiving waters to which the stormwater outfalls discharge, or if the discharge is to a municipal separate storm sewer system, the name of the municipality and the ultimate receiving waters; and accurate latitude and longitude of the points of stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity. The general location map (or alternatively the site map) shall identify any receiving waters that are **impaired** (on the state's 303(d) list of impaired waters) or if located in a **watershed for which a TMDL has been established**, and what the parameters of concern are.

2. A **narrative description** of storage practices, loading and unloading activities, outdoor process areas, dust or particulate generating or control processes, and waste disposal practices. A **narrative description** of the potential pollutants that could be expected to be present in the stormwater discharge from each outfall.

3. A **site map** drawn at a scale sufficient to clearly depict: the site property boundary; the stormwater and/or wastewater discharge outfalls; all on-site and adjacent surface waters and wetlands; industrial activity areas (including storage of materials, disposal areas, process areas, loading and unloading areas, and haul roads); site topography and finished grade; all drainage features and structures; drainage area boundaries and total contributing area for each outfall; direction of flow in each drainage area; industrial activities occurring in each drainage area; buildings; stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs); and impervious surfaces. The site map must indicate the percentage of each drainage area that is impervious, and the site map must include a graphic scale indication and north arrow.

B. A **list of significant spills or leaks** of pollutants during the previous three (3) years and any corrective actions taken to mitigate spill impacts.

C. Certification that the stormwater outfalls have been evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. **The permittee shall re-certify annually that the stormwater outfalls have been evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges.** The certification statement will be signed in accordance with the requirements found in Part V, Standard Conditions, Section B, Paragraph 3.

D. **Stormwater Management Strategy**. The Stormwater Management Strategy shall contain a narrative description of the materials management practices employed which control or minimize the stormwater exposure of significant materials, including structural and nonstructural measures. The Stormwater Management Strategy, at a minimum, shall incorporate the following:

1. **Feasibility Study**. A review of the technical and economic feasibility of changing the methods of operations and/or storage practices to eliminate or reduce exposure of

materials and processes to rainfall and run-on flows. Wherever practical, the permittee shall prevent exposure of all storage areas, material handling operations, and manufacturing or fueling operations. In areas where elimination of exposure is not practical, this review shall document the feasibility of diverting the stormwater run-on away from areas of potential contamination.

2. **Secondary Containment Requirements and Records**. Secondary containment is required for: bulk storage of liquid materials; storage in any amount of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) water priority chemicals; and storage in any amount of hazardous substances, in order to prevent leaks and spills from contaminating stormwater runoff. A table or summary of all such tanks and stored materials and their associated secondary containment areas shall be maintained. If the secondary containment devices are connected to stormwater conveyance systems, the connection shall be controlled by manually activated valves or other similar devices (which shall be secured closed with a locking mechanism). Any stormwater that accumulates in the containment area shall be at a minimum visually observed for color, foam, outfall staining, visible sheens and dry weather flow, prior to release of the accumulated stormwater. Accumulated stormwater shall be released if found to be uncontaminated by any material. Records documenting the individual making the observation, the description of the accumulated stormwater, and the date and time of the release shall be kept for a period of five (5) years. For facilities subject to a federal oil Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), any portion of the SPCC Plan fully compliant with the requirements of this permit may be used to demonstrate compliance with this permit. The Division may allow exceptions to secondary containment requirements for mobile refuelers, as with the exemption provided by amendments to federal SPCC regulations, as long as appropriate spill containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment is used to prevent discharge to surface waters. Exceptions do not apply to refuelers or other mobile tankage used primarily as bulk liquid material storage in a fixed location in place of stationary containers.

3. **BMP Summary**. A listing of site structural and non-structural BMPs shall be provided. The installation and implementation of BMPs shall be based on the assessment of the potential for sources to contribute significant quantities of pollutants to stormwater discharges and on data collected through monitoring of stormwater discharges. The BMP Summary shall include a written record of the specific rationale for installation and implementation of the selected site BMPs. The BMP Summary shall be reviewed and updated annually.

E. **Spill Prevention and Response Procedures**. The Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (SPRP) shall incorporate an assessment of potential pollutant sources based on a materials inventory of the facility. Facility personnel responsible for implementing the SPRP shall be identified in a written list incorporated into the SPRP. Facility personnel responsible for implementing the SPRP shall sign and date the SPRP acknowledging their responsibilities for the plan. A responsible person shall be on-site during facility operations that have increased potential to contaminate stormwater runoff through spills or exposure of materials associated with the facility operations. The SPRP must be site stormwater specific. Therefore, an oil Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure plan (SPCC) may be a component of the SPRP, but may not be sufficient to completely address the stormwater aspects of the SPRP. The common elements of the SPCC with the SPRP may be incorporated by reference into the SPRP.

F. **Preventative Maintenance and Good Housekeeping Program**. A preventative maintenance and good housekeeping program shall be developed and implemented. The program shall address all stormwater control systems (if applicable), stormwater discharge outfalls, all on-site and adjacent surface waters and wetlands, industrial activity areas (including material storage areas, material handling areas, disposal areas, process areas, loading and unloading areas, and haul roads), all drainage features and structures, and existing structural BMPs. The program shall establish schedules of inspections, maintenance, and housekeeping activities of stormwater control systems, as well as facility equipment, facility areas, and facility systems that present a potential for stormwater exposure or stormwater pollution where not already addressed under another element of the SPPP. Inspection of material handling areas and regular cleaning schedules of these areas shall be incorporated into the program. Timely compliance with the established schedules for inspections, maintenance, and housekeeping shall be recorded and maintained in the SPPP.

G. **Facility Inspections**. Inspections of the facility and all stormwater *systems* shall occur as part of the Preventative Maintenance and Good Housekeeping Program at a minimum on a semi-annual schedule, once during the first half of the year (January to June), and once during the second half (July to December), with at least 60 days separating inspection dates (unless performed more frequently than semi-annually). These facility inspections are different from, and in addition to, the stormwater discharge characteristic monitoring *at the outfalls* required in Part IV B, C, and D of this permit.

H. **Employee Training**. Training programs shall be developed and training provided at a minimum on an annual basis for facility personnel with responsibilities for: spill response and cleanup, preventative maintenance activities, and for any of the facility's operations that have the potential to contaminate stormwater runoff. The facility personnel responsible for implementing the training shall be identified, and their annual training shall be documented by the signature of each employee trained.

I. **Responsible Party**. The SPPP shall identify a specific position or positions responsible for the overall coordination, development, implementation, and revision of the SPPP. Responsibilities for all components of the SPPP shall be documented and position assignments provided.

J. **SPPP Amendment and Annual Update**. The permittee shall amend the SPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, site drainage, maintenance, or configuration of the physical features which may have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. **All aspects of the SPPP shall be reviewed and updated on an annual basis**. The annual update shall include:

1. an *updated list of significant spills or leaks* of pollutants for the previous three (3) years, or the notation that no spills have occurred (element of the **Site Overview**);
2. a written *re-certification that the stormwater outfalls have been evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharge*s (element of the **Site Overview**);
3. a documented re-evaluation of the effectiveness of the on-site stormwater BMPs (*BMP Summary* element of the **Stormwater Management Strategy**).

K. The Director may notify the permittee when the SPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the permit. Within 30 days of such notice, the permittee shall submit a time schedule to the Director for modifying the SPPP to meet minimum requirements. The permittee shall provide certification in writing (in accordance with Part V, Standard Conditions, Section B, Paragraph 3) to the Director that the changes have been made.

L. Vehicle and equipment cleaning

1. Describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning, Perform all cleaning operations indoors, cover the cleaning operations, ensure washwater drains to the sanitary sewer system, or collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment, recycling, proper disposal, or other equivalent measures. If sanitary sewer is not available to the facility and cleaning operations take place outdoors, the cleaning operations shall take place on grassed or graveled areas to prevent point source discharges of the washwater into the storm drains or surface waters.

2. Where cleaning operations cannot be performed as described above and when operations are performed in the vicinity of a storm drainage collection system, the drain is to be covered with a portable drain cover during cleaning activities. Any excess standing water shall be removed and properly handled prior to removing the drain cover.

3. For facilities that house or operate three or fewer emergency response vehicles staff the permittee shall minimize runoff from vehicle washing shall describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning to the maximum extent practicable.

4. Vehicle and equipment cleaning areas that drains to an open grass field and infiltrates so there is no discharge is an acceptable practice since there is no discharge.

5. Except as provided above, the point source discharge of vehicle and equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate NPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

M. **SPPP Implementation**. The permittee shall implement the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and all appropriate BMPs consistent with the provisions of this permit, to control contaminants entering surface waters via stormwater. Implementation of the SPPP shall include documentation of all monitoring, measurements, inspections, maintenance activities, and training provided to employees, including the log of the sampling data and of actions taken to implement BMPs associated with the industrial activities, including vehicle maintenance activities. Such documentation shall be kept on-site for a period of five (5) years and made available to the Director or the Director's authorized representative upon request.

PART III QUALITATIVE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of qualitative monitoring is to implement a quick and inexpensive way to evaluate the effectiveness of the permittee's SPPP and to identify the potential for new sources of stormwater pollution. Qualitative monitoring of stormwater outfalls must be performed during a **measurable storm event**. Qualitative monitoring shall be performed as specified in **Table 1**. Monitoring results shall be recorded on the Qualitative Monitoring Report forms available from the Division's website. Completed forms shall be maintained on site with the SPPP.

Table 1 Qualitative Monitoring Requirements

Discharge Characteristics	Frequency[1]	Monitoring Location[2]
Color	Semi-Annual	SDO
Odor	Semi-Annual	SDO
Clarity	Semi-Annual	SDO
Floating Solids	Semi-Annual	SDO
Suspended Solids	Semi-Annual	SDO
Foam	Semi-Annual	SDO
Oil Sheen	Semi-Annual	SDO
Erosion or deposition at the outfall	Semi-Annual	SDO
Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution	Semi-Annual	SDO

Footnotes:

1 Monitoring Frequency: Twice per year (unless other provisions of this permit prompt other frequency) during a **measureable storm event**. The permittee must continue qualitative monitoring throughout the permit renewal process.

2 Monitoring Location: Qualitative monitoring shall be performed at each stormwater discharge outfall (SDO) associated with industrial activity**.** Monitoring must begin within the first 30 minutes of discharge,.

Qualitative Monitoring Response
Qualitative monitoring is for the purposes of evaluating SPPP effectiveness, identifying the potential for new sources of stormwater pollution, and prompting the permittee's response to pollution. If the permittee repeatedly fails to respond effectively to correct problems identified by qualitative monitoring, or if the discharge causes or contributes to a water quality standard violation, **DEMLR may but is not limited to:** • require that the permittee institute analytical sampling for suspect chemical and physical parameters • increase the frequency of qualitative monitoring; • require the permittee to install structural stormwater controls; • require the permittee to implement other stormwater control measures; • require the permittee to perform upstream and downstream monitoring to characterize impacts on receiving waters

Inability to monitor because of adverse weather conditions or lack of discharge during the monitoring period must be documented in the SPPP and recorded on the Qualitative Monitoring Report (see *Adverse Weather* in Definitions). Only SDOs discharging *stormwater associated with industrial activity* must be monitored (See Definitions).

PART IV DEICING OPERATIONS

Airports that conduct aircraft and/or runway (including taxiways and ramps) deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of annual usage rate of deicing/anti-icing chemicals. The Division may require airports that conduct aircraft and/or runway (including taxiways and ramps) deicing/anti-icing operations (other than for emergency reasons) to apply for an individual permit if the usage is determined to be a common practice.

This page intentionally blank

PART V STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES STORMWATER GENERAL PERMITS

SECTION A: COMPLIANCE AND LIABILITY

1. Compliance Schedule

New and Existing Facilities applying for permit coverage for the first time: The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be developed and implemented within 12 months of the effective date of the **Certificate of Coverage** and updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part II, of this general permit, shall be accomplished within 12 months of the effective date of the issuance of the **Certificate of Coverage**.

Existing facilities previously permitted and applying for renewal under this General Permit: All requirements, conditions, limitations, and controls contained in this permit (except new SPPP elements in this permit renewal) shall become effective immediately upon issuance of the **Certificate of Coverage**. New elements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for this permit renewal shall be developed and implemented within 6 months of the effective date of this general permit and updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part II, of this general permit shall be accomplished prior to the beginning of discharges from the operation of the industrial activity. Airports may add a cover page and/or note in their most current SWPPP as an updated or modified SWPPP. The current SWPPP's must conform to all the permit requirements. References that do not match modifications to the general permits shall be incorporated with any future updates of the SWPPP or the permiitee may prepare more "generic" SWPPP's that does not include specific permit section references.

2. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this general permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and is grounds for enforcement action.

a. The permittee shall comply with standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the general permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement [40 CFR 122.41].

b. The CWA provides that any person who violates section[s] 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $37,500 per day for each violation [33 USC 1319(d) and 40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)].

c. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both [33 USC 1319(c)(1) and 40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)].

d. Any person who knowingly violates this permit conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be

subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both [33 USC 1319(c)(2) and 40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)].

e. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)].

f. Under state law, a civil penalty of not more than $25,000 per violation may be assessed against any person who violates or fails to act in accordance with the terms, conditions, or requirements of a permit [North Carolina General Statutes § 143-215.6A].

g. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $16,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $37,500. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $16,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $177,500 [33 USC 1319(g)(2) and 40 CFR 122.41(a)(3)].

3. Duty to Mitigate
The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this general permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [40 CFR 122.41(d)].

4. Civil and Criminal Liability
Except as provided in this general permit regarding bypassing of stormwater control facilities, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties for noncompliance pursuant to NCGS l43-2l5.3, l43-2l5.6, or Section 309 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1319. Furthermore, the permittee is responsible for consequential damages, such as fish kills, even though the responsibility for effective compliance may be temporarily suspended.

5. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability
Nothing in this general permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under NCGS l43-2l5.75 et seq. or Section 311 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1321.

6. Property Rights
The issuance of this general permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations [40 CFR 122.41(g)].

7. Severability
The provisions of this general permit are severable, and if any provision of this general permit, or the application of any provision of this general permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the

application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this general permit, shall not be affected thereby [NCGS 150B-23].

8. Duty to Provide Information
The permittee shall furnish to the Permit Issuing Authority, within a reasonable time, information which the Permit Issuing Authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying and reissuing the general permit issued pursuant to this general permit or to determine compliance with this general permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Permit Issuing Authority upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this general permit [40 CFR 122.41(h)].

9. Penalties for Tampering
The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this general permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $l0,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [40 CFR 122.41].

10. Penalties for Falsification of Reports
The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this general permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $l0,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both [40 CFR 122.41].

11. Onshore or Offshore Construction
This general permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any navigable waters.

12. Duty to Reapply
Dischargers covered by this general permit need not submit a new Notice of Intent (NOI) or renewal request unless directed by the Division. If the Division chooses not to renew this general permit, the permittee will be notified to apply for an **individual permit** [15A NCAC 02H .0127(e)].

SECTION B: GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. General Permit Expiration
General permits will be effective for a term not to exceed five years, at the end of which the Division may renew them after all public notice requirements have been satisfied. If a general permit is renewed, existing permittees do not need to submit a renewal request or pay a renewal fee unless directed by the Division. New applicants seeking coverage under a renewed general permit must submit a Notice of Intent to be covered and obtain a Certificate of Coverage under the renewed general permit [15A NCAC 02H .0127(e)].

2. Transfers
This general permit is not transferable to any person without prior written notice to and approval from the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.61. The Director may condition approval in accordance with NCGS 143-215.1, in particular NCGS 143-215.1(b)(4)b.2., and may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the **Certificate of Coverage**, or a minor modification, to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA [40 CFR 122.41(l)(3), 122.61] or state statute. **The Permittee is required to notify the Division in writing in the event the permitted facility is sold or closed.**

3. When an Individual Permit May be Required

The Director may require any owner/operator authorized to discharge under a certificate of coverage issued pursuant to this general permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit. Any interested person may petition the Director to take action under this paragraph. Cases where an individual permit may be required include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. The discharger is a significant contributor of pollutants;
b. Conditions at the permitted site change, altering the constituents and/or characteristics of the discharge such that the discharge no longer qualifies for a general permit;
c. The discharge violates the terms or conditions of this general permit;
d. A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
e. Effluent limitations are promulgated for the point sources covered by this general permit;
f. A water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved after the issuance of this general permit;
g. The Director determines at his or her own discretion that an individual permit is required.

4. When an Individual Permit May be Requested

Any permittee operating under this general permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this general permit by applying for an individual permit. When an individual permit is issued to an owner/operator the applicability of this general permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

5. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Permitting Issuing Authority shall be signed and certified [40 CFR 122.41(k)].

a. All Notices of Intent to be covered under this general permit shall be signed as follows:
   (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means: (a) 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 (b) 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.
   (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
   (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official [40 CFR 122.22].

b. All reports required by the general permit and other information requested by the Permit Issuing Authority shall be signed by a person described in paragraph a. above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
   (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;

(2) The authorization specified 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 well field, superintendent, a 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

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Permit Issuing Authority [40 CFR 122.22].

c. Changes to authorization: If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR 122.22].

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under paragraphs a. or b. of this section, or submitting an electronic report (e.g. eDMR), shall make the following certification [40 CFR 122.22]. NO OTHER STATEMENTS OF CERTIFICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED:

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

6. General Permit Modification, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination

The issuance of this general permit does not prohibit the Permit Issuing Authority from reopening and modifying the general permit, revoking and reissuing the general permit, or terminating the general permit as allowed by the laws, rules, and regulations contained in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122 and 123; Title 15A of the North Carolina Administrative Code, Subchapter 2H .0100; and North Carolina General Statute 143-215.1 et al.

After public notice and opportunity for a hearing, the general permit may be terminated for cause. The filing of a request for a general permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination does not stay any general permit condition. The **Certificate of Coverage** shall expire when the general permit is terminated.

7. Certificate of Coverage Actions

Coverage under the general permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any general permit condition [40 CFR 122.41(f)].

8. Annual Administering and Compliance Monitoring Fee Requirements

The permittee must pay the administering and compliance monitoring fee within 30 (thirty) days after being billed by the Division. Failure to pay the fee in timely manner in accordance with 15A NCAC 2H .0105(b)(2) may cause this Division to initiate action to revoke coverage under the general permit.

SECTION C: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance
The permittee shall properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit [40 CFR 122.41(e)].

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the condition of this general permit [40 CFR 122.41(c)].

3. Bypassing of Stormwater Control Facilities
Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass unless:
   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage; and
   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary control facilities, retention of stormwater, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime or dry weather. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup controls should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance.
   c. If the Director determines that it will meet the conditions listed above, the Director may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects.

SECTION D: MONITORING AND RECORDS

l. Representative Sampling
Samples collected and measurements taken, as required herein, shall be characteristic of the volume and nature of the permitted discharge. Analytical sampling shall be performed during a measureable storm event. Samples shall be taken on a day and time that is characteristic of the discharge. All samples shall be taken before the discharge joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points as specified in this general permit shall not be changed without notification to and approval of the Permit Issuing Authority [40 CFR 122.41(j)].

2. Recording Results
For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this general permit, the permittee shall record the following information [40 CFR 122.41]:

   a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
   b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
   c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
   d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
   e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
   f. The results of such analyses.

3. Flow Measurements
Where required, appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges.

4. Test Procedures

Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to the EMC regulations published pursuant to NCGS l43-2l5.63 et. seq, the Water and Air Quality Reporting Acts, and to regulations published pursuant to Section 304(g), 33 USC 1314, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as Amended, and Regulation 40 CFR 136.

To meet the intent of the monitoring required by this general permit, all test procedures must produce minimum detection and reporting levels and all data generated must be reported down to the minimum detection or lower reporting level of the procedure. If no approved methods are determined capable of achieving minimum detection and reporting levels below general permit discharge requirements, then the most sensitive (method with the lowest possible detection and reporting level) approved method must be used.

5. Records Retention

Qualitative monitoring shall be documented and records maintained at the facility along with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP). Copies of analytical monitoring results shall also be maintained on-site. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including

- all calibration and maintenance records,
- all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation,
- copies of all reports required by this general permit, including Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and eDMR or other electronic DMR report submissions.
- copies of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to be covered by this general permit.

These records or copies shall be maintained for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or Notice of Intent application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time [40 CFR 122.41].

6. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Director), or in the case of a facility which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, an authorized representative of a municipal operator or the separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this general permit;
b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this general permit;
c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this general permit; and
d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location [40 CFR 122.41(i)].

7. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under NCGS 143-215.3(a)(2) or Section 308 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1318, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Division. As required by the Act, analytical data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NCGS 143-215.6B or in Section 309 of the Federal Act.

8. Non-Stormwater Discharges

If the storm event monitored in accordance with this general permit coincides with a non-stormwater discharge, the permittee shall separately monitor all parameters as required under all other applicable discharge permits and provide this information with the stormwater discharge monitoring report.

9. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned changes at the permitted facility which could significantly alter the nature or quantity of pollutants discharged [40 CFR 122.41(l)]. This notification requirement includes pollutants which are not specifically listed in the general permit or subject to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42 (a).

10. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes at the permitted facility which may result in noncompliance with the general permit [40 CFR 122.41(l)(2)].

11. Spills

The permittee shall report to the local DEMLR Regional Office, within 24 hours, all significant spills as defined in Part IV of this general permit. Additionally, the permittee shall report spills including: any oil spill of 25 gallons or more, any spill regardless of amount that causes a sheen on surface waters, any oil spill regardless of amount occurring within 100 feet of surface waters, and any oil spill less than 25 gallons that cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours.

12. Bypass

Notice [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]:

a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass; including an evaluation of the anticipated quality and affect of the bypass.
b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice within 24 hours of becoming aware of an unanticipated bypass.

13. Twenty-four Hour Reporting

a. The permittee shall report to the central office or the appropriate regional office any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

   The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance, and its causes; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time compliance is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)].

b. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

c. Occurrences outside normal business hours may also be reported to the Division's Emergency Response personnel at (800) 662-7956, (800) 858-0368 or (919) 733-3300.

14. Other Noncompliance
The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under 24 hour reporting at the time monitoring reports are submitted [40 CFR 122.41(l)(7)].

15. Other Information
Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Notice of Intent to be covered under this general permit, or submitted incorrect information in that Notice of Intent application or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR 122.41(l)(8)].

This page intentionally blank

PART VI DEFINITIONS

1. Act
   See Clean Water Act.

2. Adverse Weather
   Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the sample period, the permittee must take a substitute sample or perform a qulaitative assessment during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of an adverse event (with date, time and written narrative) and the rationale must be included with your SPPP records. Adverse weather does not exempt the permittee from having to file a monitoring report in accordance with the sampling schedule. Adverse events and failures to monitor must also be explained and reported on the relevant DMR.

3. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges
   This general permit regulates stormwater discharges. Non-stormwater discharges which shall be allowed in the stormwater conveyance system are:
   a. All other discharges that are authorized by a non-stormwater NPDES permit.
   b. Uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains, air-conditioner condensate without added chemicals, springs, discharges of uncontaminated potable water, waterline and fire hydrant flushing, water from footing drains, irrigation waters, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.
   c. Discharges resulting from fire-fighting or fire-fighting training, or emergency shower or eye wash as a result of use in the event of an emergency.

4. Best Management Practices (BMPs)
   Measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering surface waters. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure. More information on BMPs can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#edu.

5. Bypass
   A bypass is the known diversion of stormwater from any portion of a stormwater control facility including the collection system, which is not a designed or established operating mode for the facility.

6. Bulk Storage of Liquid Products
   Liquid raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials or by-products with a single above ground storage container having a capacity of greater than 660 gallons or with multiple above ground storage containers located in close proximity to each other having a total combined storage capacity of greater than 1,320 gallons.

7. Certificate of Coverage
   The **Certificate of Coverage** (COC) is the cover sheet which accompanies a general permit upon issuance and lists the facility name, location, receiving stream, river basin, effective date of coverage under the general permit and is signed by the Director.

8. Clean Water Act
   The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq.

9. Division or DEMLR
The Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

10. Director
The Director of the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, the permit issuing authority.

11. EMC
The North Carolina Environmental Management Commission.

12. Grab Sample
An individual sample collected instantaneously. Grab samples that will be analyzed (quantitatively or qualitatively) must be taken within the first 30 minutes of discharge.

13. Hazardous Substance
Any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

14. Landfill
A disposal facility or part of a disposal facility where waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an injection well, a hazardous waste long-term storage facility or a surface storage facility.

15. Measureable Storm Event
A measurable storm event is a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the permitted site outfall. The previous measurable storm event must have been at least **72 hours** prior. The 72-hour storm interval may not apply if the permittee documents that a shorter interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period, and obtains approval from the local DEMLR Regional Office. Two copies of this information and a written request letter shall be sent to the local DEMLR Regional Office. After authorization by the DEMLR Regional Office, a written approval letter must be kept on site in the permittee's SPPP.

16. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
A stormwater collection system within an incorporated area of local self-government such as a city or town.

17. No Exposure
A condition of no exposure means that all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter or acceptable storage containers to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. DEMLR may grant a No Exposure Exclusion from NPDES stormwater permitting requirements only if a facility complies with the terms and conditions described in 40 CFR §122.26(g).

18. Notice of Intent
The state application form which, when submitted to the Division, officially indicates the facility's notice of intent to seek coverage under a general permit.

19. Permit Issuing Authority
The Director of the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (see "Director" above).

20. Permittee
The owner or operator issued a Certificate of Coverage pursuant to this general permit.

21. Point Source Discharge of Stormwater
Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including, but not specifically limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, or discrete fissure from which stormwater is or may be discharged to waters of the state.

22. Representative Outfall Status
When it is established that the discharge of stormwater runoff from a single outfall is representative of the discharges at multiple outfalls, the DEMLR may grant representative outfall status. Representative outfall status allows the permittee to perform analytical monitoring at a reduced number of outfalls.

23. Secondary Containment
Spill containment for the contents of the single largest tank within the containment structure plus sufficient freeboard to contain the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

24. Section 313 Water Priority Chemical
A chemical or chemical category which:

b. Is listed in 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986;
c. Is present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to SARA title III, Section 313 reporting requirements; and
d. Meets at least one of the following criteria:
    i. Is listed in appendix D of 40 CFR part 122 on Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table IV (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances);
    ii. Is listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or
    iii. Is a pollutant for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

25. Severe Property Damage
Substantial physical damage to property, damage to the control facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

26. Significant Materials
Includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

27. Significant Spills
Includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances that exceed reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (Ref: 40 CFR 110.3and 40 CFR 117.3) or section 102 of CERCLA (Ref: 40 CFR 302.4).

28. Stormwater Discharge Outfall (SDO)
The point of departure of stormwater from a discernible, confined, or discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, storm sewer pipes, drainage ditches, channels, spillways, or channelized collection areas, from which stormwater flows directly or indirectly into waters of the State of North Carolina.

29. Stormwater Runoff
The flow of water which results from precipitation and which occurs immediately following rainfall or snowmelt.

30. Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity
The discharge from any point source which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw material storage areas at an industrial site. Facilities considered to be engaged in "industrial activities" include those activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program.

31. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)
A comprehensive site-specific plan which details measures and practices to reduce stormwater pollution and is based on an evaluation of the pollution potential of the site.

32. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)
TMDLs are written plans for attaining and maintaining water quality standards, in all seasons, for a specific water body and pollutant. A list of approved TMDLs for the state of North Carolina can be found at ttp://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/planning/modeling-assessment/tmdls.

33. Toxic Pollutant
Any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(l) of the Clean Water Act.

34. Vehicle Maintenance Activity
Vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, lubrication, vehicle cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations.

35. Visible Sedimentation
Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that has been or is being transported by water, air, gravity, or ice from its site of origin which can be seen with the unaided eye.

36. 10-year, 24-hour Storm Event
The maximum 24-hour precipitation event expected to be equaled or exceeded, on the average, once in 10 years.

37. 25-year, 24 hour Storm Event
The maximum 24-hour precipitation event expected to be equaled or exceeded, on the average, once in 25 years.

APPENDIX C

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT GUIDANCE

Secondary Containment Guidance

For use at Industrial Facilities

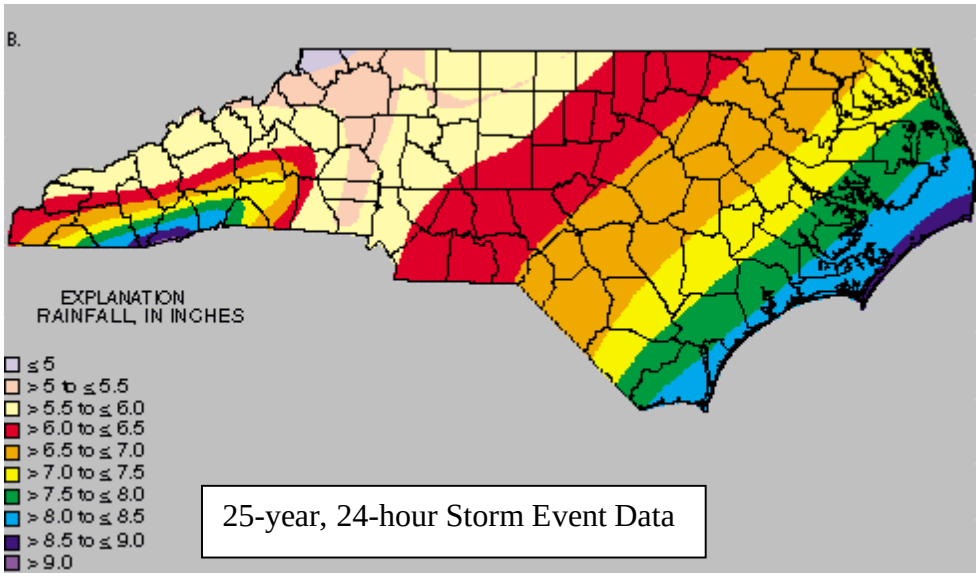
Definition: *Secondary Containments* are impervious structures placed around aboveground storage tanks designed to retain spilled material from the tanks and to prevent stormwater, surface water and/or groundwater contamination. NCDOT's NPDES Permit and federal regulations (40 CFR 112) require secondary containment.

When is Secondary Containment Needed?

- For Aboveground Bulk (greater than or equal to 55 gallons) storage of liquid materials
  - Oil Storage – Diesel, Gasoline, Other Fuels, Hydraulic Fluid, Engine Oil, etc.
  - Brine Production Systems and Deicer Chemical Storage Tanks

How is Secondary Containment Designed?

- Secondary containment must provide spill containment for the contents of the single largest tank within the containment structure plus sufficient freeboard to allow for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event
  - In North Carolina, the maximum 25-year, 24-hour storm event is 8.5 – 9.0 inches. Use this maximum or find the specific rainfall data for your area.



25-year, 24-hour Storm Event Data

Source (USGS webpage: http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/wri/wri994283/report.html#fig4), Methods of Rating Unsaturated Zone and Watershed Characteristics of Public Water Supplies in North Carolina, Water-Resources Investigations Report 99-4283, Raleigh, North Carolina 2000, By Jo Leslie Eimers, J. Curtis Weaver, Silvia Terziotti, and Robert W. Midgette. For the most current data, reference website given above.

Example: A coastal Industrial Facility needs secondary containment for a 10,000-gallon diesel fuel tank plus rainfall. Secondary containment capacity must be 10,000 gallons (10,000 gal. x .1337 ft^3/gal.=1,337 ft^3) plus an additional 8.5 inches (0.71 ft) added to the containment height.

Step 1: Determine the Area of the proposed containment structure by multiplying its length x width.

Area = 20 ft x 20 ft = 400 ft^2

Step 2: Determine the Height of the containment wall by Dividing the largest tank volume by the area of the proposed containment structure.

Height w/o Freeboard = 1,337 ft^3/ 400 ft^2 = 3.3 ft

Step 3: Add additional height for rainfall obtained from 25 Yr. Storm chart.

Final Wall Height = 3.3 ft + 0.71 ft = 4.01 ft

NOTE: This calculation does not address displacement volumes of containers, ramps, stairs or other items stored in the containment area, which affect the containment capacity. IF THERE ARE MULTIPLE TANKS WITHIN ONE CONTAINMENT, REMEMBER TO ACCOUNT FOR THE VOLUME DISPLACED BY THE ADDITIONAL TANKS AND ADJUST YOUR SECONDARY CONTAINMENT VOLUME ACCORDINGLY. For example, to calculate the additional volume displaced by a second 10,000-gallon tank within the containment area:

Step 4: Calculate the area of the second tank that has a diameter of 10 ft.

Area = πr^2 = 3.14 x (10 ft/2) ^{2} = 3.14 x 25 = 78.5 ft^2

Step 5: Calculate the additional volume displaced by the second tank by multiplying the displaced area of the second tank by the wall height found in Step 2.

Displaced Volume = 78.5 ft^2 x 3.3 ft = 259 ft^3

Step 6: Add the displaced volume from Step 5 to the containment volume of the original 10,000-gallon tank and divide by the area of the containment structure. Then add the additional height required for rainfall.

Final Wall Height = 259 ft^3 +1337 ft^3 = 1596 ft^3 /400 ft^2 = 3.99 ft + 0.71 ft = 4.7 ft with additional tank

How is Secondary Containment Constructed?

- Listed below are types of tanks and the optimal material choices for construction of the containment. When it is not feasible to use the optimal materials, alternative materials may be used.

Diesel, Gasoline, and Other Fuels

- o Optimal Materials – Sealed concrete walls and flooring.
- o Alternative Materials - Cinderblock walls and poured concrete floor.

Brine/ Deicer Chemicals

- o Optimal Materials – Sealed concrete walls and flooring.
- o Alternative Materials - Cinderblock walls and poured concrete floor.

Old Single-Walled Fuel Tanks

- o Optimal Materials – Replace old tanks with double-walled lined tanks.
- o Alternative Materials – Sealed concrete walls and flooring.

- The floor and walls must be able to withstand full hydrostatic head and be able to support the weight of all loads, including all tanks and other equipment inside the containment area.
- Reinforced concrete is normally preferred over non-reinforced concrete or asphalt, which cannot withstand heavy loads or long-term use and is prone to cracking.
  - o Non-reinforced concrete and asphalt may be used in containments with low walls or curbing for some systems but is not recommended.
  - o Asphalt must not be used for areas containing substances like solvents or oils that can dissolve the asphalt.
- Walls and floors of the containment area must be of a liquid-tight construction. Sidewalls should be integrally constructed or keyed onto the floor. All the joints and cracks should be caulked or permanently sealed. The system's inside surface must be impervious to the material being stored until spills or leaks can be cleaned up. As a rule of thumb spill clean up must occur within 72 hours of being discovered.
- Drainage must be provided in order to periodically release accumulated rainwater from the system. Drain(s) should be located at a uniform slope of not less than 1 percent away from tanks toward a sump, drainbox, or other safe means of disposal located at the greatest practical distance from the tank.
- Drains should be equipped with a lockable, cut-off valve. This valve shall remain closed at all times so as to prevent liquids from leaving the containment. Only when releasing non-polluted rainwater should containment drains be open.

Draining Rainwater from the Containment Area

- Accumulated rainwater should be released from secondary containment structures in compliance with Permit and SPCC requirements. Each release must be documented using a copy of Form 18 provided in the industrial facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP).
- Prior to any release, it should be determined if the accumulated rainwater is contaminated. Visually check for indicators such as color, foam, outfall staining, or visible sheen.
- Contaminated rainwater cannot be released until contaminants are removed and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Once contaminants are removed, rainwater can then be released directly onto the ground or into the stormwater drainage system.
- Uncontaminated rainwater can be released directly into the stormwater drainage system or onto the ground.
- After releasing accumulated rainwater, the drain's valve must be locked in the closed position.

Maintenance of Secondary Containment Structures

- Containment structures should be inspected after each significant rainfall or snowfall event for excessive water accumulation. Release water as needed.
- The containment area should remain clean.
- Containment structures should be inspected periodically for structural integrity. Walls and floors must remain liquid-tight. Any exposed joint or crack found should be caulked or coated with a sealant compatible to the stored material. Damaged sections of walls or flooring should be repaired or replaced as needed.
- Repair or replace leaking tanks, hoses, or fittings within the containment area.
- Drain valves must be locked in the closed position.

What are the benefits of Secondary Containment?

- Prevents stormwater, soil, and groundwater contamination
- Complies with regulations
- Reduces disposal costs
- Reduces workplace hazards from spills
- Protects plant assets
- Reduces the facility's liability risk
- Lowers cleanup and maintenance costs

APPENDIX D

LIST OF FORMS

LIST OF FORMS

NCGTP TENANT FORMS

FORM 6
FORM 7
FORM 18
FORM 19
FORM 23
FORM 27
FORM 28
FORM 29

FORM 1

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

_____ _____

Print Facility name here *Print Year here*

The following schedule is provided for the SPPT Leader to implement and document the required Plan tasks for each year. Blank forms identified below are provided in Appendix D. Enter the completion date on this form when the tasks are completed. Insert completed forms into each year tab.

Task	Tasks to be Performed	Required Documentation	Target Date	Frequency	Completion Date
1	Read the SPPP/SPCC Plan	None	06/08/__	Annual	___/___/___
2	Ensure SPPP Certification is completed[3]	Form 20	06/08/__	Once/ As needed	___/___/___
3	Ensure SPCC Management Certification and PE Certification is completed	Form 21	06/08/__	Once/ 5-year	___/___/___
4	Ensure Certification of Applicability of Substantial Harm Criteria is completed	Form 22	06/08/__	Once/ 5-year	___/___/___
5	Ensure Spill Response/ Notification Form is completed and posted near telephones	Form 25	06/08/__	Annual	___/___/___
6	Complete Monthly SPCC Site Inspection	Form 23	End Month	Monthly	On-going
7	Appoint the SPPT members	Form 2	07/30/__	Annual	___/___/___
8	Train SPPT members and tenants on SPPP/SPCC	Form 3	07/30/__	Annual	___/___/___
9	Complete Annual Cycle BMPs and update Site-Specific BMPs	SPPP	07/30/__	Annual	___/___/___
10	Perform 1st biannual wet weather visual observation of SDOs[1]	1st Form 17	09/30/__	Semi-annual	___/___/___
11	Conduct site inspection	1st Form 19	12/30/__	Semi-annual	___/___/___
12	Perform 2nd biannual wet weather visual observation of SDOs[1]	2nd Form 17	04/30/__	Semi-annual	___/___/___
13	Conduct Comprehensive Facility Compliance Inspection[2]	Form 4 & 2nd Form 19	04/30/__	Annual	___/___/___
14	Complete Deicing/Anti-icing Chemical Usage Log	Form 24	05/30/__	Annual	___/___/___
15	Complete Non-stormwater Discharge Assessment	Form 5	05/30/__	Annual	___/___/___
16	Obtain Non-stormwater Discharge Certification (Requires POC review Form 5)	Form 6	05/30/__	Annual	___/___/___
17	Review the SPPP/SPCC Plan	Form 7	05/30/__	Annual	___/___/___
18	Make necessary revisions to SPPP/SPCC Plan	Form 8	05/30/__	Annual	___/___/___
	Release accumulated rainwater from exposed secondary containment	Form 18	As needed	@	N/A
	Complete Significant Spill Report	Form 9	As needed	@	N/A
	Complete Permit Non-compliance Report	Form 10	As needed	@	N/A
	Complete Discharge Report to EPA Regional Administrator	Form 26	As needed	@	N/A

@ Report required at each incident.

[1] Complete visual observation form (Form 17) for each industrial outfall, record results on website and insert a hardcopy into Plan. Perform visual observations at outfalls once in the Spring and once in the Fall of each year.

[2] The Comprehensive Facility Compliance Inspection occurs concurrently with the second semi-annual site inspection.

[3] Form 20 should be certified by the Executive Director or responsible person once and kept at the Facility; it should be recertified as needed.

FORM 2

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

_____ _____

Print Facility name here *Print Year here*

NCGTP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AIRPORT DIRECTOR
Point of Contact (POC)

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team*

Team Leader
ARFF Supervisor

Team Members

Airport Tenant #1

_____
Print name here

Airport Tenant #2

_____
Print name here

Airport Tenant #3

_____
Print name here

Airport Tenant #4

_____
Print name here

Airport Tenant #5

_____
Print name here

Airport Tenant #6

_____
Print name here

Airport Tenant #7

_____
Print name here

Airport Tenant #8

_____
Print name here

Airport Tenant #9

_____
Print name here

Airport Tenant #10

_____
Print name here

*The SPPT will also be responsible for SPCC requirements

NCDOT Resources: Division 2 Maintenance Engineer, Roadside Environmental Unit – Central, Division 2 Hazardous Material Manager

FORM 3

TRAINING DOCUMENTATION SHEET

Complete this form for each SPPP/SPCC training session. Keep original completed form and attached agrenda with the Plan.

Location _____ Date _____

Instructor(s) _____

Class Description/ Agenda: _____

_____

Employee Name	Organization (Airport or Tenant)	Phone Number

Training records must be retained for five years.

EXPOSED SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

FORM 4

EXPOSED SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS ASSESSMENT	Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Describe the significant materials that were exposed to stormwater during the past year and/or are currently exposed. Significant materials include, but are not limited to raw materials, fuels, solvents, detergents, metals, hazardous substances, fertilizers, pesticides and waste products that have a reasonable potential to release pollutants into stormwater discharges.

Description of Exposed Significant Material	Period of Exposure	Quantity Exposed (units)	Location (as indicated on the site map)	Method of Storage or Disposal (e.g., pile, drum, tank)	Description of Proper Material Management Practices (e.g., pile covered, drum sealed)

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments:

☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 8

PLAN AMENDMENT RECORDS

The Plan will be amended whenever there is a change in Facility design, construction, process, operation, or maintenance that has a **significant** effect on the potential for stormwater contamination at the Facility. Amendments to this Plan should be fully implemented as soon as possible, but no later than six months after changes occur or after the review period. All technical amendments to the SPCC Plan must be certified by a registered Professional Engineer (PE) in accordance with 40 CFR §112.3(d), and satisfactorily implemented. PE seals are only required if an SPCC amendment is technical (i.e. requires engineering practice such as a physical modification).

This record sheet is provided to summarize amendments to the Plan.

Amendment Date:
Amendment Comments:
Name:
Signature:
Seal:

FORM 9

SIGNIFICANT SPILL REPORT

Complete this form for each significant spill incident. Keep original form with the Plan. Send one copy of completed Form 9 to Airport Director. Complete Form 10 if spill results in a Stormwater Permit non-compliance incident and send one copy to Airport Director. Complete Form 26 if necessary and send one copy to Airport Director.

INCIDENT DATE: _____ INCIDENT TIME: _____

REPORT DATE: _____ DISCOVERY TIME: _____

FACILITY NAME: _____

ADDRESS & LOCATION: _____

PERSON REPORTING: _____ PHONE: _____

MANAGER IN CHARGE: _____ PHONE: _____

SPILLED PRODUCT INFORMATION:

Spill Location: _____

Product: _____

Storage Capacity of Product Container: _____

Spill Volume: _____

Size of Area Affected by Release: _____

Duration of Release: _____

	YES	NO
Spill from or suspected from a leaking AST, UST, or piping?	☐	☐
Spill contained on premises?	☐	☐
Did the spill enter the stormwater drainage system?	☐	☐
Did the spill enter a body of water?	☐	☐

Nearest body of water or body of water spill entered? _____ Distance _____

DESCRIPTION: (check all applicable)

☐ leaking drums/ containers ☐ overfill, vehicle unattended ☐ equipment failure

☐ leaking tank/ lube truck ☐ drive off, hose in vehicle ☐ other human error

☐ overfill, during fuel drop ☐ other (than storage device or equipment failure, or human error)

Hazards associated with the spill: _____

Amount of spill control supplies used/ to be restocked: _____

Type and amount of material to be disposed: _____

Measures taken to prevent recurring incidents: _____

Personal Injuries: _____

Additional pertinent information: _____

AGENCIES NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT:

NRC Contact: _____ Date/Time: _____

NCDEQ Contact: _____ Date/Time: _____

Other Contact: _____ Date/Time: _____

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO WAIT FOR ALL INFORMATION BEFORE CALLING THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER.

FORM 10

NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

Complete this form for each non-compliance incident. Provide additional appropriate detail under Comments. Keep original form with the SPPP/SPCC document. Send one copy to Airport Director. The Facility will report to NCDEQ any non-compliance that endangers human health or the environment. Information will be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Facility becomes aware of the non-compliance incident.

Name of Facility: _____	**Date:** _____
Facility Address: *street* _____ *city/ zip* _____ *phone* _____	**Inspector:** *name* _____ *title* _____

Type of Non-Compliance: *Check all that apply.*	**Reason for Non-Compliance:** *Check all that apply.*
☐ Failure of Stormwater Control Device	☐ Act of Nature (e.g., flood, earthquake)
☐ Flow by-pass of Stormwater Control Device	☐ Unavoidable accident
☐ Improper Discharge or Dumping	☐ Deliberate act by vandals
☐ Spill into Stormwater Drainage System	☐ Deliberate act by Facility personnel
☐ Spill into Waters of the State	☐ Mechanical failure of device
☐ Failure to implement BMP No. _____	☐ Inadequate training of personnel
☐ Failure to meet BMP No. _____ target date	☐ Inadequate capital funding
☐ Illicit Connection	☐ Other
☐ Other	

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

FORM 17

STORMWATER DISCHARGE OUTFALL (SDO)
QUALITATIVE MONITORING REPORT

NPDES PERMIT NO.:	**FACILITY NAME:**
COUNTY:	**PHONE:**
INSPECTOR:	**DATE:**

OUTFALL No. **SDO-**	**OUTFALL TYPE:** ☐ DITCH ☐ PIPE ☐ CHANNEL	**RECEIVING STREAM:**

Flow observation: ☐ **Flow** ☐ **No flow**

Describe the industrial activities occurring within the outfall drainage area.

COLOR - Describe the discharge color (e.g. red, brown, green, blue) and tint (e.g., light, medium, dark).

ODOR - Describe any distinct odors (e.g. gasoline, rotten eggs, chlorine) the discharge may have.

CLARITY - Choose the number that best ranks the clarity of the discharge, where 1 is clear and 10 is very cloudy.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

FLOATING SOLIDS - Choose the number that best ranks the amount of floating solids in the discharge, where 1 is no solids and 10 is the surface covered with floating solids.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

SUSPENDED SOLIDS - Choose the number that best ranks the amount of suspended solids in the discharge, where 1 is no solids and 10 is extremely muddy.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

FOAM
Is there any foam on or in the stormwater discharge? **yes** **no**

OIL SHEEN
Is there an oil sheen visible on the stormwater discharge? **yes** **no**

EROSION
Is there erosion at or immediately below the outfall? **yes** **no**

List and describe other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution:

_____

_____

_____

By this signature, I certify that this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge:

_____

(Signature)

FORM 18

RELEASE OF RAINWATER FROM SECONDARY CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE

Complete this form each time that accumulated rainwater is to be released from exposed secondary containment structures.

Building/Area: _____ Date: _____

SPPT Member: _____ Time: _____

Description of Secondary Containment Structure: _____

Visual Observation of Accumulated Rainwater
Check yes or no, and provide details under comments.

ITEM	YES	NO	COMMENTS
COLOR			
FOAM			
CLOUDY			
OUTFALL STAINING			
OIL SHEEN			
DRY WEATHER FLOW			
OTHER INDICATORS			

If accumulated rainwater appears contaminated, list actions taken to remove contaminants:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Release of Accumulated Rainwater:

1. What was the approximate volume of water released from the containment area?
   _____ ☐ gallons ☐ cubic feet

2. After the release of the accumulated rainwater, was the secondary containment drain valve properly closed and locked? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

FORM 20

SPPP 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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations"

Authorized Signatory[1]	**Title**	**Phone No.**	**Date**
Print name	***Print title*** *Executive Director*	*Print phone*	*Print date*
Sign here			
Facility Name *NCGTP*			

[1] Certification of this Plan is made once and is not updated annually.

FORM 21

SPCC MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan for this Facility has been reviewed by NCGTP Management. This Plan has the full endorsement of NCGTP Management at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement this Plan.

Authorized Signatory	**Title**	**Phone No.**	**Date**
Print name	*Print title* **Executive Director**	*Print phone*	*Print date*
Sign here			
Facility Name			

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

I, _____, attest by means of this certification:

- That I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR 112.1 – 112.8;
- That I or my agent have visited and examined the Facility;
- That this Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;
- That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and
- That this Plan is adequate for the Facility.

_____ _____

Professional Engineer Date
North Carolina DOT
State of North Carolina
Professional Engineer Certificate Number _____

FORM 22

CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

Facility Name: _____

Facility Address: _____

_____

1. Does the Facility transfer oil over water to or from containers and does the Facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

   Yes _____ No _____

2. Does the Facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the Facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any above-ground oil storage tank area?

   Yes _____ No _____

3. Does the Facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the Facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III of 40 CFR Part 112 Appendix C or a comparable formula[1]) such that a discharge from the Facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?

   Yes _____ No _____

4. Does the Facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the Facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III of 40 CFR Part 112 Appendix C or a comparable formula[1]) such that a discharge from the Facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?[2]

   Yes _____ No _____

5. Does the Facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the Facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

   Yes _____ No _____

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Signature _____ Title _____

Name _____ Date _____

1) If a comparable formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the comparable formula must be attached to this form.
2) For the purposes of 40 CFR Part 112, public drinking water intakes are analogous to public water systems as described at 40 CFR Section 143.2(c).

FORM 23

MONTHLY SPCC SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

NOTE: USE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH OIL CONTAINER/ AREA

Date:	**Oil Container/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Inspect all SPCC oil containers listed at your building/area. This should include all aboveground oil containers, tanks, drums, mobile tanks, generators, transformers that have OIL capacity >55 gallons.

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom. If a box is checked "NO", then corrective action is required.

	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
Are the primary tank(s), secondary containment, interstice [space between tank wall and containment wall], and spill overfill protection free of water?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of equipment, debris, vegetation, or fire hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of cracks, holes, and/or other breaches?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are drain valves operable and in closed positions?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container exterior walls, concrete pad, containment, ringwall and ground free of visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are pipes, joints, valves, pumps, dispensers, and hoses intact with no visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s), piping, equipment, fitting joints, and seals free of corrosion?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s) surfaces, piping, supports free of any signs of damage (i.e., dents, raised spots, cracks)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are high-level alarms and liquid level gauges functioning properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are fuel dispensers, pumps, and control systems operating properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all tank openings/container lids properly sealed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil containers and piping protected from potential physical damage (i.e., from motor vehicles)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil-related labels and warning/ instruction signs legible and complete?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are transfer areas functional and free of visible signs of spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill response materials available on-site and fully stocked?	☐	☐	☐	☐
There are no other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the SPCC Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

General Comments/Observations:

_____
_____
_____
_____

Corrective Action taken (if any):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

FORM 24

DEICING/ANTI-ICING CHEMICAL USAGE LOG

MONTH OF _____, 20_____

Day	Chemical	USE ONLY	
	Quantity	Temp.	Precip. Type
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
Sub			

Day	Chemical	USE ONLY	
	Quantity	Temp.	Precip. Type
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
Sub			
Total			

This form is to be returned to the SPPT Leader each month following each deicing or anti-icing chemical application month.

Quantity is pre-dilution volume (gallons) of deicing/anti-icing chemicals applied to aircraft or pavements.
Temp is Temperature during deicing/anti-icing operations.
Precipitation Type is rain, frozen rain, or snow.

"The information contained on this form is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete."

Authorized Signatory	**Title**	**Phone No.**	**Date**
Print name	***Print title***	*Print phone*	*Print date*
Sign here			
Airport/Tenant Name			

FORM 25

SPILL RESPONSE AND NOTIFICATION CONTACTS

Complete the form below by entering the full telephone numbers of contacts used to respond to or clean up oil spills at the Facility. The Airport Director, SPPT Leader or their designated representatives handle reporting oil spills to NCDEQ, USEPA, or NRC. Refer to Section 1.4.3 of SPPP/SPCC Plan for guidance in reporting spills to the appropriate authorities. Place copies of this completed form near office telephones and other appropriate locations at the Facility.

COUNTY:	Lenoir
FACILITY NAME:	NCGTP
SPILL NOTIFICATION	
NCDEQ 24-hour Emergency Response Spill Reporting	800-858-0368
National Response Center	800-424-8802
USEPA Region 4 (24-hour Spill Hotline)	404-562-8700
SPILL RESPONSE	
ARFF:	
Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC):	252-559-6118
Other Local Response Agencies:	
City of Kinston Fire Department	252-939-3220
Kinston Department of Fire and Rescue Station 2	252-939-3235
Hugo Fire Department	252-527-5800
Sand Hill Volunteer Fire Department	252-523-3020
Southwood Volunteer Fire Department	252-527-0074
North Lenoir Volunteer Fire Department	252-520-9250
La Grange Fire Department	252-566-4515
Wyse Fork Volunteer Fire Department	252-527-1122
NCDOT Division 2 Hazardous Materials Manager	252-439-2848
Other Contacts:	
Local Contractor(s):	

FORM 26

This report Form must be submitted to the US EPA Region IV office only if the Facility has discharged to water: 1) More than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge, or 2) More than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges, occurring within any consecutive twelve-month period.

Discharge Report to EPA Regional Administrator	
Facility name and location:	
Name(s) of the owner or operator of facility:	
Name of person submitting the report:	
Date and year of initial facility operation:	
Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput:	
Cause(s) of spill, including a failure analysis of system or subsystem in which the failure occurred:	
Corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements:	
Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence:	
Note: Use additional pages if sufficient space is not provided on the form.	

Provide the following:

Task Completed		**Comments**
	Description of facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps.	
☐	The names of individuals and/or organizations also contacted and the date and time contacted.	

This information must be submitted to the following EPA address:

The Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1V
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

OIL/WATER SEPARATOR (OWS)/ INSPECTION CHECKLIST		**Building Number:**
To conduct this inspection the lids of OWS or SC must be removed or opened to enable visual inspection of interior components. *Caution: Some lids are heavy. For safety, two people should be present for every inspection. Do not enter any confined space.*		**OWS ID**
Facility Name:		
Date:	**Inspector:**	
Complete checklist (Yes, No, or NA [Not Applicable]) and list any required actions at bottom.		
General Inspection	1. Does the OWS or SC appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	2. Do the OWS/SC gate valves appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	3. Is there evidence that the OWS is overflowing or has overflowed in the past month?	Yes/ No
	4. Has there been a spill (or oil slug) that entered the OWS or SC in the past month?	Yes/ No
	5. Has flooding of the OWS/SC been observed during wet weather in the past month?	Yes/ No
Internal/ Physical Inspection[1]	6. If visible, is the influent or effluent pipe/ tee completely submerged?[2]	Yes/ No
	7. Do water levels appear to remain constant in OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	8. Is the water/oil level more than 1 inch below the bottom of the effluent (outlet) pipe?[3]	Yes/ No
	9. Are there any unusual smells coming from or materials (trash) in the OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	10. Does the OWS/SC appear to be operating properly?	Yes/ No
Maintenance Checklist	Measure the depth of oil in the OWS[4] (*using a tank gauging stick and water finding paste*):	inches of oil
	11. Does depth of oil exceed 2 inches?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Measure the approximate depth of sludge in the OWS and/or effluent chamber[5] (*using a tank gauging stick*):	inches of sludge
	12. Does depth of sludge exceed 1/3 of the OWS/chamber depth?	Yes/ No/ NA
	If applicable, measure the liquid level in the oil storage tank associated with OWS[6] (*using a tank gauging stick)*:	inches of oil in storage tank
	13. Does depth of oil exceed 1/2 of the capacity of the oil storage tank?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Does the OWS or SC require cleaning?[7]	Yes/ No
	If present, does the OWS coalescer balls/ media need to be replaced or cleaned?	Yes/ No/ NA
	After cleaning, was OWS filled with water to appropriate level after being pumped out?	Yes/ No/ NA

[1] **When performing visual inspections of OWS, note the following**:

- Are there any visible cracks in device?
- If metallic separator chambers, is any significant rust or corrosion visible?
- Do any pipes or baffles appear to be broken, plugged, or otherwise damaged?
- Are the lids and lid handles in good condition?
- Is there any hardware missing?
- Are any wash pad drains/ grates broken or missing?

[2] **If yes**, the outlet pipe may be clogged by sludge or debris; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

[3] **If yes**, the chamber/ tank may be leaking or the OWS was not filled with water after being pumped out; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

4 **When measuring depth of oil in OWS:**

Insert the tank gauging stick all the way to the bottom of the OWS to determine depth of fluid. After wiping the oil/water off of the stick near the "wet-line," smear a thin layer of water finding paste on one side of the stick starting slightly above the "wet-line" and going down. Slowly insert the stick back into the OWS until you hit the bottom. Remove the stick and note the difference between the "wet-line" and where the water finding paste changes color. If the paste changed at the "wet-line," there is minimal oil in the OWS and no further action is required. If the depth of oil exceeds 2 inches, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the accumulated oil removed from the OWS.

[5] **When measuring depth of sludge in OWS and/or effluent chamber:**

Gently probe for sludge with the tank gauging stick and note the depth at which sludge was encountered. Then push the stick through the sludge to the bottom of the OWS. The difference between the depth to sludge and depth to bottom represents the accumulated sludge in the chamber. If the depth of sludge exceeds 1/3 chamber depth in the OWS, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the sludge removed from the OWS.

[6] **When measuring depth of oil in oil holding tank or separate oil storage chamber:**

If the depth of oil exceeds 1/2 the chamber depth, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the oil removed from the tank.

[7] **If yes,** or if the answer to any of the questions 11-14 above is yes, or if inspection results indicate maintenance is needed according to the OWS manufacturers' specifications: then contact the appropriate supervisor to coordinate OWS and/or SC cleaning.

LOS Ranking:

STORMWATER BMP: STORMWATER WETLAND
BMP ID#:
DIVISION:
COUNTY:
DATE INSTALLED:
LOCATION:

Inspector(s):

Inspection Date:

Structural Components

Y	N	N/A	
☐	☐	☐	**Inlet/outlet drainage systems are structurally sound and functional.**
☐	☐	☐	**Forebay and transition berm are structurally sound and functional.**
☐	☐	☐	**Basin, embankment, and spillway are structurally sound and functional.**
☐	☐	☐	**Drawdown device/orifice is in place, structurally sound, and functional.**
☐	☐	☐	**Outlet control structure and components are structurally sound and functional.**

Areas of Maintenance

Y	N	N/A	
☐	☐	☐	**Inlet and outlet ditches/pipes are free of sediment, leaves, trash, and other debris.**
☐	☐	☐	**Forebay is clean and free of sediment, leaves, trash, and other debris. (Sediment must be removed when it exceeds 50% or more of the forebay's storage capacity.)**
☐	☐	☐	**Pools are free of sediment, leaves, trash, and other debris.**
☐	☐	☐	**Algal growth covers less than 50% of the stormwater wetland.**
☐	☐	☐	**Wetland is well vegetated with the intended species; undesirable vegetation has been removed.**
☐	☐	☐	**Water level is at or near the elevation of the orifice.**
☐	☐	☐	**Drawdown device/orifice and trash rack are unobstructed and free of sediment, leaves, trash, and other debris.**

Y	N	
☐	☐	**Are there structural repairs needed at this site? (If yes, describe in Comments.)**
☐	☐	**Are there maintenance needs at this site? (If yes, describe in Comments.)**
☐	☐	**Were maintenance activities conducted during the time of inspection? (If yes, describe in Comments.)**

Comments/Recommendations/Actions Taken:

LOS Category	LOS Description
A	Some aging and wear has occurred, but no structural deterioration or maintenance needs were found. Device is functioning properly.
B	Minor structural deterioration and/or maintenance needs were found, but function of the device has not been affected.
C	Moderate structural deterioration and/or maintenance needs were found, but function of the device has not been significantly affected.
D	Serious deterioration in at least one structural component and/or major maintenance needs were found. Function of the device is inadequate.
F	Device is no longer functional due to the general or complete failure of a major structural component and/or the lack of adequate maintenance.

LOS Ranking: ☐

STORMWATER BMP: WET DETENTION BASIN
BMP ID#: _____
DIVISION: _____
COUNTY: _____
DATE INSTALLED: _____
LOCATION: _____

Inspector(s): _____
_____
_____

Inspection Date: _____

Structural Components

Y	N	N/A	
☐	☐	☐	**Inlet/outlet drainage systems are structurally sound and functional.**
☐	☐	☐	**Forebay and transition berm are structurally sound and functional.**
☐	☐	☐	**Basin, embankment, and emergency spillway are structurally sound and functional.**
☐	☐	☐	**Drawdown device/orifice is in place, structurally sound, and functional**
☐	☐	☐	**Outlet control structure and components are structurally sound and functional.**

Areas of Maintenance

Y	N	N/A	
☐	☐	☐	**Inlet and outlet ditches/pipes are free of sediment, leaves, trash, and other debris.**
☐	☐	☐	**Forebay is clean and free of sediment, leaves, trash, and other debris. (Sediment must be removed when it exceeds 50% or more of the forebay's storage capacity.)**
☐	☐	☐	**Grass has been mowed and undesirable vegetation removed, and eroded areas repaired.**
☐	☐	☐	**Water level is at or near the invert of the orifice.**
☐	☐	☐	**Permanent pool does not contain excessive (covers more than 50% of permanent pool surface area) algae or invasive plants (i.e., cattails).**
☐	☐	☐	**Sediment accumulation is not impeding the function of the basin.**
☐	☐	☐	**Drawdown device/orifice and trash rack are unobstructed and free of sediment, leaves, trash, and other debris.**

Y	N	
☐	☐	**Are there structural repairs needed at this site? (If yes, describe in Comments.)**
☐	☐	**Are there maintenance needs at this site? (If yes, describe in Comments.)**
☐	☐	**Were maintenance activities conducted during the me of inspection? (If yes, describe in Comments.)**

Comments/Recommendations/Actions Taken:

LOS Category	LOS Description
A	Some aging and wear has occurred but no structural deterioration or maintenance needs were found. Device is functioning properly.
B	Minor structural deterioration and/or maintenance needs were found but function of the device has not been affected.
C	Moderate structural deterioration and/or maintenance needs were found but function of the device has not been significantly affected.
D	Serious deterioration in at least one structural component and/or major maintenance needs were found. Function of the device is inadequate.
F	Device no longer functional due to the general or complete failure of a major structural component and/or the lack of adequate maintenance.

APPENDIX E

COMPLETED FORMS/ CHECKLISTS

APPENDIX F

TENANT PACKAGES

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

North Cargo Building

Draken International

Table of Contents

North Cargo Building - Draken International (Building 1)

This building is located on the flightline in the northwest portion of the airport and consists of an aircraft maintenance shop, warehouse areas, and offices. Loading areas are located outside the building. Draken International operates A-4 Fighter aircraft to help prepare pilots at nearby military installations by acting as the enemy force during training missions.

A POL drum storage area (designated as DRUM-13) is located outside the south side of the building under cover. Spill containment pallet provide secondary containment.

A liquid oxygen storage tank is also located outside the southwest side of the building.

The northern portion of the building drains to an on-site stormwater wet detention basin located northeast of the building. Stormwater runoff from the east side of this building is directed to an on-site stormwater wet detention basin, which in turn discharges north into a drainage ditch that flows to Stonyton Creek. Stormwater runoff from the west side of the building drains south and enters the stormwater drainage system, which discharges into an unnamed tributary to Briery Run.

Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers

Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)
DRUM-13	POL	Spill Containment Pallets	12 @ 55

Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMP #	BMP Description	Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees	Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program	Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment	Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program	Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation	Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas	As required

Recommended Site-Specific BMPs

BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date
1-1	Determine the outlet(s) of small trench drain located outside and along the south side of North Cargo building and evaluate need to plug or cover the section of trench drain that traverses beneath the outdoor drum storage area at North Cargo. NCGTP to locate North Cargo Building plan sheets for review. If plans are not available, then we can discuss performing a follow-up investigation to field verify the trench drain outlet(s).	3.2.4; 3.3.9	12/31/2021	12/6/2021

1-2	Evaluate need to relocate the outdoor drum storage area, or to plus or cover the section of trench drain that traverses beneath the outdoor drum storage area at North Cargo.	3.2.4; 3.3.9	12/31/2022	Completed (Evaluated; no action required)

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: NCGTP – North Cargo Inspector: D. O'Connor, W. Owens Date: 7-24-2019		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**
7-24-2019	SDO-001, SDO-002	Visual Observation, Interview	Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge: air-conditioner condensate at North Cargo Building	Air-conditioner condensate	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
7-24-2019	SDO-001	Visual Observation	No other evidence	N/A	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
7-24-2019	SDO-002	Visual Observation	No other evidence	N/A	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
7-24-2019	SDO-028	Visual Observation	No Evidence	N/A	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print name

Method of Evaluation Used:

☒ Review of building and site plans.

☒ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.

☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.

☒ Interview with Facility personnel.

☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.

☐ Analytical tests.

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments:

☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

FORM 23

MONTHLY SPCC SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

NOTE: USE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH OIL CONTAINER/ AREA

Date:	**Oil Container/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Inspect all SPCC oil containers listed at your building/area. This should include all aboveground oil containers, tanks, drums, mobile tanks, generators, transformers that have OIL capacity >55 gallons.

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom. If a box is checked "NO", then corrective action is required.

	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
Are the primary tank(s), secondary containment, interstice [space between tank wall and containment wall], and spill overfill protection free of water?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of equipment, debris, vegetation, or fire hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of cracks, holes, and/or other breaches?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are drain valves operable and in closed positions?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container exterior walls, concrete pad, containment, ringwall and ground free of visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are pipes, joints, valves, pumps, dispensers, and hoses intact with no visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s), piping, equipment, fitting joints, and seals free of corrosion?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s) surfaces, piping, supports free of any signs of damage (i.e., dents, raised spots, cracks)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are high-level alarms and liquid level gauges functioning properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are fuel dispensers, pumps, and control systems operating properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all tank openings/container lids properly sealed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil containers and piping protected from potential physical damage (i.e., from motor vehicles)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil-related labels and warning/ instruction signs legible and complete?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are transfer areas functional and free of visible signs of spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill response materials available on-site and fully stocked?	☐	☐	☐	☐
There are no other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the SPCC Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

General Comments/Observations:

_____
_____
_____
_____

Corrective Action taken (if any):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

Crate Tech Inc.

Table of Contents

GTP-7 - Crate Tech Inc. (Building 2)				
This building is utilized by a custom crating and packaging supply company that builds panel-to-frame boxes used to ship aircraft fuselages. The building contains a carpenter shop, warehousing areas, and receiving areas. Loading docks are located outside the south side of the building. Stormwater runoff from this building is directed to an on-site stormwater wetland, which discharges west to an unnamed tributary to Briery Run.				
Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers				
Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)	
Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)				
BMP #	BMP Description			Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees			Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program			Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment			Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program			Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation			Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas			As required
Recommended Site-Specific BMPs				
BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

FBO (Kinston Jet Center)/ Fly Exclusive – LGM Enterprises

Table of Contents

FBO (Kinston Jet Center) / FlyExclusive - LGM Enterprises (Building 4)				
This building is located on the flightline and consists of two aircraft hangars, material and equipment storage areas, tool rooms, shop areas, offices, and restrooms. Multiple 55-gallon drums of various hazardous substances (designated as DRUM-7) are stored in the building. A center floor drain is located in each hangar; they both discharge through a 1,200-gallon OWS (designated as OWS-4), located outside the east side of the building, to the sanitary sewer system. LGM is a jet charter service (FlyExclusive) that also paints and refurbishes aircraft. Henley Aviation is a flight instructor that also operates from this building. Stormwater runoff from this building drains into the NCGTP apron drainage system, which discharges southwest through OWS-1 to an unnamed tributary to Briery Run.				
Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers				
Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)	
Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)				
BMP #	BMP Description			Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees			Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program			Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment			Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program			Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation			Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas			As required
Recommended Site-Specific BMPs				
BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date
4-1	Verify connectivity of two hangar floor drains	3.3.9	12/31/2021	10/18/2020
4-2	Provide secondary containment for drum storage area [Note: use spill containment pallets for drums stored horizontally on metal racks]	3.3.5	12/31/2021	
4-3	Verify that OWS is routinely inspected and maintained and records kept on-site	3.3.4	12/31/2021	

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: NCGTP - FBO Inspector: D. O'Connor, W. Owens Date: 10-18-2020		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**
7-24-2019	SDO-003	Visual Observation, Interview	Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge: air-conditioner condensate	Air-conditioner condensate	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
7-24-2019	SDO-003	Interview	Aircraft wash area northwest of Building 4 discharges through OWS-1 to storm	Aircraft washwater	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
7-24-2019	SDO-003	Visual Observation	Allowable Non-stormwater discharge (Building 4 ice machine water discharge to apron storm drainage system)	Uncontaminated potable water	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
10-18-2020	SDO-003	Review of Building and Site Plans	Two floor drains in Building 4 discharge through OWS-4 to sanitary sewer	Equipment leaks or liquid spills in building	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print name

Method of Evaluation Used:

☒ Review of building and site plans.

☒ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.

☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.

☒ Interview with Facility personnel.

☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.

☐ Analytical tests.

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 18

RELEASE OF RAINWATER FROM SECONDARY CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE

Complete this form each time that accumulated rainwater is to be released from exposed secondary containment structures.

Building/Area: _____ Date: _____

SPPT Member: _____ Time: _____

Description of Secondary Containment Structure: _____

Visual Observation of Accumulated Rainwater

Check yes or no, and provide details under comments.

ITEM	YES	NO	COMMENTS
COLOR			
FOAM			
CLOUDY			
OUTFALL STAINING			
OIL SHEEN			
DRY WEATHER FLOW			
OTHER INDICATORS			

If accumulated rainwater appears contaminated, list actions taken to remove contaminants:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Release of Accumulated Rainwater:

1. What was the approximate volume of water released from the containment area?

   _____ ☐ gallons ☐ cubic feet

2. After the release of the accumulated rainwater, was the secondary containment drain valve properly closed and locked? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

FORM 23

MONTHLY SPCC SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

NOTE: USE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH OIL CONTAINER/ AREA

Date:	**Oil Container/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Inspect all SPCC oil containers listed at your building/area. This should include all aboveground oil containers, tanks, drums, mobile tanks, generators, transformers that have OIL capacity >55 gallons.

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom. If a box is checked "NO", then corrective action is required.

	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
Are the primary tank(s), secondary containment, interstice [space between tank wall and containment wall], and spill overfill protection free of water?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of equipment, debris, vegetation, or fire hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of cracks, holes, and/or other breaches?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are drain valves operable and in closed positions?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container exterior walls, concrete pad, containment, ringwall and ground free of visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are pipes, joints, valves, pumps, dispensers, and hoses intact with no visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s), piping, equipment, fitting joints, and seals free of corrosion?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s) surfaces, piping, supports free of any signs of damage (i.e., dents, raised spots, cracks)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are high-level alarms and liquid level gauges functioning properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are fuel dispensers, pumps, and control systems operating properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all tank openings/container lids properly sealed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil containers and piping protected from potential physical damage (i.e., from motor vehicles)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil-related labels and warning/ instruction signs legible and complete?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are transfer areas functional and free of visible signs of spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill response materials available on-site and fully stocked?	☐	☐	☐	☐
There are no other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the SPCC Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

General Comments/Observations:

_____
_____
_____
_____

Corrective Action taken (if any):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

OIL/WATER SEPARATOR (OWS)/ INSPECTION CHECKLIST		Building Number:
To conduct this inspection the lids of OWS or SC must be removed or opened to enable visual inspection of interior components. *Caution: Some lids are heavy. For safety, two people should be present for every inspection. Do not enter any confined space.*		**OWS ID**
Facility Name:		
Date:	**Inspector:**	
Complete checklist (Yes, No, or NA [Not Applicable]) and list any required actions at bottom.		
General Inspection	1. Does the OWS or SC appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	2. Do the OWS/SC gate valves appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	3. Is there evidence that the OWS is overflowing or has overflowed in the past month?	Yes/ No
	4. Has there been a spill (or oil slug) that entered the OWS or SC in the past month?	Yes/ No
	5. Has flooding of the OWS/SC been observed during wet weather in the past month?	Yes/ No
Internal/ Physical Inspection[1]	6. If visible, is the influent or effluent pipe/ tee completely submerged?[2]	Yes/ No
	7. Do water levels appear to remain constant in OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	8. Is the water/oil level more than 1 inch below the bottom of the effluent (outlet) pipe?[3]	Yes/ No
	9. Are there any unusual smells coming from or materials (trash) in the OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	10. Does the OWS/SC appear to be operating properly?	Yes/ No
Maintenance Checklist	Measure the depth of oil in the OWS[4] (*using a tank gauging stick and water finding paste*):	inches of oil
	11. Does depth of oil exceed 2 inches?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Measure the approximate depth of sludge in the OWS and/or effluent chamber[5] (*using a tank gauging stick*):	inches of sludge
	12. Does depth of sludge exceed 1/3 of the OWS/chamber depth?	Yes/ No/ NA
	If applicable, measure the liquid level in the oil storage tank associated with OWS[6] (*using a tank gauging stick)*:	inches of oil in storage tank
	13. Does depth of oil exceed 1/2 of the capacity of the oil storage tank?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Does the OWS or SC require cleaning?[7]	Yes/ No
	If present, does the OWS coalescer balls/ media need to be replaced or cleaned?	Yes/ No/ NA
	After cleaning, was OWS filled with water to appropriate level after being pumped out?	Yes/ No/ NA

[1] **When performing visual inspections of OWS, note the following**:

- Are there any visible cracks in device?
- If metallic separator chambers, is any significant rust or corrosion visible?
- Do any pipes or baffles appear to be broken, plugged, or otherwise damaged?
- Are the lids and lid handles in good condition?
- Is there any hardware missing?
- Are any wash pad drains/ grates broken or missing?

[2] **If yes**, the outlet pipe may be clogged by sludge or debris; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

[3] **If yes**, the chamber/ tank may be leaking or the OWS was not filled with water after being pumped out; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

4 **When measuring depth of oil in OWS:**

Insert the tank gauging stick all the way to the bottom of the OWS to determine depth of fluid. After wiping the oil/water off of the stick near the "wet-line," smear a thin layer of water finding paste on one side of the stick starting slightly above the "wet-line" and going down. Slowly insert the stick back into the OWS until you hit the bottom. Remove the stick and note the difference between the "wet-line" and where the water finding paste changes color. If the paste changed at the "wet-line," there is minimal oil in the OWS and no further action is required. If the depth of oil exceeds 2 inches, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the accumulated oil removed from the OWS.

[5] **When measuring depth of sludge in OWS and/or effluent chamber:**

Gently probe for sludge with the tank gauging stick and note the depth at which sludge was encountered. Then push the stick through the sludge to the bottom of the OWS. The difference between the depth to sludge and depth to bottom represents the accumulated sludge in the chamber. If the depth of sludge exceeds 1/3 chamber depth in the OWS, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the sludge removed from the OWS.

[6] **When measuring depth of oil in oil holding tank or separate oil storage chamber:**

If the depth of oil exceeds 1/2 the chamber depth, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the oil removed from the tank.

[7] **If yes,** or if the answer to any of the questions 11-14 above is yes, or if inspection results indicate maintenance is needed according to the OWS manufacturers' specifications: then contact the appropriate supervisor to coordinate OWS and/or SC cleaning.

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

Jetstream Aviation (Strip Hangars & Paint Hangar)

Table of Contents

Jetstream Aviation (LGM Enterprises) Strip Hangars (Buildings 25 and 28) and Paint Hangar (Building 26)

Buildings 25, 26, and 28 are located on the flightline. The buildings contain aircraft hangars, material and equipment storage areas, tool rooms, shop areas, offices, and restrooms. LGM is a jet charter service (FlyExclusive) that also paints and refurbishes aircraft. Henley Aviation is a flight instructor that also operates equipment from the buildings.

Buildings 25 and 28 are strip hangars. A center floor drain located in the hangar discharges through an OWS (designated as OWS-6), located outside the east side of Building 25 to the sanitary sewer system. Multiple 55-gallon drums and totes of various hazardous substances (designated as DRUM-16) are stored in Building 25. Building 28 has floor drains that discharge through an OWS (designated as OWS-8) located outside the west side of Building 28 to the sanitary sewer system.

Building 26 consists of the paint hangar. No floor drains are located in the building.

Stormwater runoff from these buildings drain into the NCGTP apron drainage system, which discharges southwest through OWS-1 to an unnamed tributary to Briery Run.

Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers

Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)

Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMP #	BMP Description	Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees	Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program	Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment	Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program	Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation	Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas	As required

Recommended Site-Specific BMPs

BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date
4-1	Verify connectivity of two hangar floor drains	3.3.9	12/31/2021	10/18/2020
4-2	Provide secondary containment for drum storage area [Note: use spill containment pallets for drums stored horizontally on metal racks]	3.3.5	12/31/2022	
4-3	Verify that OWS is routinely inspected and maintained and records kept on-site	3.3.4	12/31/2022	

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: Jetstream Aviation Paint Hangar and Strip Hangar Inspector: D. O'Connor, W. Owens Date: 8-13-2021		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**
8-13-2021	SDO-003	Visual Observation, Interview	Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge: air-conditioner condensate at Paint Hangar	Air-conditioner condensate	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
8-13-2021	SDO-003	Visual Observation	No other evidence	N/A	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
10-1-2021	SDO-003	Review of Building and Site Plans	Trench drain and one floor drain in Strip Hangar discharge through OWS-6 to sanitary sewer.	Equipment leaks or liquid spills in building	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print name

Method of Evaluation Used:

☒ Review of building and site plans.

☒ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.

☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.

☒ Interview with Facility personnel.

☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.

☐ Analytical tests.

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments:

☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

OIL/WATER SEPARATOR (OWS)/ INSPECTION CHECKLIST		**Building Number:**
To conduct this inspection the lids of OWS or SC must be removed or opened to enable visual inspection of interior components. *Caution: Some lids are heavy. For safety, two people should be present for every inspection. Do not enter any confined space.*		**OWS ID**
Facility Name:		
Date:	**Inspector:**	
Complete checklist (Yes, No, or NA [Not Applicable]) and list any required actions at bottom.		
General Inspection	1. Does the OWS or SC appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	2. Do the OWS/SC gate valves appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	3. Is there evidence that the OWS is overflowing or has overflowed in the past month?	Yes/ No
	4. Has there been a spill (or oil slug) that entered the OWS or SC in the past month?	Yes/ No
	5. Has flooding of the OWS/SC been observed during wet weather in the past month?	Yes/ No
Internal/ Physical Inspection[1]	6. If visible, is the influent or effluent pipe/ tee completely submerged? [2]	Yes/ No
	7. Do water levels appear to remain constant in OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	8. Is the water/oil level more than 1 inch below the bottom of the effluent (outlet) pipe?[3]	Yes/ No
	9. Are there any unusual smells coming from or materials (trash) in the OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	10. Does the OWS/SC appear to be operating properly?	Yes/ No
Maintenance Checklist	Measure the depth of oil in the OWS[4] (*using a tank gauging stick and water finding paste*):	inches of oil
	11. Does depth of oil exceed 2 inches?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Measure the approximate depth of sludge in the OWS and/or effluent chamber[5] (*using a tank gauging stick*):	inches of sludge
	12. Does depth of sludge exceed 1/3 of the OWS/chamber depth?	Yes/ No/ NA
	If applicable, measure the liquid level in the oil storage tank associated with OWS[6] (*using a tank gauging stick)*:	inches of oil in storage tank
	13. Does depth of oil exceed 1/2 of the capacity of the oil storage tank?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Does the OWS or SC require cleaning?[7]	Yes/ No
	If present, does the OWS coalescer balls/ media need to be replaced or cleaned?	Yes/ No/ NA
	After cleaning, was OWS filled with water to appropriate level after being pumped out?	Yes/ No/ NA

[1] **When performing visual inspections of OWS, note the following**:

- Are there any visible cracks in device?
- If metallic separator chambers, is any significant rust or corrosion visible?
- Do any pipes or baffles appear to be broken, plugged, or otherwise damaged?
- Are the lids and lid handles in good condition?
- Is there any hardware missing?
- Are any wash pad drains/ grates broken or missing?

[2] **If yes**, the outlet pipe may be clogged by sludge or debris; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

[3] **If yes**, the chamber/ tank may be leaking or the OWS was not filled with water after being pumped out; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

4 **When measuring depth of oil in OWS:**

Insert the tank gauging stick all the way to the bottom of the OWS to determine depth of fluid. After wiping the oil/water off of the stick near the "wet-line," smear a thin layer of water finding paste on one side of the stick starting slightly above the "wet-line" and going down. Slowly insert the stick back into the OWS until you hit the bottom. Remove the stick and note the difference between the "wet-line" and where the water finding paste changes color. If the paste changed at the "wet-line," there is minimal oil in the OWS and no further action is required. If the depth of oil exceeds 2 inches, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the accumulated oil removed from the OWS.

[5] **When measuring depth of sludge in OWS and/or effluent chamber:**

Gently probe for sludge with the tank gauging stick and note the depth at which sludge was encountered. Then push the stick through the sludge to the bottom of the OWS. The difference between the depth to sludge and depth to bottom represents the accumulated sludge in the chamber. If the depth of sludge exceeds 1/3 chamber depth in the OWS, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the sludge removed from the OWS.

[6] **When measuring depth of oil in oil holding tank or separate oil storage chamber:**

If the depth of oil exceeds 1/2 the chamber depth, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the oil removed from the tank.

[7] **If yes,** or if the answer to any of the questions 11-14 above is yes, or if inspection results indicate maintenance is needed according to the OWS manufacturers' specifications: then contact the appropriate supervisor to coordinate OWS and/or SC cleaning.

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

NCDOT Division 2 Office and Warehouse

Table of Contents

GTP-5 - NCDOT Division 2 Office and Warehouse (Building 8)

This building consists of administrative offices, restrooms, storage areas, and a warehouse. Various highway maintenance and traffic services materials and equipment is stored in the warehouse. An ice machine located in the warehouse has a water line that discharges to the ground surface outside the north side of the building. This is an allowable discharge under the permit. A loading dock is located on the west side of the building. An emergency generator with an integral 400-gallon diesel fuel tank (designated as GEN-1) is located outside the south side of the building.

Stormwater runoff from this facility drains into a stormwater drainage ditch which discharges to the southeast to an unnamed tributary to Briery Run.

Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers

Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)
GEN-1	Diesel Fuel	Integral	400

Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMP #	BMP Description	Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees	Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program	Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment	Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program	Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation	Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas	As required

Recommended Site-Specific BMPs

BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

FORM 23

MONTHLY SPCC SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

NOTE: USE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH OIL CONTAINER/ AREA

Date:	**Oil Container/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Inspect all SPCC oil containers listed at your building/area. This should include all aboveground oil containers, tanks, drums, mobile tanks, generators, transformers that have OIL capacity >55 gallons.

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom. If a box is checked "NO", then corrective action is required.

	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
Are the primary tank(s), secondary containment, interstice [space between tank wall and containment wall], and spill overfill protection free of water?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of equipment, debris, vegetation, or fire hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of cracks, holes, and/or other breaches?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are drain valves operable and in closed positions?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container exterior walls, concrete pad, containment, ringwall and ground free of visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are pipes, joints, valves, pumps, dispensers, and hoses intact with no visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s), piping, equipment, fitting joints, and seals free of corrosion?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s) surfaces, piping, supports free of any signs of damage (i.e., dents, raised spots, cracks)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are high-level alarms and liquid level gauges functioning properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are fuel dispensers, pumps, and control systems operating properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all tank openings/container lids properly sealed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil containers and piping protected from potential physical damage (i.e., from motor vehicles)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil-related labels and warning/ instruction signs legible and complete?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are transfer areas functional and free of visible signs of spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill response materials available on-site and fully stocked?	☐	☐	☐	☐
There are no other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the SPCC Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

General Comments/Observations:

_____
_____
_____
_____

Corrective Action taken (if any):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

NC Forest Service Region 1 Headquarters

Table of Contents

North Carolina Forest Service Region 1 Headquarters
(Buildings 11-1 through 11-9, Buildings 11-12 through 11-16)

This part of the NC Forest Service consists of the Region 1 Headquarters with administrative offices, maintenance building, training classrooms, dining hall, dormitories, and storage buildings. Building 11-5 contains maintenance shop areas and has several floor drains. Small quantity hazardous substance containers are stored in flammables cabinets in the building. An emergency generator with an integral diesel fuel tank (designated as GEN-3) is stored outside Building 11-7. A grease trap associated with the dining hall is located outside Building 11-5. Several 55-gallon drums (designated as DRUM-9), various emergency response equipment including emergency generators, are stored under the covered equipment shelter (Building 11-14). Two 1,000-gallon double-walled fuel ASTs (designated as AST-28 and AST-29) are located northeast of Building 11-14. Building 11-16 consists of a small concrete block storage building that contains several 55-gallon POL drums (designated as DRUM-8) stored on spill containment pallets. Multiple vehicles and equipment including large empty ASTs and refuelers are stored throughout the NC Forest Service area.

An equipment storage yard is located east of Building 11-14. This area contains multiple bulk ASTs, refuelers, CONEXs, vehicles, and other materials and equipment used by NC Forest Service. Equipment and material in this area are non-inventory/ surplus materials; tanks, refuelers, and vehicles are stored empty. Building 11-15 is a storage building that contains several 55-gallon drums (designated as DRUM-10), batteries, and other miscellaneous materials.

Stormwater runoff from these buildings drains into a drainage ditch that flows east into an unnamed tributary to Stonyton Creek.

Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers

Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)
GEN-3	Diesel Fuel	None	55
AST-28	Gasoline	Double-walled	1000
AST-29	Diesel Fuel	Double-walled	1000
DRUM-9	POL	None	4 @ 55
GENs	Empty	None	Varies
DRUM-10	POL	Building	8 @ 55
ASTs/ REFs	Empty	None	Varies
DRUM-8	POL	Spill Pallets	4 @ 55

Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMP #	BMP Description	Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees	Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program	Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment	Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program	Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation	Ongoing

North Carolina Forest Service Region 1 Headquarters (Buildings 11-1 through 11-9, Buildings 11-12 through 11-16)				
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas			As required
Recommended Site-Specific BMPs				
BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date
11-2-1	Evaluate status of drinking water well located outside Building 11-2 to verify if inactive or abandoned	3.2.8	12/31/2021	
11-5-1	Permanently plug floor drains [Note: four floor drains are located in Building 11-5]	3.3.9	12/31/2021	
11-5-2	Inspect grease trap to verify status and cleanout if needed	3.3.4	12/31/2021	
11-13-1	Evaluate options to re-route sink in Building 11-13 to sanitary sewer system [Note: sink currently discharges to storm system which is an illicit connection; if sanitary sewer re-route is not feasible, discontinue use or post signage indicating that sink discharges to ground surface (e.g, "Sink for Hand Washing Only – Do Not Dump, Drains to Ground Surface")]	3.3.9	12/31/2021	
11-13-2	Evaluate options for relocating vehicle wash area away from storm drainage system (e.g., a level grassed or gravel area) [Note: vehicle wash area is currently on a concrete pad that drains into nearby storm drainage ditch]	3.3.3	12/31/2021	
11-14-1	Provide spill kit at Fuel Station (ASTs 28-29)	3.3.2	12/31/2021	

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

FORM 23

MONTHLY SPCC SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

NOTE: USE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH OIL CONTAINER/ AREA

Date:	**Oil Container/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Inspect all SPCC oil containers listed at your building/area. This should include all aboveground oil containers, tanks, drums, mobile tanks, generators, transformers that have OIL capacity >55 gallons.

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom. If a box is checked "NO", then corrective action is required.

	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
Are the primary tank(s), secondary containment, interstice [space between tank wall and containment wall], and spill overfill protection free of water?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of equipment, debris, vegetation, or fire hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of cracks, holes, and/or other breaches?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are drain valves operable and in closed positions?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container exterior walls, concrete pad, containment, ringwall and ground free of visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are pipes, joints, valves, pumps, dispensers, and hoses intact with no visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s), piping, equipment, fitting joints, and seals free of corrosion?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s) surfaces, piping, supports free of any signs of damage (i.e., dents, raised spots, cracks)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are high-level alarms and liquid level gauges functioning properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are fuel dispensers, pumps, and control systems operating properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all tank openings/container lids properly sealed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil containers and piping protected from potential physical damage (i.e., from motor vehicles)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil-related labels and warning/ instruction signs legible and complete?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are transfer areas functional and free of visible signs of spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill response materials available on-site and fully stocked?	☐	☐	☐	☐
There are no other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the SPCC Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

General Comments/Observations:

_____
_____
_____
_____

Corrective Action taken (if any):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

GTP-4 Hangar – FRC East

Table of Contents

GTP-4 Hangar (Building 14) and Building 13 – FRC East

Building 14 is located on the flightline and consists of a large aircraft hangar. Two trench drains located in the hangar discharge through an OWS (designated as OWS-3), located outside the north side of the building, to the sanitary sewer system. A diverter valve prior to the OWS can allow discharge from trench drains to flow into a detention basin. This basin was designed to capture a discharge of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) inside the hangar when the system was operational; the AFFF system is currently not operational. The detention basin does not have an outlet or discharge structure.

FRC East occupies this hangar and performs maintenance on helicopters. Used POL is stored in a 55-gallon drum (designated as DRUM-15).

The hangar is provided with fire suppression system that includes foam (currently inactive). Two 1,100-gallon ASTs (designated as AST-14 and AST-15) containing 3% aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) and several 55-gallon drums (designated as DRUM-11) containing AFFF are located in the Fire Suppression Room in Building 14. A floor drain is located in this room.

Three 320-gallon diesel fuel ASTs (designated as ASTs 11-13) are located in the adjacent pump house (Building 14-1). This building has floor drains that discharge through an OWS (designated as OWS-3), located outside the south side of the pump house, to the sanitary sewer system.

Stormwater runoff from Building 14 discharges via roof drains into an adjacent stormwater basin located immediately east of the building. Stormwater runoff from the north side of Building 14 drains into the NCGTP apron drainage system, which discharges northeast through the stormwater drainage system into an unnamed tributary to Stonyton Creek. Stormwater runoff from the south side of Building 14 drains into the stormwater drainage system that flows southeast into an unnamed tributary to Stonyton Creek.

FRC East also occupies the warehouse portion of Building 13. Several 55-gallon drums (designated as DRUM-14) of POL and other hazardous substances are stored inside the warehouse in Building 13. Drums are stored on dispensing carts when in use. New drums are stored on spill containment pallets.

Stormwater runoff from Building 13 and parking lot is directed to an on-site stormwater wet detention basin located south of Building 13. The wet detention basin drains to a stormwater ditch that ultimately drains into an unnamed tributary to Stonyton Creek.

GTP-4 Hangar (Building 14) and Building 13 – FRC East			
Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers			
Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)
AST-11	Diesel Fuel	In Building 14	320
AST-12	Diesel Fuel	In Building 14	320
AST-13	Diesel Fuel	In Building 14	320
AST-14	AFFF	In Building 14	1100
AST-15	AFFF	In Building 14	1100
DRUM-11	AFFF-3%	In Building 14	2 @ 55
DRUM-15	POL	Spill Containment Pallet in Building 14	1 @ 55
DRUM-14	POL	In Building 13	4 @ 55

Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)		
BMP #	BMP Description	Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees	Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program	Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment	Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program	Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation	Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas	As required

Recommended Site-Specific BMPs				
BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date
14-1	Verify connectivity of two hangar floor drains	3.3.9	12/31/2021	10/18/2020
14-2	Repair erosion along basin embankment at Building 14 stormwater basin [Note: roof drains appear to be producing runoff at an erosive velocity, evaluate options to dissipate the energy out of the pipe (e.g., reinforce with riprap)]	3.2.11	12/31/2021	
14-3	Verify that OWS is routinely inspected and maintained and records kept on-site	3.3.4	12/31/2021	
13-11	Store new drums of POL in Building 13 on spill containment pallets	3.3.5	12/31/2022	

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: NCGTP – GTP4 Inspector: D. O'Connor, W. Owens Date: 10-18-2020		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**
7-24-2019	SDO-009, SDO-011	Visual Observation, Interview	Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge: air-conditioner condensate at GTP4	Air-conditioner condensate	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
7-24-2019	SDO-009	Visual Observation	No other evidence	N/A	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
7-24-2019	SDO-011	Visual Observation	No other evidence	N/A	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens
10-18-2020	SDO-011	Review of Building and Site Plans	Two floor drains in Building 14 and floor drain in Building 14-1 discharge through OWS-3 to sanitary sewer; Note: floor drains in Building 14 can bypass OWS to foam detention basin if fire suppression system is activated	Equipment leaks or liquid spills in building; AFFF release	D. O'Connor/ W. Owens

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print name

Method of Evaluation Used:

☒ Review of building and site plans.

☒ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.

☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.

☒ Interview with Facility personnel.

☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.

☐ Analytical tests.

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments:

☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

FORM 23

MONTHLY SPCC SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

NOTE: USE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH OIL CONTAINER/ AREA

Date:	**Oil Container/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Inspect all SPCC oil containers listed at your building/area. This should include all aboveground oil containers, tanks, drums, mobile tanks, generators, transformers that have OIL capacity >55 gallons.

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom. If a box is checked "NO", then corrective action is required.

	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
Are the primary tank(s), secondary containment, interstice [space between tank wall and containment wall], and spill overfill protection free of water?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of equipment, debris, vegetation, or fire hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of cracks, holes, and/or other breaches?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are drain valves operable and in closed positions?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container exterior walls, concrete pad, containment, ringwall and ground free of visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are pipes, joints, valves, pumps, dispensers, and hoses intact with no visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s), piping, equipment, fitting joints, and seals free of corrosion?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s) surfaces, piping, supports free of any signs of damage (i.e., dents, raised spots, cracks)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are high-level alarms and liquid level gauges functioning properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are fuel dispensers, pumps, and control systems operating properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all tank openings/container lids properly sealed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil containers and piping protected from potential physical damage (i.e., from motor vehicles)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil-related labels and warning/ instruction signs legible and complete?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are transfer areas functional and free of visible signs of spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill response materials available on-site and fully stocked?	☐	☐	☐	☐
There are no other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the SPCC Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

General Comments/Observations:

_____
_____
_____
_____

Corrective Action taken (if any):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

OIL/WATER SEPARATOR (OWS)/ INSPECTION CHECKLIST		**Building Number:**
To conduct this inspection the lids of OWS or SC must be removed or opened to enable visual inspection of interior components. *Caution: Some lids are heavy. For safety, two people should be present for every inspection. Do not enter any confined space.*		**OWS ID**
Facility Name:		
Date:	**Inspector:**	
Complete checklist (Yes, No, or NA [Not Applicable]) and list any required actions at bottom.		
General Inspection	1. Does the OWS or SC appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	2. Do the OWS/SC gate valves appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	3. Is there evidence that the OWS is overflowing or has overflowed in the past month?	Yes/ No
	4. Has there been a spill (or oil slug) that entered the OWS or SC in the past month?	Yes/ No
	5. Has flooding of the OWS/SC been observed during wet weather in the past month?	Yes/ No
Internal/ Physical Inspection[1]	6. If visible, is the influent or effluent pipe/ tee completely submerged? [2]	Yes/ No
	7. Do water levels appear to remain constant in OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	8. Is the water/oil level more than 1 inch below the bottom of the effluent (outlet) pipe?[3]	Yes/ No
	9. Are there any unusual smells coming from or materials (trash) in the OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	10. Does the OWS/SC appear to be operating properly?	Yes/ No
Maintenance Checklist	Measure the depth of oil in the OWS[4] (*using a tank gauging stick and water finding paste*):	inches of oil
	11. Does depth of oil exceed 2 inches?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Measure the approximate depth of sludge in the OWS and/or effluent chamber[5] (*using a tank gauging stick*):	inches of sludge
	12. Does depth of sludge exceed 1/3 of the OWS/chamber depth?	Yes/ No/ NA
	If applicable, measure the liquid level in the oil storage tank associated with OWS[6] (*using a tank gauging stick)*:	inches of oil in storage tank
	13. Does depth of oil exceed 1/2 of the capacity of the oil storage tank?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Does the OWS or SC require cleaning?[7]	Yes/ No
	If present, does the OWS coalescer balls/ media need to be replaced or cleaned?	Yes/ No/ NA
	After cleaning, was OWS filled with water to appropriate level after being pumped out?	Yes/ No/ NA

[1] **When performing visual inspections of OWS, note the following**:

- Are there any visible cracks in device?
- If metallic separator chambers, is any significant rust or corrosion visible?
- Do any pipes or baffles appear to be broken, plugged, or otherwise damaged?
- Are the lids and lid handles in good condition?
- Is there any hardware missing?
- Are any wash pad drains/ grates broken or missing?

[2] **If yes**, the outlet pipe may be clogged by sludge or debris; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

[3] **If yes**, the chamber/ tank may be leaking or the OWS was not filled with water after being pumped out; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

4 **When measuring depth of oil in OWS:**

Insert the tank gauging stick all the way to the bottom of the OWS to determine depth of fluid. After wiping the oil/water off of the stick near the "wet-line," smear a thin layer of water finding paste on one side of the stick starting slightly above the "wet-line" and going down. Slowly insert the stick back into the OWS until you hit the bottom. Remove the stick and note the difference between the "wet-line" and where the water finding paste changes color. If the paste changed at the "wet-line," there is minimal oil in the OWS and no further action is required. If the depth of oil exceeds 2 inches, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the accumulated oil removed from the OWS.

[5] **When measuring depth of sludge in OWS and/or effluent chamber:**

Gently probe for sludge with the tank gauging stick and note the depth at which sludge was encountered. Then push the stick through the sludge to the bottom of the OWS. The difference between the depth to sludge and depth to bottom represents the accumulated sludge in the chamber. If the depth of sludge exceeds 1/3 chamber depth in the OWS, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the sludge removed from the OWS.

[6] **When measuring depth of oil in oil holding tank or separate oil storage chamber:**

If the depth of oil exceeds 1/2 the chamber depth, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the oil removed from the tank.

[7] **If yes,** or if the answer to any of the questions 11-14 above is yes, or if inspection results indicate maintenance is needed according to the OWS manufacturers' specifications: then contact the appropriate supervisor to coordinate OWS and/or SC cleaning.

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

Mountain Air Cargo, Inc.

Table of Contents

Mountain Air Cargo, Inc. (Building 15)

This tenant is an express cargo carrier providing flight and maintenance services, including maintenance on FedEx aircraft at the Facility. Extensive aircraft maintenance activities are located within Building 15 and include a maintenance hangar, equipment and storage areas, paint booth, various shop areas, tool room, restrooms, lobby, and offices. Several flammables cabinets containing various small quantity hazardous substances are located throughout the building. A 500-gallon defuel AST (designated as AST-20) containing Jet A fuel, a 55-gallon drum (designated as DRUM-12) containing AFFF, and a 52-gallon AST (designated as AST-27) containing hydraulic oil are located in the building. Trench drains located in the main hangar discharge through an oil/water separator (designated as OWS-2), located on the south side of the hangar, to the sanitary sewer system. A diverter valve prior to the OWS can allow discharge from trench drains to flow into a detention basin, in the event of 3% aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) use inside the hangar. The detention basin does not have an outlet or discharge structure.

The hangar is provided with fire suppression system that includes foam. Two 2,800-gallon ASTs (designated as AST-25 and AST-26) containing AFFF and four 580-gallon diesel fuel ASTs (designated as ASTs 21–24) are located in the adjacent fire suppression building (Building 15-1). This building has floor drains that discharge through an OWS (designated as OWS-2), located outside the east side of the fire suppression building, to the sanitary sewer system.

A HAZMAT shed with integral secondary containment located outside the hangar is used to store various POL and hazardous substance drums (designated as DRUM-5) and containers. Spill kits are located on-site. An outdoor concrete secondary containment dike system located outside the hangar contains a 200-gallon used oil AST (designated as AST-19), various 55-gallon drums of waste flammables/solvents (designated as DRUM-6), and two 275-gallon fuel ASTs (designated as AST-17 and AST-18). An 8,000-gallon AST (designated as AST-16) containing Jet A fuel is located further west of the hangar. This AST is provided with a steel dike containment system. A 5,000-gallon refueler (designated as REF-5) is parked on-site.

A loading dock, a shed used to store lawn maintenance equipment and various small quantity sized hazardous substance containers, and an emergency generator building are located outside the south side of Building 15. A catch basin located at the loading dock discharges through an OWS (designated as OWS-2), located south of the loading dock, to the sanitary sewer system. An emergency generator with a 283-gallon integral diesel fuel tank (designated as GEN-5) is located outside this building.

Stormwater runoff from the north side of this building drains into the NCGTP apron drainage system, which discharges northeast through the stormwater drainage system into an unnamed tributary to Stonyton Creek. Stormwater runoff from the south side of this building drains into the stormwater drainage system that flows southeast into an unnamed tributary to Stonyton Creek.

Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers			
Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)
DRUM-5	Hydraulic Fluid	Integral	2 @ 55
DRUM-6	Waste Flammables	Concrete Dike	3 @ 55
AST-16	Jet A	Steel Dike	8,000
AST-17	Unleaded Gasoline	Concrete Dike	275
AST-18	Diesel Fuel	Concrete Dike	275
AST-19	Used Oil	Concrete Dike	200
REF-5	Jet A (empty)	None	5,000
Defuel AST-20	Jet A	In Building	500
DRUM-12	AFFF-3%	In Building	1 @ 55
AST-27	Hydraulic Oil	In Building (Elevator) Room)	52
GEN-5	Diesel Fuel	Integral	283
AST-21	Diesel Fuel	In Building	580
AST-22	Diesel Fuel	In Building	580
AST-23	Diesel Fuel	In Building	580
AST-24	Diesel Fuel	In Building	580
AST-25	AFFF	In Building	2800
AST-26	AFFF	In Building	2800

Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)		
BMP #	BMP Description	Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees	Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program	Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment	Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program	Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation	Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas	As required

Recommended Site-Specific BMPs				
BMP #	**BMP Description**	**BMP Ref. #**	**Target Date**	**Completion Date**
15-1	Verify connectivity of hangar trench drains	3.3.9	12/31/2021	10/18/2020
15-2	Repair outdoor secondary containment system for DRUM-6 and ASTs 17-19 (e.g., repair cracked concrete containment dike walls, flooring, rainwater release valves)	3.3.5	12/31/2021	
15-3	Verify that OWS is routinely inspected and maintained and records kept on-site	3.3.4	12/31/2021	

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 18

RELEASE OF RAINWATER FROM SECONDARY CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE

Complete this form each time that accumulated rainwater is to be released from exposed secondary containment structures.

Building/Area: _____ Date: _____

SPPT Member: _____ Time: _____

Description of Secondary Containment Structure: _____

Visual Observation of Accumulated Rainwater

Check yes or no, and provide details under comments.

ITEM	YES	NO	COMMENTS
COLOR			
FOAM			
CLOUDY			
OUTFALL STAINING			
OIL SHEEN			
DRY WEATHER FLOW			
OTHER INDICATORS			

If accumulated rainwater appears contaminated, list actions taken to remove contaminants:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Release of Accumulated Rainwater:

1. What was the approximate volume of water released from the containment area?

   _____ ☐ gallons ☐ cubic feet

2. After the release of the accumulated rainwater, was the secondary containment drain valve properly closed and locked? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

FORM 23

MONTHLY SPCC SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

NOTE: USE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH OIL CONTAINER/ AREA

Date:	**Oil Container/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Inspect all SPCC oil containers listed at your building/area. This should include all aboveground oil containers, tanks, drums, mobile tanks, generators, transformers that have OIL capacity >55 gallons.

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom. If a box is checked "NO", then corrective action is required.

	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
Are the primary tank(s), secondary containment, interstice [space between tank wall and containment wall], and spill overfill protection free of water?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of equipment, debris, vegetation, or fire hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is containment area free of cracks, holes, and/or other breaches?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are drain valves operable and in closed positions?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container exterior walls, concrete pad, containment, ringwall and ground free of visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are pipes, joints, valves, pumps, dispensers, and hoses intact with no visible signs of leakage?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s), piping, equipment, fitting joints, and seals free of corrosion?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are container(s) surfaces, piping, supports free of any signs of damage (i.e., dents, raised spots, cracks)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are high-level alarms and liquid level gauges functioning properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are fuel dispensers, pumps, and control systems operating properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all tank openings/container lids properly sealed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil containers and piping protected from potential physical damage (i.e., from motor vehicles)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil-related labels and warning/ instruction signs legible and complete?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are transfer areas functional and free of visible signs of spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill response materials available on-site and fully stocked?	☐	☐	☐	☐
There are no other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the SPCC Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

General Comments/Observations:

_____
_____
_____
_____

Corrective Action taken (if any):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

OIL/WATER SEPARATOR (OWS)/ INSPECTION CHECKLIST		Building Number:
To conduct this inspection the lids of OWS or SC must be removed or opened to enable visual inspection of interior components. *Caution: Some lids are heavy. For safety, two people should be present for every inspection. Do not enter any confined space.*		**OWS ID**
Facility Name:		
Date:	**Inspector:**	
Complete checklist (Yes, No, or NA [Not Applicable]) and list any required actions at bottom.		
General Inspection	1. Does the OWS or SC appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	2. Do the OWS/SC gate valves appear to be in good condition?	Yes/ No
	3. Is there evidence that the OWS is overflowing or has overflowed in the past month?	Yes/ No
	4. Has there been a spill (or oil slug) that entered the OWS or SC in the past month?	Yes/ No
	5. Has flooding of the OWS/SC been observed during wet weather in the past month?	Yes/ No
Internal/ Physical Inspection[1]	6. If visible, is the influent or effluent pipe/ tee completely submerged?[2]	Yes/ No
	7. Do water levels appear to remain constant in OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	8. Is the water/oil level more than 1 inch below the bottom of the effluent (outlet) pipe?[3]	Yes/ No
	9. Are there any unusual smells coming from or materials (trash) in the OWS or SC?	Yes/ No
	10. Does the OWS/SC appear to be operating properly?	Yes/ No
Maintenance Checklist	Measure the depth of oil in the OWS[4] (*using a tank gauging stick and water finding paste*):	inches of oil
	11. Does depth of oil exceed 2 inches?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Measure the approximate depth of sludge in the OWS and/or effluent chamber[5] (*using a tank gauging stick*):	inches of sludge
	12. Does depth of sludge exceed 1/3 of the OWS/chamber depth?	Yes/ No/ NA
	If applicable, measure the liquid level in the oil storage tank associated with OWS[6] (*using a tank gauging stick)*:	inches of oil in storage tank
	13. Does depth of oil exceed 1/2 of the capacity of the oil storage tank?	Yes/ No/ NA
	Does the OWS or SC require cleaning?[7]	Yes/ No
	If present, does the OWS coalescer balls/ media need to be replaced or cleaned?	Yes/ No/ NA
	After cleaning, was OWS filled with water to appropriate level after being pumped out?	Yes/ No/ NA

[1] **When performing visual inspections of OWS, note the following**:

- Are there any visible cracks in device?
- If metallic separator chambers, is any significant rust or corrosion visible?
- Do any pipes or baffles appear to be broken, plugged, or otherwise damaged?
- Are the lids and lid handles in good condition?
- Is there any hardware missing?
- Are any wash pad drains/ grates broken or missing?

[2] **If yes**, the outlet pipe may be clogged by sludge or debris; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

[3] **If yes**, the chamber/ tank may be leaking or the OWS was not filled with water after being pumped out; contact building manager or SPPT Leader.

4 **When measuring depth of oil in OWS:**

Insert the tank gauging stick all the way to the bottom of the OWS to determine depth of fluid. After wiping the oil/water off of the stick near the "wet-line," smear a thin layer of water finding paste on one side of the stick starting slightly above the "wet-line" and going down. Slowly insert the stick back into the OWS until you hit the bottom. Remove the stick and note the difference between the "wet-line" and where the water finding paste changes color. If the paste changed at the "wet-line," there is minimal oil in the OWS and no further action is required. If the depth of oil exceeds 2 inches, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the accumulated oil removed from the OWS.

[5] **When measuring depth of sludge in OWS and/or effluent chamber:**

Gently probe for sludge with the tank gauging stick and note the depth at which sludge was encountered. Then push the stick through the sludge to the bottom of the OWS. The difference between the depth to sludge and depth to bottom represents the accumulated sludge in the chamber. If the depth of sludge exceeds 1/3 chamber depth in the OWS, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the sludge removed from the OWS.

[6] **When measuring depth of oil in oil holding tank or separate oil storage chamber:**

If the depth of oil exceeds 1/2 the chamber depth, contact the building manager or SPPT Leader to have the oil removed from the tank.

[7] **If yes,** or if the answer to any of the questions 11-14 above is yes, or if inspection results indicate maintenance is needed according to the OWS manufacturers' specifications: then contact the appropriate supervisor to coordinate OWS and/or SC cleaning.

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

LCC Aerospace & Advanced Manufacturing Center

Table of Contents

LCC Aerospace & Advanced Manufacturing Center (Building 17)				
This building includes training laboratories, classrooms, and administrative offices and is used for training purposes. The LCC Aerospace & Advanced Manufacturing Center provides advanced training, work-based learning experiences, and space for innovation for students and industry partners. The building contains loading dock areas outside the north side of the building. This building is classified as non-industrial. Stormwater runoff from this building enters the stormwater drainage system that flows north to Stonyton Creek.				
Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers				
Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)	
Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)				
BMP #	BMP Description			Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees			Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program			Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment			Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program			Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation			Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas			As required
Recommended Site-Specific BMPs				
BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

NC Emergency Management – Eastern Branch/ Emergency Medical Services Management

Table of Contents

NC Emergency Management - Eastern Branch/ Emergency Medical Services Management (Building 18)				
This building consists of administrative office space for both the NC Emergency Management (Eastern Branch) and the Emergency Medical Services Management. This building is classified as non-industrial. Stormwater runoff from this building enters the stormwater drainage system that flows north to Stonyton Creek.				
Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers				
Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)	
Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)				
BMP #	BMP Description			Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees			Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program			Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment			Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program			Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation			Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas			As required
Recommended Site-Specific BMPs				
BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments:

☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

and

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Tenant Packet

NCDOT Division 2 Lenoir County Maintenance

Table of Contents

NCDOT Lenoir County Material Storage Yard (Area 24)				
This material storage yard located on the eastern portion of the Facility is operated and maintained by NCDOT Division 2 Lenoir County Highway Maintenance personnel. Highway Maintenance provides maintenance such as pavement repair and safety inspections of State highways for the NCDOT. The material storage yard at this location consists of various aggregate, soil, and material stockpiles. Scrap metals, pipes, parts, equipment, vehicles, and various construction materials may be stored onsite throughout the storage yard at various times. Materials stored on-site are exposed to precipitation. Stormwater runoff from this area drains to the southwest into a stormwater drainage ditch that flows into Stonyton Creek.				
Bulk Oil and Hazardous Substance Aboveground Storage Containers				
Container ID	Product Stored	Secondary Containment	Capacity (gallons)	
Baseline Best Management Practices (BMPs)				
BMP #	BMP Description			Frequency
1	Provide stormwater pollution prevention and spill response training for employees			Annual
2	Implement good housekeeping program			Ongoing
3	Perform preventative maintenance of equipment			Ongoing
4	Implement spill prevention and response program			Ongoing
5	Minimize industrial activity exposure to precipitation			Ongoing
6	Inspect and maintain hazardous substance storage areas			As required
Recommended Site-Specific BMPs				
BMP #	BMP Description	BMP Ref. #	Target Date	Completion Date
24-1	Install signage, fencing, earthen berm, concrete barriers, or equivalent to establish perimeter control around stockpile areas	3.2.12	12/31/2021	Earth berm installed on east side of yard
24-2	Establish vegetative buffer between stockpiles and stormwater drainage ditch, after signage, fencing, earthen berm, or concrete barrier installation is completed	3.2.10	12/31/2021	

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

FORM 5

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			Facility: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____		
Date of Test or Evaluation	**Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)**	**Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge**	**Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge**	**Identify Potential Significant Sources**	**Name of Person Who Conducted the Test or Evaluation**

FORM 6

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this Facility.

Print Name:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

_____

Print NCGTP Tenant name here

Method of Evaluation Used:

- ☐ Review of building and site plans.
- ☐ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- ☐ Observation of outfalls on a dry day preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- ☐ Interview with Facility personnel.
- ☐ Flow tests using tracers/dyes.
- ☐ Analytical tests.

FORM 7

RECORD OF PLAN REVIEWS

The Plan will be reviewed each year by the SPPT. The Plan may be amended to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

Review Date:
Reviewer (Print Name):
Reviewer Signature:
Representing: _____ *Print NCGTP Tenant name here*
Review Comments: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ☐ Check here if any significant changes in tenant industrial operations or oil/hazardous substance containers have occurred since your last review and submit Form 8 to SPPT Leader.

FORM 19

SEMI-ANNUAL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Date:	**Building/ Area:**	**Inspector:**

Complete checklist (YES: Compliance No: Non-Compliance N/A: Not Applicable) and list required actions at bottom.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES	YES	NO	N/A	Required Action
There are no leaks/ discharges of significant materials to storm system present?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dumpster lids kept closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are material storage areas maintained in a clean and orderly manner?	☐	☐	☐	☐
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Are containers in generally good condition (free of leaks, spills, and corrosion) and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are items in storage properly labeled to indicate contents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all containers closed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containers stored under cover and away from exposure to precipitation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are leaks/ spills/ drips cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
LIQUID STORAGE IN ASTS AND REFUELING				
Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly on liquid ASTs and at fuel delivery areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is secondary containment provided for bulk tanks/drums?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are containment dikes in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are valves on containment systems closed and locked except during observed and controlled releases?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are all product deliveries and transfers observed?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are spill kits readily available near bulk tanks and refuelers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are dry cleanup materials swept up, containerized, and disposed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING				
Are vehicles/ equipment checked for leaking fluids?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are maintenance activities performed indoors where practical?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are salvage/scrap vehicles and equipment stored and removed properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is washwater minimized/prevented from entering the storm drainage system?	☐	☐	☐	☐
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE				
Are there regularly scheduled inspections of equipment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are storm drains free of trash and debris (e.g., not clogged)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Are oil/ water separators operating and being maintained properly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Required Actions: _____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken (include completion date): _____

_____

_____