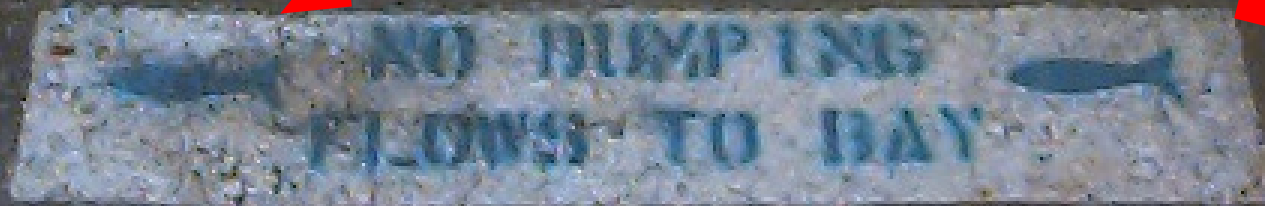


# STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TRAINING

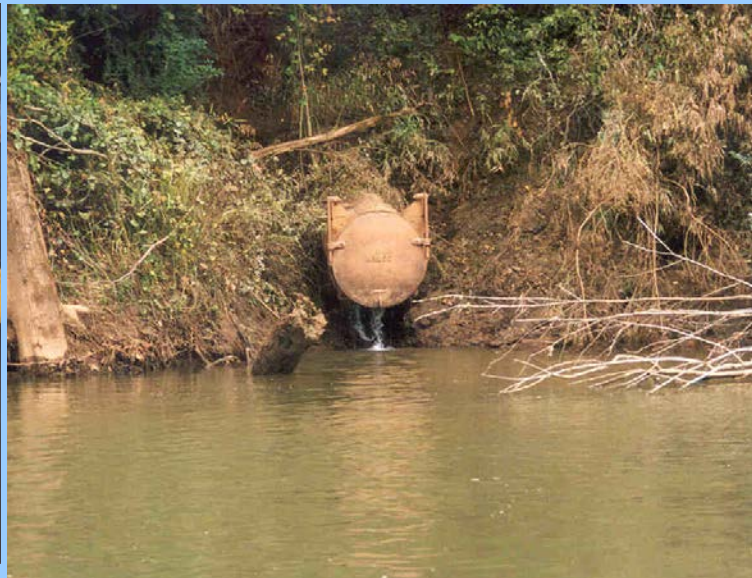
TRAVIS AFB

2016



# What is Storm Water and Storm Water Run-Off?

- Storm water is precipitation – (rain, snow, ice, fog, or dew)
- Storm water run-off is precipitation water that runs that across impermeable or saturated permeable surfaces and enters our storm drains and creeks, marshes, and lakes that **MAY** serve as drinking water sources for people.



# Why Storm Water Run-Off is Important?

- Mission-Readiness impact, Fly, Fight & Win.
- Storm water run-off replenishes our streams, lakes and reservoirs.
- It provides a source of drinking water and recreation for humans.
- It provides water for irrigation.
- It sustains the habitat of millions of plants and animals.
- Limits Base's liability if all Contractors follow the Base's SWPPP and/or site specific SWPPP.

# Regulations & Permits to Follow

- Base's Storm Water Pollution Plan (SWPPP) – mandated use of Best Management Practices.
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
- Sewer Permit "Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District Waste Water Discharge Permit No. SIU 07/ NSCIU 433-02".
- Storm Water Permit "State Water Resources Control Board – Industrial Discharge Permit - WDID No. 2 48C3552754".
- Storm Water Permit "State Water Resources Control Board – Small Municipal Discharge Permit (MS4 PhII)- WDID No. 2 48M2000066".

Construction projects (1 Acre or larger) are covered under separate SWPPP construction permits, that are site specific.

# What is Meant by “Protecting Storm Water Run-Off” and Why is this Important to Me?

- Protecting storm water run-off means minimizing its contact with pollutant sources such as hazardous materials and wastes, oily equipment or other surfaces, loose soil and other construction debris.
- It is important to protect storm water run-off from these sources because contaminants from these and similar sources can be carried by the water into our streams, lakes and reservoirs and pose a threat to agriculture, human consumption and plant and animal life.



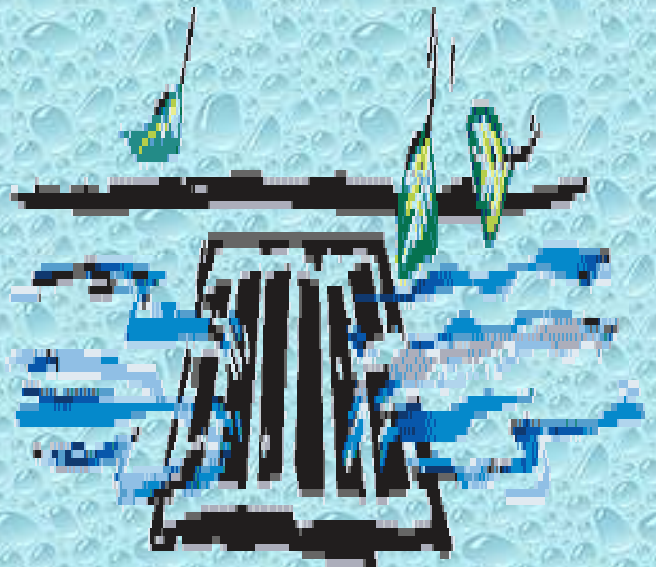


It comes  
out  
there...

And  
ends  
up here,  
as a  
*possible  
human  
drinking  
water  
source!!!*



# Recognize and Protect Drains



- Know where storm water drains are located around your shop, area of operation and/or outdoor work area.
- Protect storm drains by using effective BMPs in the 60 AMW SWPPP.
- Understand and be able to implement rapid, appropriate, approved and effective spill response ACTIONS to accomplish damming, diking and diverting ANY contaminates from entering storm water drainage.



# What is a *SWPPP* and a *BMP*?

- The 60 AMW Stem Water Pollution Prevention Plan, or **SWPPP**, outlines storm water regulations, potential sources of pollution, sampling and reporting requirements and approved/effective Best Management Practices .
- Best Management Pactices (**BMPs**) are shop, area of operations and/or any location where specific practices are designed and installed to effectively help prevent contaminants from entering into storm drains.



# Where To Find The Base's SWPPP?

- The Base's Industrial SWPPP for the entire Base is located on the Travis AFB website at <https://cs1.eis.af.mil/sites/edash-ins1/travis/Pages%20%20Programs/Water%20Quality.aspx>
- Contractor's, contact the Water Resources Program Manager (see last slide) to access a limited SWPPP
- The SWPPP is updated periodically, so check the website for the latest copy

# What is MY responsibility/duty?

- Only follow the applicable BMPs found in the Travis SWPPP:
  - Recognize and Protect Storm Drains.
  - Use Secondary Containment.
  - Minimize Material Exposure To Rain.
  - Handle Material Carefully.
  - Practice Good Housekeeping.
  - Dispose of Waste Properly.
  - Divert Rain from Materials (cover it).
  - Follow Authorized Base Spill Prevention and Spill Response Procedures.
  - Provide Employee Training to All !!!!!!!



# Minimization of YOUR and the Base's Exposure to Risky Operations



- Secondary containment can reduce the chance that a leak or spill may reach a storm drain.
- Minimize risk and exposure to precipitation:
  - Cover with plastic sheeting when not in use.
  - Use indoor or covered storage and maintenance areas.
  - Wash, in authorized wash racks, **ONLY** authorized materials, parts, vehicles and equipment .
  - Inspect equipment (**ROUTINELY**) for leaks and oil/grease residue that could be washed off by rain.



# Spill Prevention

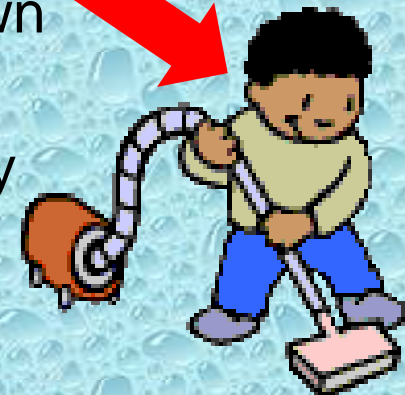
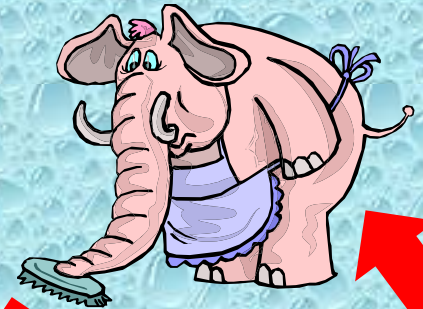
- Regular Inspection and Maintenance - Clean and maintain equipment and limit rain exposure to material storage (cover with plastic when not in use (diversion)).
- Good Housekeeping/Safe Storage
  - Keep road surfaces, including outdoor surfaces such as parking lots, driveways clean of dirt and other areas like storage areas neat and clean.
  - Provide adequate storage space for inspection, access, and material transfer areas.
  - Store materials away from traffic areas.
- Use drip pans (secondary containment), if exposed to precipitation. Pan must be at least 6” deep and replaced every 24 hours at TAFB.



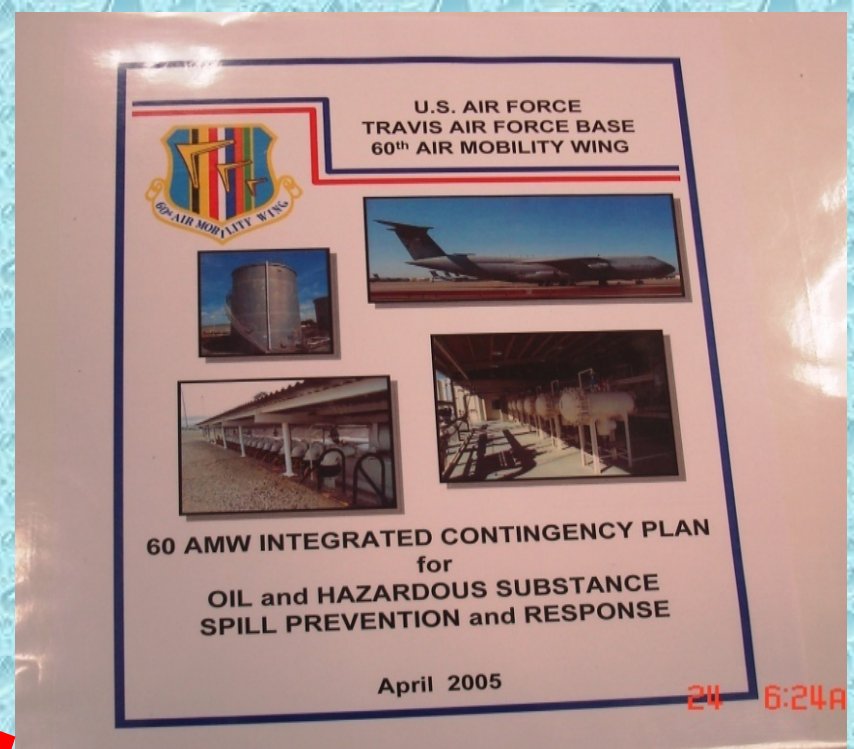
# Spill Clean-Up

**EVERYONE!!!**

- Have an adequate number and correct type of spill response kit(s).
- Place kits where spills might occur and/or near storm drains.
- Make sure spill kits contain proper and adequate spill prevention clean-up materials.
- Make sure all employees know what to do when a spill occurs and how to use spill kits.
- Use the dry clean-up methods (e.g., sorbents/absorbents), **DO NOT** wash spills down **ANY** drain **OR DRAINAGE TRENCH** !!!
- Be knowledgeable, responsible, available, ready to follow your spill response plan and correctly respond to spills in the correct way!!
- Be familiar with the 60 AMW Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP).



# What is the 60 AMW Integrated Contingency Plan?



- The 60 AMW Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) provides guidance in the event of an oil or hazardous substance spill.
- The ICP can be found at [https://cs1.eis.af.mil/sites/edash-ins1/travis/Pages%20%20Programs/Fuel\\_POL\\_Tanks.aspx](https://cs1.eis.af.mil/sites/edash-ins1/travis/Pages%20%20Programs/Fuel_POL_Tanks.aspx)

***EXAMPLE***



**What is wrong in  
this picture?**



**STORM WATER  
GRATED DRAIN**

(STAGED PICTURE)

# Common Deficiencies:

- Improperly stored containers of fluid.
- Improperly secured lid on drum.
- No secondary containment.
- A leak from the blue drum, near the drain.
- Poor housekeeping:
  - Difficult to access some of the drums for spill response.
  - Loose soil and/or solid material on the floor that could enter the drain.
- No visible spill kit on site.
- No storm drain protection.

# Conclusion:



- Know **WHERE** your storm drains are located.
- Make sure that the Sanitary Sewer Drains are NOT used as Storm Drains.
- Be familiar with the Base's (**YOUR**) SWPPP.
- Implement authorized Best Management Practices (BMPs) in your area of operation and/or shop.
- Be knowledgeable and prepared to rapidly respond to any spill.
- Share your Storm Water and Process Knowledge with others.



***THIS IS WHERE OUR/YOUR STORM WATER GOES =  
Suisun Marsh and Slough – Keep it Clean !!!!!!!!!!!!!***

# ANY QUESTIONS?

**Contact:**

***Ms. Luann Tetirick***



**60 CES/CEIE**

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