STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TRAINING

TRAVIS AFB

NO DUMPING FLOWS TO BAY

2019
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 General Permit - Order 2014-0057-DWQ".
• Storm Water Permit "State Water Resources Control Board – Small Municipal Discharge Permit (MS4 PhII)-Order 2013-0001-DWQ".

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.
This Problem!!

Natural Gravity Drainage

-Ends Up Here!
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 Storm 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 Practices (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


• 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.
• 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

• 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://cs2.eis.af.mil/sites/10623/Travis/WPP/ProgramPage/Fuel%20POTanks.aspx
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
Storm Water Program Manager

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(707) 424-3587

Fill out name on Training Certificate and email to Ms. Tetirick for proof of training. Signed form will be returned.