

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

for:

Newberry County Airport
1239 Airport Road
Newberry, SC 29108
(803) 276-9046

SWPPP Contact(s):

Mr. Mike Pisano
Interim Director of Public Works
County of Newberry
1309 College Street
Newberry, SC 29108
(803) 321-2180
mpisano@newberrycounty.net

SWPPP Preparation Date:

March 2011

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Information

Facility Information

Name of Facility: Newberry County Airport

Street: 1239 Airport Road

City: Newberry

State: SC

ZIP Code: 29108

County or Similar Subdivision: Newberry

Permit Tracking Number:

(if covered under a previous permit)

Latitude/Longitude (Use **one** of three possible formats, and specify method)

Latitude:

Longitude:

1. 34° 18' 33.56" N (degrees, minutes, seconds)

1. 081° 38' 26.36" W (degrees, minutes, seconds)

2. ___ ° ___ ' ___ " N (degrees, minutes, decimal)

2. ___ ° ___ ' ___ " W (degrees, minutes, decimal)

3. ___ . ___ ° N (decimal)

3. ___ . ___ ° W (decimal)

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

USGS topographic map (specify scale: _____)

GPS

Other (please specify): www.airnav.com

Is the facility located in Indian Country? Yes No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable." _____

Is this facility considered a Federal Facility? Yes No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: _____ 1.1 _____ (acres)

Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4? Yes No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: _____

Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility _____

Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water? Yes No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): _____

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment: _____

For pollutants identified, which do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge? _____

For pollutants identified, which have a completed TMDL? _____

Do you discharge into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water? Yes No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? Yes No

If Yes, which guidelines apply? _____

Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: S1 (4512-4581)
(refer to Appendix D of the General Permit)

Identify your applicable sector and subsector: Sector S – Air Transportation

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Facility Operator (s) (if applicable):

Name: Newberry County Airport
Address: 1239 Airport Road
City, State, Zip Code: Newberry, SC 29108
Telephone Number: (803) 321-9046
Email address: mpisano@newberrycounty.net
Fax number: N/A

Facility Owner (s):

Name: County of Newberry
Address: 1309 College Street
City, State, Zip Code: Newberry, SC 29108
Telephone Number: (803) 321-2180
Email address: mpisano@newberrycounty.net
Fax number: (803) 321-2383

SWPPP Contact:

Name: Mike Pisano
Telephone Number: (803) 321-2180
Email address: mpisano@newberrycounty.net
Fax number: (803) 321-2383

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

As part of the development of the SWPPP, specific individuals are designated to implement, maintain, and revise the plan. The team members are familiar with the operations of Newberry County Airport (the Airport) and bear the following responsibilities:

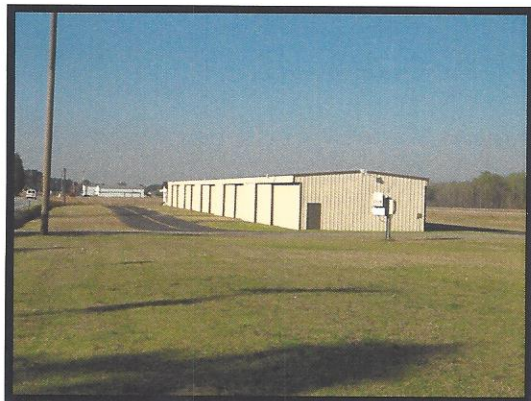
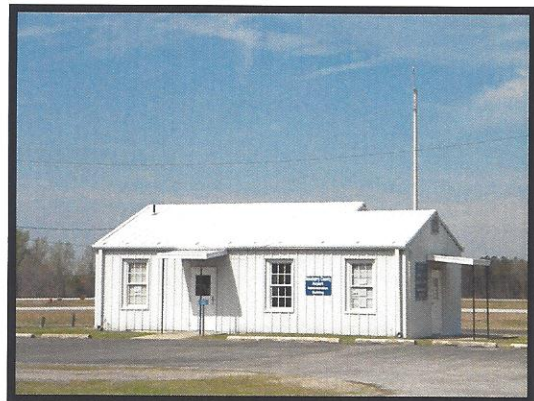
- Immediate response to all contaminant spills
- Implementation of the general permit requirements
- Documentation of all contaminant spills
- Defining stormwater management goals
- Monitoring changes in airport operations and updating the SWPPP as deemed necessary
- Communication and cooperation with other team members to ensure efficiency of plan implementation

The SWPPP team members and their general responsibilities are listed below:

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Mike Pisano, Interim Director of Public Works - Newberry County	Directs the operations of Newberry County Airport.
William Clamp, Clamp's Aero Service	Performs maintenance on aircraft at Newberry County Airport.
Paul Frye, Chappell Helicopters, LLC Flight Instructor	Helicopter flight instructor at Newberry County Airport.

1.4 Activities at the Facility

Newberry County Airport is a small airport located three (3) miles North of Newberry, South Carolina. The Airport consists of a terminal, six hangars, a runway, a parallel taxiway, and an aircraft ramp. The Airport primarily serves small personal aircraft and provides ramp storage, hangar storage, and 100LL AVGAS fueling services.



Clamp's Aero Service operates a maintenance facility at the Airport, where it performs full aircraft maintenance activities inside its hangar located on the east side of the airport property between the parallel taxiway and Airport Road. Clamp's Aero Service stores small quantities of motor oil and other engine fluids, paints, thinners and other mild solvents, cleaners, and grease, and other lubricants used for typical aircraft maintenance in the hangar. The flammable materials are stored in a flammables cabinet. Clamp's Aero Service has a 250-gallon storage tank outside of its facility where used oils are stored. The used oils generated during maintenance activities are picked up periodically to be disposed of properly off-site.



Chappell Helicopters, LLC is a flight instruction school for helicopter pilots. There are three helicopters housed in its hangar immediately south of Clamp's hangar. One is owned by the flight school, and the other two are owned by private pilots who pay Chappell Helicopters for storage. The helicopters are washed outside of the hangar every two months with automotive soap, and only minor preventative maintenance is performed inside the hangar. Any fluids generated during regular maintenance activities are disposed of in the used oil storage tank at Clamp's Aero Service. To aide in the fueling of the helicopters, a golf cart pulling a 100-gallon fuel tank mounted on a trailer is used as a mobile refueler. The tank gets filled with 100LL AVGAS at the self-fueling station near the terminal and then is hauled back to the Chappell Helicopters' hangar to fuel the helicopters. This system of transferring fuel is only used for helicopter refueling. While not in use, the mobile fuel tank is stored inside Chappell Helicopters' hangar.



1.5 General Location Map

A general Location Map (Figure 1) is provided in the Maps Section.

1.6 Site Map

An Overall Site Map (Figure 2) of this facility is provided in the Maps Section. More detailed site maps of the specific airfield areas related to industrial activities are provided in Figure 3 – Site Map – Ramp and Fueling Facility and Figure 4 – Site Map – Maintenance Hangar in the Maps Section.

As indicated on the Overall Site Map (Figure 2), the Airport has three (3) main stormwater outfalls associated with industrial activities at the facility. Two of these outfalls flow into Reedy Creek and then into Big Beaverdam Creek. The other outfall flows into Mathis Branch. Both Mathis Branch

and Big Beaverdam Creek eventually lead into the Bush River and then into the Saluda River. The Location Map (Figure 1) depicts the property location. Photos of selected stormwater outfalls are included below.

Outfall #1



Outfall #2



Outfall #3



SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

2.1 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

Industrial Activity	Associated Pollutants
Fuel Storage Tanks	Aviation fuel (100LL AVGAS)
Aircraft Fueling	Aviation fuel (100LL AVGAS)
Aircraft Storage on Ramp	Aviation fuel (100LL AVGAS), motor oil, other engine fluids
Mobile Refueler (Chappell Helicopters, LLC, fuel tank on trailer)	Aviation fuel (100LL AVGAS)
Aircraft Maintenance	Motor oil, other engine fluids
Waste Oil Storage	Waste oil
Aircraft Washing	Automotive washing soap

Table 2.1-2 summarizes the bulk material storage at Newberry County Airport. All of these containers are exposed to stormwater.

Quantity	Location	Product	Capacity (gallons)	Container Material
1	Fuel Farm	AVGAS	8,000	Steel
1	Mobile Refueler	AVGAS	100	Steel
1	Clamp's Aero Service	Waste Oil	250	Steel

2.2 Spills and Leaks

Location	Outfalls
Fuel Storage Tanks	2
Mobile Refueler Operations	3
Self-Serve Fueling Operations	2
Waste Oil Storage	3
Aircraft Washing	1,2,3
Aircraft Parking Areas	1,2,3

Date	Description	Outfalls
	There are no known past spills or leaks at the Airport.	

2.3 Non-Stormwater Discharges Documentation

- **Date of evaluation:** March 22, 2011.
- **Description of the evaluation criteria used:** Visual observation of facility, stormwater system, and outfalls. Review of structural facilities for floor drains and other conveyances to the storm sewer system.
- **List of the outfalls or on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation:** All primary outfalls were observed, as well as accessible secondary outfalls.
- **Different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations:** Non-stormwater discharges were not observed.
- **Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge:** No actions taken.

2.4 Salt Storage

Newberry County Airport does not store salt or any other deicing material and does not intend to during the current permit cycle.

2.5 Sampling Data Summary

Stormwater sampling data was not available at the time of the SWPPP development.

SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

3.1 Minimize Exposure

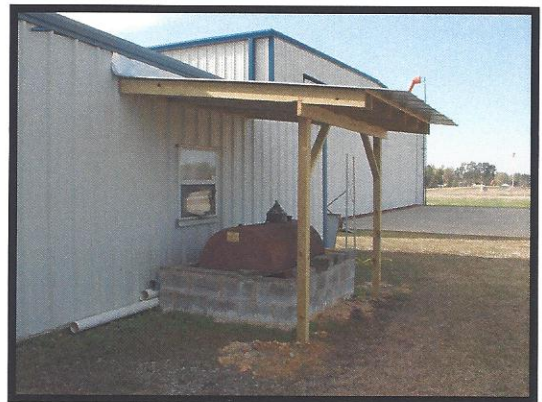
To minimize exposure of the fueling facility, self-fueling operations, and mobile refueling operations to precipitation is operationally, structurally, and economically infeasible due to aircraft operational and clearance standards and airfield clearance standards. The aboveground fuel storage tank and the mobile refueler tanks are all sealed, double-walled tanks. Fueling operations are performed utilizing industry standard hoses and locking and sealed connections to minimize the potential for leaks. The mobile refueler, when not in use, is parked in the Chappell Helicopters, LLC's hangar. Any spills or leaks are cleaned up using appropriate cleanup materials.



Currently, there is a 250-gallon tank in a masonry block containment located next to Clamp's Aero Service that is used for waste oil and fuel. The tanks and containment are covered by a lean-to type of roof that is attached to the hangar and supported by posts. The tank should remain properly sealed and capped after any waste material is transferred into it. The containment basin should be checked regularly for precipitation accumulation. The waste material in the tank is periodically removed and disposed of properly off-site.



Clamp's Aero Service performs full aircraft maintenance on airport property. These maintenance activities are performed inside of the hangar that Clamp's Aero Service leases from the Airport. Oil changes and other minor maintenance activities may occasionally occur within hangars on airport property. It is recommended that these maintenance procedures be performed inside hangars with the use of drip pans or other containment measures to contain accidental spills for dry cleanup methods. All hangars are covered and enclosed, preventing precipitation exposure. Used motor oil is typically placed in the waste oil tank located at Clamp's Aero Service. Materials utilized for cleanup will be disposed of properly.



It is recommended that the Airport obtain a spill response kit and locate it at the self-fueling facility. A typical spill response kit should include gloves, sorbent pads, socks, and pillows to contain spills of 25 to 35 gallons. The kit should be packed in a plastic UV-resistant drum-like container with a screw-on top. Spill response kits are available from most safety supply vendors.

3.2 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. The following types of good housekeeping measures, in general, should be performed in an effort to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater discharges.

3.2.1 Operation and Maintenance

- Perform fluid changing operations, as possible, in covered areas
- Utilize drip pans and have sorbent materials readily available as preventative measures
- Double check all hoses and connections prior to commencing fueling operations
- Keep floor and ground surfaces dry and clean using brooms, shovels, vacuum cleaners, or cleaning devices
- Garbage and waste materials should be regularly collected for proper disposal
- Promptly report all spillage to the Spill Response Team and document it
- Routinely inspect equipment to ensure that it is maintained in good working order
- Communicate the importance of spill cleanup procedures to employees and patrons through safety meetings

3.2.2 Materials Storage Practices

- Provide adequate aisle space to facilitate material transfer
- Store containers, drums, and bags of material away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills
- Stack containers according to manufacturer's instructions
- Store containers on pallets to prevent corrosion
- Hazardous materials should be stored in areas that are specially designed to contain spills
- Ensure that waste fluid containers are sealed properly after use

3.2.3 Materials Inventory Procedures

- Keep an up-to-date inventory of all hazardous and non-hazardous materials stored and maintained by the Airport
- Label all containers with the material name, expiration date, and known health hazards
- Keep an up-to-date inventory of emergency response materials

3.2.4 Employee Participation

- Distribute information on good housekeeping practices during employee training sessions
- Discuss good housekeeping measures at employee meetings
- Publicize pollution prevention concepts on posters

- Post good housekeeping tips and reminders on employee bulletin boards

3.3 Maintenance

Full aircraft maintenance activities are performed by Clamp's Aero Service in its hangar. The company retains appropriate cleanup materials in the hangar to contain and clean up any leaks or spills at the facility. Waste oil and other materials are stored in the contained tank outside the hangar and periodically disposed of off-site.

Other maintenance of aircraft is limited to minor tasks, such as occasionally changing engine oil and other engine fluids. Typically, these maintenance activities are performed inside the hangars. Any minor leaks or drips are controlled using dry cleanup methods and materials. Used fluids and cleanup materials are collected and disposed of properly.

3.4 Spill Prevention and Response

In the case of contaminant spillage, take the following action:

1. SECURE THE SCENE
 - a. Approach the spill cautiously from upwind.
 - b. Resist the urge to rush in; others cannot be helped until the situation has been fully assessed!
 - c. Without entering the immediate hazard area, isolate the area. Keep people outside of the safety perimeter. Allow enough room to move and remove your own equipment.
 - d. Stay clear of all spills, vapors, fumes, and smoke!

2. IDENTIFY THE MATERIAL

Use one of the following methods:

- a. The 4-digit ID number on a placard or orange panel on the container
- b. The 4-digit ID number (after UN/NA number) on a shipping document or package
- c. The name of the material on a shipping document, placard, or package

A spill at the Newberry County Airport will likely involve one of the following contaminants:

Material	Type	Color	Flammable	ID Number	Safety Guide
100LL AVGAS	Liquid	Blue	Yes	1203	128
Waste Bi-Fuel	Liquid	Brown/Black	Yes	None	128

Refer to the appropriate safety guide for potential hazards, public safety, evacuation, and first aid information. The safety guides were taken from the *2008 Emergency Response Guidebook* as published by the US Department of Transportation Research and Special Programs Administration.

3. ASSESS THE DANGER

Can you take action to neutralize the spill without causing harm to yourself?

- a. YES – THERE IS NO IMMEDIATE DANGER.
Attempt to neutralize the spill with a Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Emergency Spill Kit, which is located in a gray can with black cover in the fuel farm. Additional spill kits can also be located inside the fuel trucks. The locations of the fuel farm and fuel trucks can be found on the contaminants storage map. *Continue to #4 below.*
- b. NO – THERE IS IMMEDIATE DANGER: fire, smoke, explosions.
If you feel that the situation poses a threat to your personal safety, DO NOT attempt to neutralize the spill. *Continue to #4e below.*

4. NEUTRALIZE THE SPILL

- a. The HAZMAT spill kits contain materials that act as universal liquid absorbers and can be applied to any potential spill on airport property. Apply the absorbent materials from kits directly onto the spilled contaminant and follow the instructions provided with the kit. Use the absorbent materials to **DIKE, DIVERT, and CONTAIN** the spill.

DIKE: Use absorbent materials to create dikes or barriers that block the downstream path of the spill. Dikes can also be used to protect wetland areas or pervious areas that are in the downstream flow path of the spill.

DIVERT: A series of absorbent pad dikes can be placed to divert the spill away from sensitive wetland or pervious areas.

CONTAIN: Place absorbent materials directly on the spill, as well as around it, to contain the contaminants and prevent spreading.

- b. If the store of materials from a spill kit is exhausted, pads from additional spill kits can be used as needed to dike, divert, and contain the spill.
- c. If no pads are available, soil or sand can be placed on or around the spill to dike, divert, and contain it.
- d. Apply the strategies outlined in the applicable Safety Guide (refer to Table 3.4-1) when neutralizing the contaminants to reduce the risk of bodily harm.
- e. If the spill is too large to be contained with on-site materials, **call 911** and ask the dispatcher to send a HAZMAT team to the site. The City of Newberry maintains a HAZMAT team at the following locations:

City of Newberry Fire Department
1041 Wilson Road
Newberry, SC 29108
(803) 321-1030

5. CONTACT AUTHORITIES

- a. Notify all members of the Spill Response Team immediately.
- b. It is airport policy to notify the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) in the case of any contaminant spill **greater than 25 gallons**. The policy states that 911 should be called. The 911 dispatcher will contact SCDHEC with the pertinent information. If deemed necessary, SCDHEC will send a field representative out to the Airport to assist in supervising the containment and cleanup of the spilled material. Contact information for SCDHEC is as follows:

- **To Report Spills:**

- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)
24-hour reporting number: 1 (888) 481-0125

- **To Contact a Field Representative:**

- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)
Region 3 Environmental Quality Control
(803) 896-0620

6. SPILL DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- a. Place the collected contaminant and all materials used to dike, divert, and contain the spill in the sealable containment devices provided with the HAZMAT spill kits.
- b. Contact the local fire department or qualified waste disposal company to collect and dispose of the sealed containers.
- c. Store the sealed containers in a dry, secure place until they are picked up by the fire department or qualified waste disposal company.

7. DOCUMENT THE INCIDENT

In the case of a containment spill, the following should be documented:

- a. Name of documenter
- b. Name of person and organization responsible for the spill
- c. Time and date of the spill
- d. Type of Spill (Jet A1 Fuel, AVGAS, hydraulic fluid, etc.)
- e. Volume spilled (liters or gallons)
- f. Spill location
- g. Cause of spill
- h. Extent of spill spread

- i. Corrective actions taken
- j. Authorities that were notified

Spill records shall be kept with the SWPPP at all times.

3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

In the event of erosion caused by overland flow or concentrated flow, the Airport will take necessary steps to stabilize the exposed areas and control the runoff. For areas of exposed soils due to overland flow, the areas will be seeded with a grass seed mix and covered with straw or matting until grass cover is well established. In the event of an exposed area being identified during the non-growing season, a temporary measure, such as matting or silt fencing, will be installed until grass can be successfully planted and established.

Downstream channels at the primary stormwater outfalls will be periodically inspected for erosion.

3.6 Management of Runoff

Stormwater runoff from impervious areas is primarily collected via a storm drainage system utilizing channels, pipes, and inlets. The storm drainage system is designed to collect and discharge the stormwater runoff from the majority of the airfield with detention west of the runway. Most impervious areas have adjacent vegetated areas and are disconnected from each other. Along the edge of the impervious areas, runoff is typically discharged via sheet flow over vegetative strips of at least 30 feet in width with very mild slopes before entering the storm drainage system. The storm drainage system predominantly consists of vegetated channels with very mild slopes. The pipes are generally located between vegetated channels to convey runoff under pavements. The vegetative strips and channels, coupled with the mild slopes and sandy soils of the Airport, provide for infiltration and filtration of runoff. The detention basins at Outfalls #2 and #3 also provide for infiltration, filtration, and settlement of potential pollutants from the airfield runoff. This layout of vegetated strips, channels, and detention basins is likely an adequate means of controlling pollutant-forming runoff for the entire Airport. Additional controls will be considered if monitoring indicates stormwater pollution.



3.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt and Pavement Deicing

There is no salt storage, and there are no pavement deicing activities conducted at Newberry County Airport.

3.8 The General Permit Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

There are no additional non-numeric effluent limits for this facility reported in Sector S.

3.9 Employee Training

The Director of Public Works will be responsible for periodically conducting employee training to ensure proper implementation and execution of the SWPPP. All employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit, and all members of the SWPPP Team must participate in the training program. At a minimum, employee training must be conducted on an annual basis. Additional training may be necessary when new employees are hired and when changes in operations or updates to the SWPPP occur.

Training must cover specific control measures, monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements found in the permit. To ensure proper implementation of the SWPPP, all employees, as described above, should be trained by supervisory personnel in the following areas:

3.9.1 Spill Prevention and Response

- Familiarize all employees on the Spill Response Team with potential spill areas and drainage routes
- Give all employees instructions on properly reporting spills and contacting the Spill Response Team
- Discuss material handling procedures and storage requirements with all personnel
- Instruct all employees on the Spill Response Team to efficiently implement the spill response procedures

3.9.2 Good Housekeeping

- Instruct all employees to perform regular vacuuming and/or sweeping of their work areas as appropriate to prevent stormwater contamination
- Instruct all employees to promptly clean up spilled materials to prevent stormwater contamination
- Provide all employees with the locations for good housekeeping and spill response equipment and supplies

3.9.3 Materials Management Practices

- Instruct all employees to maintain materials in an organized manner
- Instruct all employees to label all toxic and hazardous substances stored on the property

- Discuss proper and safe handling procedures with employees responsible for handling toxic and hazardous substances

3.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no non-stormwater discharges at this facility.

3.11 Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

Primary waste, garbage, and floatable debris generation typically occurs within the buildings and various hangars on the airfield and is collected and disposed of with no exposure to stormwater. Debris on the airfield poses a significant hazard to operating aircraft and is regularly checked for and controlled by airport personnel and patrons.

3.12 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

Dust generation and vehicle tracking of industrial materials is not applicable to this facility.

SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING

4.1 Benchmark Monitoring

Sector S requires benchmark monitoring only for facilities that perform deicing operations. Newberry County Airport does not perform deicing and is, therefore, excluded from benchmark monitoring.

4.2 Effluent Limits Monitoring

Newberry County Airport does not perform any of the regulated activities listed in *Table 6-1. Required Monitoring for Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines* of the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (Except Construction, page 44) of the General Permit and, therefore, is excluded from effluent limitations monitoring.

4.3 Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring

Newberry County Airport has no stormwater discharges to impaired waters listed in 2010 State of South Carolina Integrated Report Part I: Listing of Impaired Waters (source: <http://www.Scdhec.gov/environment/water/tmdl/#1>); therefore, no monitoring will be required.

4.4 Additional SCDHEC Monitoring

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control has not notified Newberry County Airport of any additional monitoring requirements and, therefore, is excluded from additional SCDHEC monitoring.

SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS

All required inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel with at least one member of the SWPPP team participating in the inspections. All inspections must be properly documented on the forms provided, and the completed documents must be maintained with the SWPPP. Inspection results are not required to be submitted to SCDHEC unless specifically requested.

5.1 Routine Facility Inspections

Routine facility inspections of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater (Table 5.1-1) and of all stormwater control measures (Table 5.1-2) are to be conducted at least quarterly during periods when the facility is in operation. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection is to be conducted during a period when stormwater discharge is occurring. The routine facility inspections are to be performed by the Public Works Director or other designated qualified personnel.

Deficiencies and deviations from the SWPPP that are discovered through the routine inspection are mitigated with corrective actions immediately. A routine inspection form is provided as Attachment D.

Industrial Activities	Reason	Potential Pollutants
Fueling Facilities and Mobile Refuelers	Inspect for spills or leaks; signs of deficient structural integrity of tanks, pumps, and piping systems (i.e., rust, corrosion, etc.); and malfunctioning equipment	Aviation fuel (100LL AVGAS)
Aircraft Ramp	Inspect for residual spills or leaks	Aviation fuel, oil and other engine additives
Hangars and Other Aircraft Storage Areas	Inspect for residual spills or leaks	Aviation fuel, oil and other engine additives
Runways and Taxiways	Inspect for residual spills or leaks	Oil and other engine additives
Waste Oil Tank	Inspect for leaks, spillage, and sealed openings and determine need for disposal	Waste oil
Trash Receptacles	Inspect for holes that would otherwise let stormwater into and out of the trash receptacles	Waste, garbage, and floatable debris

Table 5.1-2
Stormwater Controls Inspections
Newberry County Airport

Vegetated Filter Strips and Channels	Inspect to ensure vegetative areas are not eroding
Stormwater Inlets	Inspect stormwater inlets for dry weather flows to check for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and for blockage or erosion
Stormwater Outfalls	Inspect for downstream erosion in channel and check for blockage
Detention Basins	Inspect for evidence of non-stormwater discharges and check for erosion, sedimentation, or other blockage

5.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

Visual stormwater inspections are to be performed once each quarter for the entire permit term at all outfalls or representative outfalls by the Public Works Director or other designated and qualified personnel. Samples are to be collected from actively discharging outfalls in clean, clear glass or plastic containers. Samples should be collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and it will be documented as to why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. A visual inspection form is provided in the Forms Section.

These samples are to be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. A visual assessment is to be made of the samples. The samples are to be visually inspected for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity
- Floating solids
- Settled solids
- Suspended solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution

5.3 Comprehensive Site Inspections

Comprehensive site inspections are to be conducted annually by the Public Works Director or other designated and qualified personnel. The inspection will be conducted simultaneously with a scheduled routine facility inspection. The inspection is to cover all areas of the facility affected by the requirements in this permit, including the areas identified in the SWPPP as potential pollutant sources (see General Permit, Part 5.1.3) where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, any areas where control measures are used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years. The inspections are to include a review of monitoring data collected. The results of the past year's visual and analytical monitoring are to be considered when planning and conducting inspections. The comprehensive site inspection is to include examination of the following:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers
- Off-site tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair

Stormwater control measures are to be observed to ensure that they are functioning correctly, and corrective actions are to be administered where deficiencies and deviations from the SWPPP are observed. A comprehensive inspection form is provided in the Forms Section.

SECTION 6: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

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

Name: J ANDREW SHOOK Title: PROJECT MANAGER

Signature:  Date: 4/6/11

SECTION 7: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS