

# 1.0 Facility-Wide Best Management Practices

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## Applicability

**BMP 1.0. Facility-Wide BMPs** is generally applicable to all industrial operations with potential to impact stormwater.

In addition to these generally applicable BMPs, activity-specific BMPs must also be implemented for each of the following activities performed:

BMP 2.0. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

BMP 3.0. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

BMP 4.0. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage

BMP 5.0. Outdoor Handling, Storage and Disposal of Waste and Material

BMP 6.0. Fuel Storage and Delivery

BMP 7.0. Building and Grounds Maintenance

BMP 8.0. Waste Water Treatment

*NOTE: Implementation of the BMPs contained herein is necessary for compliance with the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, which stipulates that “[y]ou must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for your facility” and that “your SWPPP must . . . assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.” (Section 4.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements).*

## Good Housekeeping Measures

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| 1.1 | General                           | Maintain exposed areas in a clean, orderly manner. Take necessary steps to prevent pollutants from contacting stormwater.   |
| 1.2 | Clean exterior equipment surfaces | Keep exterior surfaces of aircraft, vehicles, equipment, and containers clean by eliminating excessive amounts of external oil and grease buildup. Use water-based cleaning agents or non-chlorinated solvents to clean equipment, and collect and properly dispose of cleaning fluids. Use drum-top absorbent pads to contain small leaks.     |
| 1.3 | Recycle, reduce and reuse         | Identify opportunities to recycle, reclaim, and/or reuse materials to reduce the volume of materials brought into the facility and reduce the volume of waste. Materials that may be recycled or reused include used oil, grease, antifreeze, brake fluid, solvents, hydraulic fluid, batteries, transmission fluid, wash water and waste fuel. |
| 1.4 | Product substitution              | Use biodegradable products and substitute materials with less hazardous properties where feasible.  |
| 1.5 | Limit material inventory          | Limit inventory of materials stored onsite to reduce the magnitude of potential spills and waste generation.  |

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| 1.6 Provide security | Utilize security and other appropriate personnel to routinely evaluate the facility to prevent an accidental or intentional release of materials. Improve general awareness by training personnel on storm water pollution prevention. Routine patrol, improved lighting, and access control are possible measures. |
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## **Minimize Exposure of Pollutants to Storm Water**

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| 1.7 Storm-resistant shelter for industrial materials and activities | Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure. |
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## **Preventative Maintenance**

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| 1.8 Maintain as-built drawings      | Maintain as-built prints for all projects.  |
| 1.9 Design for pollution prevention | Work with project managers to incorporate storm water management features into project design. Features may include: appropriate surface grading, containment, waste repositories, cover, storm water quality structures (e.g., oil/water separators, dead-end sumps, first flush diversion basins), use of concrete paving rather than asphalt, fluid recycling systems, and other control measures to eliminate potential material exposure to storm water. Evaluate existing facilities for opportunities to improve functionality and efficiency, and decrease the potential for storm water pollution. |

## **Spill Prevention and Response**

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| 1.10 Make Spill Prevention and Response Plan available | Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, if required under guidelines set forth in 40 CFR, Section 112.3(a), (b).   |
| 1.11 Maintain spill response equipment and supplies    | Maintain adequate supplies of spill response equipment and materials in accessible locations near areas where spills may be likely to occur, including on appropriate vehicles (maintenance vehicles, lavatory trucks and fueling tankers) that may be likely to respond to or be involved in an incident.  |
| 1.12 Spill containment and response                    | Use drip pans to contain leaks and absorbent booms, mats, or other devices to contain liquid materials (wash water, fuel, etc.) and prevent them from entering storm drain system. Immediately clean up all spills and leaks.   |
| 1.13 Procedures for cleaning up spills and leaks       | Use absorbent materials and spill control equipment for temporary and immediate control of spills and leaks of liquid materials. Absorbent materials can be used in conjunction with curbing to provide cleanup of small spills within a containment area. Collect and remove absorbent materials from area soon after use and dispose of in an appropriate manner. Do not hose down the area unless the storm drain is blocked and drainage is collected and disposed of through a permitted connection to the sanitary sewer. Hazardous waste spill response must be consistent with 40 CFR 264 and 265 (RCRA). |
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| 1.14 | Disposal of collected fluids | Properly dispose of any collected fluids (e.g., spill fluids, or fluids collected in fuel tanks, fueling hydrant sumps, oil / water separators, etc.) according to applicable regulations. Vacuum equipment / trucks are recommended for collection. Always dispose of materials in an approved manner; use an approved treatment facility through a permitted connection. Never discharge materials to a catch basin or storm drain. |
| 1.15 | Minimizing exposure          | Where practicable, industrial materials and activities will be protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain or runoff. It is noted that due to the nature of the operations (routine service of jet aircraft) cover is not always practical.  |

## **Routine Facility Inspections**

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| 1.16 | Activity inspections              | Perform frequent activity inspections to identify and eliminate non-storm water discharges. Stagger inspection times to cover all work periods.  |
| 1.17 | Outfall inspections               | Perform quarterly visual inspections of discharge points to the storm drain system. Observe uncharacteristic volumes, colors, turbidity, odors, deposition, staining, floatables, and foaming characteristics of any flow.                   |
| 1.18 | Inspections for facility upgrades | Perform inspections during design review and project construction phases to ensure drainage, wastewater, and water supply connections are correct (no cross connections or illicit hookups).   |
| 1.19 | Illicit connections inspections   | Perform construction phase, post-construction, and existing facility inspections to identify improper physical connections to the storm drain system from sanitary sewers, floor drains, industrial process discharge lines, and wash racks. |

## **Employee / Contractor Training**

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| 1.20 | General employee training | Provide the appropriate level of employee training in the following areas: environmental policies and procedures, spill response and prevention, storm water pollution prevention education, right-to-know awareness training, and hazardous materials management.    |
| 1.21 | Storm water training      | Provide annual storm water management training as required in the MSGP-2000, Part 4.2.7.2.1.6. Incorporate required elements in training program and maintain a log of employees attendance.  |
| 1.22 | Contractor education      | Provide construction and operational contractors and haulers with copies of pertinent BMPs. Require contractor / hauler adherence to BMP specifications. Provide contractors and subcontractors with copies of relevant BMPs during specification and bidding phases. |
| 1.23 | SPCC training             | Provide adequate implementation training for facilities with a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, if required developed under guidelines set forth in 40 CFR, Section 112.3(a), (b).  |

## Management of Storm Water Runoff

1.24 Outdoor water supplies

Limit availability of outdoor water supplies (i.e., hose bibs). Post signs at outdoor water sources identifying appropriate uses and discouraging uses that would introduce pollutants to the storm drain system / receiving waters.

## Record keeping and Reporting

1.25 Comply with record keeping and reporting requirements of the MSGP

The record keeping and reporting requirements contained in the MSGP should be followed.

## General BMP Notations

### REQUIREMENTS:

- Capital and O&M may be required to eliminate or control non-storm water discharges.
- O&M costs may increase with more capital investment (or may decrease).
- Educational programs are ongoing. Information and training must be provided at regular intervals.

### LIMITATIONS:

- **Identifying discharges.** Activity-based (subtle) non-storm water discharges from a particular facility are typically sporadic, transient, and often require frequent inspections to detect.
- **Moving activities indoors.** There may be limitations to activities being performed indoors.
- **Introduction of pollutants.** Implementation of some BMPs (such as construction of cover or cleaning exterior surfaces) may require the use of potential pollutants.
- **Engineering and maintenance for pollution control equipment.** Pollution control equipment, such as oil / water separators must be appropriately sized and regularly maintained to be effective.
- **Limitations on discharge to POTW.** Some POTWs may require pre-treatment and monitoring of wash water and/or deicing fluid prior to discharge.
- **Disposal of collected fluids.** Some waste fluids may require permitting, monitoring, pre-treatment or special disposal considerations.
- **Product substitution.** Alternative products may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.

### RELEVANT RULES AND REGULATIONS:

FR Vol. 60, No. 189, Sept. 25, 1995 Multi-Sector Storm Water General Permit  
40 CFR 110.3 Discharge of Oil  
40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC/OPA Plans)  
40 CFR 117.3 Determination of Reportable Quantities for a Hazardous Substance  
40 CFR 122-124 NPDES Regulations for Storm water Discharges  
40 CFR 401 Effluent Limitation Guidelines  
40 CFR 260 et. seq. Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

## 2.0 Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

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### Applicability

BMP 2.0. Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance applies to all non-facility maintenance operations with potential to impact stormwater.

### Good Housekeeping Measures

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| 2.1 | Parts cleaning and degreasing                              | Contain the use of solvents and other cleaning compounds to designated interior areas to promote safe handling and to minimize exposure to storm water. Dispose of waste material regularly and properly.   |
| 2.2 | Use only approved fluids for servicing aircraft lavatories | Use only surfactants and disinfectants approved for discharge to the sanitary sewer system.   |
| 2.3 | Procedures for servicing aircraft lavatories               | Drain the aircraft connecting hose as completely as possible into the storage tank after servicing an aircraft. Properly secure all hoses, valves, and equipment when transporting waste to eliminate leakage and spills. If possible, perform surfactant / disinfectant mixing and transfers under cover. Utilize buckets or pans to capture leaks from aircraft lavatory access fittings. Immediately dump the fluids into the bulk storage tank on the service cart or truck. Do not hose down spills. |
| 2.4 | Disposal of lavatory waste                                 | Do not discharge lavatory waste or clean / back-flush lavatory trucks anywhere other than approved locations.   |
| 2.5 | Procedures for servicing aircraft potable water systems    | Perform water truck flushing operations only in designated areas. Do not perform flushing near or discharge to storm drains. Collect all discharge from aircraft potable water flushing or water truck flushing containing Purine, chlorine bleach or other chemicals and properly discharge to a permitted sanitary sewer connection, or recycle the water.  |

### Minimize Exposure of Pollutants to Storm Water

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| 2.6 | Perform Maintenance Activities Indoors | Where practicable, perform aircraft, vehicle and equipment maintenance activities indoors to prevent exposure of pollutants to storm water. |
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### Spill Prevention and Response

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| 2.7 | Preventing pollutant exposure when performing maintenance activities | Move activities and associated materials and waste indoors or provide appropriate controls in maintenance areas such as cover, berms, sumps, oil / water separators or retention basins to protect storm drains. Perform activities away from storm drains or cover drains. |
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## Routine Facility Inspections

2.8 Lavatory service equipment inspections

Perform regular inspections of the hose and fittings used for transferring lavatory waste. Keep the equipment in good working order. Replace worn equipment before leaks develop. Notify appropriate ground service personnel if it is noticed that the aircraft lavatory fittings require maintenance.

## Notes

*See BMP 1.0 for generally applicable measures related to Preventative Maintenance, Training, Runoff Management, and Record keeping and Reporting.*

## 3.0 Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

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### Applicability

**BMP 3.0. Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning** applies to all non-facility cleaning operations with potential to impact stormwater. Unless dry-washed, AVE cleaning must be performed an approved location (i.e., wash rack).

### Good Housekeeping Measures

- 3.1 Washing aircraft, vehicles, and equipment

Use off-site commercial washing or "dry" washing and surface preparation techniques when possible. Consider dry washing as an option regardless of aircraft size. Remove all materials (i.e., drippings and residue) using vacuum methods and dispose of properly. Use biodegradable phosphate-free detergents. Follow an approved wash plan or use designated wash areas that are covered and/or bermed to prevent contamination of storm water by contact with wastes.

### Preventative Maintenance

- 3.2 Outdoor wash area requirements

Outdoor washing operations should have the following design characteristics:

- Covered and paved and bermed with PCC.
- Sloped to facilitate wash water collection.
- Water is collected or discharged to the sanitary sewer.
- Discharge piping serving uncovered wash areas should have a positive shut-off control valve.
- Wash areas should be clearly identified with signage.
- Equipped with an oil/water separator designed to operate under storm water runoff conditions.

### Routine Facility Inspections

- 3.3 Wash area inspections

Inspect wash areas for cracks or breaches to berms or concrete surfaces and repair.

### Management of Storm Water Runoff

- 3.4 Use designated wash areas

Use designated areas for washing, steam cleaning, and degreasing.

### Notes

*See BMP 1.0 for generally applicable measures related to Exposure Minimization, Spill Prevention and Response, Training, and Record keeping and Reporting.*

## 4.0 Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Storage

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### Applicability

**BMP 4.0. Aircraft, Vehicle and Equipment Storage** applies to outdoor storage activities where there is a potential to impact stormwater due to exposure of surface contaminants (i.e., oil and grease) and contained fluids (i.e., fuel, antifreeze, oil, etc.). Long-term storage of AVE on-site is generally prohibited unless specifically authorized.

### Good Housekeeping Measures

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| 4.1 Aircraft, Vehicle, and Equipment storage                            | Use drip pans or specially-designed absorbent pads to contain releases. Repair leaks in an expeditious manner. Store AVE in an area established to contain any incidental leaks and under cover, if possible. Store AVE away from storm drains. For long term storage (>30 days), remove fluids and salvage batteries (which often drip oil and other fluids). Clean oil, grease or chemical residue off exterior surfaces prior to long term storage. |
| 4.2 Temporary parking of tanker trucks and materials transport vehicles | Designate areas for parking tanker trucks and material transport vehicles where spills and leaks can be contained and cleaned. Use covered loading and unloading areas for transfer of potential pollutants (especially liquid materials), such as building overhangs, to reduce exposure of materials, vehicles, and equipment to storm water.  |

### Notes

*See BMP 1.0 for measures generally applicable to Exposure Minimization, Preventative Maintenance, Spill Prevention and Response, Inspection, Runoff Management, Training, and Record keeping and Reporting.*



# 5.0 Outdoor Handling, Storage and Disposal of Waste and Materials

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## Applicability

**BMP 5.0. Outdoor Handling, Storage and Disposal of Waste and Materials** applies to all handling, storage, and disposal of waste and/or other materials with potential to impact stormwater.

## Good Housekeeping Measures

5.1	Material / waste handling	Transfer, use and store liquid materials only in paved areas.
5.2	Dispensing liquids	Avoid dispensing from drums positioned horizontally in cradles. Dispensing materials from upright drums equipped with hand pumps is preferred. Always use secondary containment and self-closing spigots if dispensing from horizontally positioned drums.
5.3	Waste / materials storage procedures	Designate central storage locations where materials are contained (i.e., diking, curbing, secondary containment) and covered to prevent contact with storm-water runoff and to reduce the risks of accidental spills. Segregate wastes to improve handling and promote recycling.
5.4	Signage for storage locations	Post signs at all storage locations in clearly visible locations noting the materials stored, emergency contacts, and spill cleanup procedures.
5.5	Containers and container labeling	Store all materials sealed in their original containers or containers approved for that use. Clearly label all containers with contents to prevent co-mingling of materials, storage of incompatibles, and improper handling, and to promote proper material handling and storage. Utilize required labeling procedures for storage of all hazardous wastes. Identify and properly dispose of all unlabeled and unknown materials.
5.6	Used battery management	Recycle used batteries no later than 30 days after removal to promote recycling of materials and reduction of waste. Store batteries on spill containment and under cover.
5.7	Used oil containers and filters	Drain and crush oil filters and containers before recycling or disposal. Store crushed waste in a leak-proof container. Contain drained items in sealed plastic bags prior to disposal.
5.8	Eliminate bone yards	Eliminate waste collection piles (bone yards), which tend to conceal and lead to mismanaged waste and materials.

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### BMP 5.0 Outdoor Handling, Storage and Disposal of Waste and Materials

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| 5.9  | Waste and unusable material disposal            | Regularly inspect storage and work areas for unusable materials and waste that can be disposed. Schedule waste pickup as frequently as needed to minimize storage time and avoid overloaded containers. Ensure that all materials are properly characterized and disposed.  |
| 5.10 | Garbage collection (dumpster) area maintenance  | Provide shelter and secondary containment for dumpsters, if possible. Use covered dumpsters and keep them closed and locked. Use only dumpsters with plugged drain holes to prevent discharge of leachate or fluids. Do not dispose of liquid wastes such as oils or hazardous materials into dumpsters and completely drain liquid waste containers prior to disposal of containers. Perform dumpster cleaning in designated areas that are bermed to contain wash water for subsequent disposal or discharge to the sanitary sewer. Do not dispose of liquid or hazardous materials in dumpsters. |
| 5.11 | Fire fighting, training, and testing activities | In a fire-fighting situation, if possible, protect storm drains. Once safe to do so, collect any residual AFFF or other contaminated fluids and properly dispose. For fire training activities, perform training and AFFF discharge on paved surface and collect residual materials upon completion of training activities and properly dispose.  |

## Preventative Maintenance

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| 5.11 | Outdoor storage area requirements | Outdoor storage areas should be covered, if possible. When selecting storage sites, avoid excessive slope, locations near storm drain inlets, and locations near public access areas. |
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## Spill Prevention and Response

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| 5.12 | Preventing pollutant exposure during material transfer      | Position vehicles used for material transfer such that activities are protected from rainfall and that possible spills can be contained. Provide hand pumps, containment devices, and other transfer devices to facilitate material transfer.   |
| 5.13 | Preventing pollutant exposure for material or waste storage | Move materials and waste indoors or store away from drains. All material stored outside, no matter how temporary, should be placed on secondary containment and under cover, if possible. Materials not stored under cover should be covered and exposed exterior surfaces should be clean. |

## Routine Facility Inspections

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| 5.14 | Material / waste transfer area inspections | Inspect loading/unloading areas and material use areas for repair and patching. |
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### BMP 5.0 Outdoor Handling, Storage and Disposal of Waste and Materials

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| 5.15 | Material and waste storage area inspection (containers and tanks) | Periodically inspect storage areas (containers and tanks): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check containers for external corrosion and structural failure.</li><li>• Check for spills and overfills due to operator failure.</li><li>• Check for failure of piping system (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves).</li><li>• Check for leaks or spills during pumping of liquids or gases.</li><li>• Visually inspect new tanks or containers for loose fittings, poor welds, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets.</li><li>• Inspect tank foundations and storage area coatings.</li></ul> |
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## Employee / Contractor Training

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| 5.16 | Waste management training | Train employees on the proper disposal procedures for operations-derived wastes. |
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## Management of Storm Water Runoff

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| 5.17 | Protect storage areas from run-on and runoff | Protect all significant materials from rainfall, run-on, runoff and wind dispersal. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store material indoors or in a fully enclosed area.</li><li>• Permanently cover an outdoor storage area with a roof, overhang or awning.</li><li>• Use temporary covering of polyethylene, polypropylene, or hypalon.</li><li>• Use control measures such as berms and secondary containment.</li><li>• Reduce the amount of material stored outdoors.</li></ul> |
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## Record keeping and Reporting

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| 5.18 | Track waste generation            | Characterize waste streams and maintain accurate information on waste streams using: manifests, bills of lading, biennial reports, permits, environmental audits, SARA Title III reports, emission reports, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), NPDES discharge monitoring reports, inventory reports, data on chemical spills, and emissions data. |
| 5.19 | Oil / water separator maintenance | Document all inspections and maintenance operations.  |

## Notes

*See BMP 1.0 for measures generally applicable to Exposure Minimization.*

## 6.0 Fuel Storage and Delivery

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### Applicability

**BMP 6.0. Fuel Storage and Delivery** applies to bulk and small-quantity storage and delivery of fuel and fuel products.

### Good Housekeeping Measures

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| 6.1 Vehicle fueling station signage | Fuel pumps intended for vehicular use must be posted with signs stating "No Topping Off" to prevent overflow. |
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### Preventative Maintenance

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| 6.2 Install fuel tank monitoring and release prevention systems | <p>Provide appropriate monitoring for tanks containing fuel (i.e., level indicators and gauges, overfill protection with alarms, interstitial leak detection for double-walled tanks, routine inspection/lockout for drainage valves for tank containment areas).</p> <p>Fuel dispensing equipment should be equipped with "breakaway" hose connections that will provide emergency shut-down of flow should the fueling connection be broken through movement.</p> <p>Automatic shut-off mechanisms should be in place on fuel tankers. These valves should remain in the closed position unless manually opened during fueling.</p> |
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### Spill Prevention and Response

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| 6.3 Preventing pollutant exposure when fueling | Cover nearby storm drains and outlets to surface drainages with spill control mats or block off with absorbent booms to prevent accidental release of pollutants in the event of a spill. Avoid mobile fueling of equipment. Fuel equipment in designated areas, covered if possible. Maintain spill kits on fueling tankers. |
| 6.4 Collection of aircraft fuel samples        | Use GATS jars to take fuel samples. Dispose of samples at designated collection sites. Use fire-rated containers for storage of fuel samples.   |

### Routine Facility Inspections

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| 6.5 Fuel storage and handling inspections | Regularly inspect fueling areas and storage tanks. (Underground fuel storage tanks should be tested as required by federal and state laws.) |
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## Employee / Contractor Training

6.6 Fuel spill response training

Train employees performing fueling activities on the appropriate response procedures for fuel spills.

### Notes

*See BMP 1.0 for measures generally applicable to Exposure Minimization, Runoff Management, and Record keeping and Reporting.*

## 7.0 Building and Grounds Maintenance

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### Applicability

BMP 7.0. **Building and Grounds Maintenance** applies to non-AVE maintenance operations with potential to impact stormwater.

### Good Housekeeping Measures

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| 7.1 Disposal of landscaping and grounds maintenance waste   | Properly dispose of landscape waste, wash water, sweepings, and sediments.   |
| 7.2 Fire fighting foam deluge system testing procedures and fire hydrant flushing   | Perform fire fighting foam testing operations only in designated areas deemed appropriate for such activities. Properly dispose of, or recycle, foam discharge. If possible, do not allow water from hydrant flushing to enter storm drain. Discharge to sanitary sewer or use for landscape watering.   |
| 7.3 Cleaning interior floors and exterior ground surfaces   | Maintain clean, dry floors and exterior surfaces by methods other than hosing and washing (e.g., using brooms, shovels, vacuum cleaners, etc.). Do not hose down work areas to the storm drainage system or use concrete cleaning products unless the storm drain inlet is blocked and wash water is collected and properly disposed of through a permitted sewer connection. Use seals or door skirts to prevent material exposure to rainfall. |
| 7.4 Uncontaminated water discharges from potable water line flushing, uncontaminated air conditioning condensate, irrigation drainage, and landscape watering | Perform line flushing operations only in designated areas deemed appropriate for such activities. If possible, do not allow water to enter storm drain. Discharge to sanitary sewer or use for landscape watering. If water contacts pollutants, protect storm drains, and collect and properly dispose of water.  |

### Preventative Maintenance

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| 7.4 Grounds / landscaping design considerations | Consider the following design characteristics for grounds / landscaping design: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Incorporate areas of landscape into project design. (Landscape areas are pervious and will result in less runoff discharge from a site.)</li><li>• Incorporate design considerations such as leaving or planting native vegetation to reduce irrigation, fertilizer, and pesticide needs.</li><li>• Select landscaping plants that require little maintenance and/or pest control.</li><li>• Incorporate storm water detention/retention to reduce peak runoff flows and for water quality control.</li></ul> |
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**BMP 6.0 Fuel Storage and Delivery**

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| 7.5  | Maintain storm water control devices and outfalls | Regularly inspect and patch or repair storm water control devices (i.e., berms, etc.) to keep them in working order. Place devices such as hay bales or filter fabric over storm drain culverts or at other areas to capture debris generated during construction or runway rubber removal activities.   |
| 7.6  | Maintain catch basins                             | Regularly clean any catch basins which receive runoff from a maintenance area, especially after larger storms. Install and maintain catch basin filter inserts that assist in the removal of oil and grease, sediments and floatables.   |
| 7.7  | Fire deluge system design considerations          | Design deluge (foam) testing system with the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Located away from storm drain inlets, drainage facilities or water bodies. Discharge foam waste to a sanitary sewer (industrial wastewater permitting may be required). Foam waste shall not be discharged to storm drains or water bodies.</li><li>• Paved with concrete or asphalt, or stabilized with an aggregate base.</li><li>• Bermed to contain foam and to prevent run-on.</li><li>• Configure discharge area with a sump to allow collection and disposal of foam.</li></ul>   |
| 7.8  | Install oil / water separators                    | Either collect storm water in areas exposed to pollutants or install an appropriately-sized oil / water separator (regulatory agency approval may be required). Oil / water separators are typically used in areas where the concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons, floatables, or sediment may be abnormally high and source control techniques are not very effective. There are two types of oil/water separators: the American Petroleum Institute (API) separator and the coalescing plate separator (CPS). Design, sizing, and placement of oil/water separators is dependent on several factors including: tributary area, type of activity, pollutant type and concentration, and water temperature. Separators should be selected, sized and designed by a qualified engineer. |
| 7.9  | Maintain sumps and oil / water separators         | Regularly clean and maintain sump and oil / water separators. Characterize and properly dispose of cleaning waste. Replace oil absorbent pads as needed and always prior to the rainy season(s). Keep effluent shutoff valve closed during cleaning operations. Follow maintenance schedule and procedures for these activities.   |
| 7.10 | Label storm drains                                | Label storm drain inlets that they are to receive no wastes.   |
| 7.11 | Minimize pesticide, herbicide and fertilizer use  | Minimize use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Use according to directions. Utilize integrated pest management.  |

## **Routine Facility Inspections**

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| 7.12 | Sump and oil / water separator inspections | Regularly inspect sumps and oil/water separators to identify when preventative maintenance is needed. |
| 7.13 | Inspect fire fighting foam deluge system   | Regularly inspect, clean, and maintain fire fighting foam testing facility and collection sumps.      |

## Management of Storm Water Runoff

7.14 Erosion control

Provide landscaped areas where erosion is becoming a problem. Plantings and appropriate grading are means to controlling erosion and containing runoff.

### Notes

*See BMP 1.0 for measures generally applicable to Exposure Minimization, Spill Prevention and Response, Training, and Record keeping and Reporting*



## 8.0 Waste Water Treatment

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### Applicability

**BMP 8.0. Waste Water Treatment** applies to structural and operational aspects of the waste water treatment facility.

### Good Housekeeping Measures

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| 7.1 Disposal of grounds maintenance waste | Properly dispose of waste, wash water, sweepings, and sediments.  |
| 7.2 Ensure proper sludge management       | Sludge shall be contained in sludge drying beds with the gates in place at all times, except when the sludge is being removed. Any spills of sludge shall be removed completely and expeditiously, and disposed of properly. Sludge shall not be removed from the drying beds during rain events. |

### Preventative Maintenance

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| 7.3 Regularly maintain equipment in good working order | Implement the requirements of the WWTP O&M Plan.  |
| 7.4 Maintain storm water control devices and outfalls  | Regularly inspect and patch or repair storm water control devices (i.e., berms, etc.) to keep them in working order. Place devices such as hay bales or filter fabric over storm drain culverts or at other areas to capture debris if necessary. |
| 7.5 Maintain catch basins                              | Regularly clean any catch basins which receive runoff, especially after larger storms. Install and maintain catch basin filter inserts that assist in the removal of oil and grease, sediments and floatables.                                    |

### Routine Facility Inspections

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| 7.6 Inspect WWTP equipment | Regularly inspect equipment and treatment processes at the WWTP to ensure facility operation. |
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### Notes

*See BMP 1.0 for measures generally applicable to Exposure Minimization, Spill Prevention and Response, Training, Management of Storm Water Runoff, and Record keeping and Reporting*