



Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)

**TPDES General Permit No. TXR050000
Storm Water Discharge Permit**

San Antonio International Airport (SAT)

**9800 Airport Boulevard
San Antonio, Texas 78216**

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Section 1.0 – Introduction

1.1 Regulatory Background

The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (a predecessor agency to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) received authority to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program in Texas, for those discharges under the regulatory authority of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on September 14, 1998. Under a memorandum of agreement between the two agencies, EPA agreed to continue to administer the multi-sector general permit (MSGP) permit until the September 29, 2000 expiration date.

In August 2001, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) enacted the MSGP under the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES), thus replacing the EPA MSGP under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) in the State of Texas. This initial TPDES MSGP permit expired and was replaced by the TCEQ with a revised MSGP under the TPDES program on August 14, 2011. On August 14, 2016 the existing TPDES MSGP expired and was renewed by the TCEQ for an additional five years beginning on August 15, 2016

1.2 General Facility Information

- City of San Antonio – Aviation Department
(Company Name)
- San Antonio International Airport (SAT)
(Facility name)
- 9800 Airport Boulevard, San Antonio, Texas 78216
(Facility address)
- (210) 413-4928
(Airport Operations telephone number)
- Environmental Stewardship Division Manager - (210) 207-3402
- Sr. Environmental Protection Officer - (210) 207-3862
- TXR05U073
SAT TPDES Storm Water Permit Number
- Sector S – 4581 (Air Transportation Facilities)
TPDES Sector – Primary SIC Code

San Antonio International Airport (SAT) is a public-use airport offering both commercial service and general aviation facilities. As a commercial service facility, SAT provides scheduled airline

operations. The general aviation operations include aircraft ranging from small single-engine private aircraft to multi-engine, intercontinental jet transports.

SAT includes a variety of land uses, tenants, and storm water management structures. Land uses of the airport include:

- Runways;
- Hangars and related maintenance operations;
- Taxiways for aircraft to access the runways;
- Aprons or ramps for aircraft parking;
- Gates and/or terminals providing interface between airside operations and land operations;
- Parking lots; and
- Perimeter roads and airport access roads.

The above listed land uses identified as hangars, ramps, and aprons represent most of the leased tenant facilities at SAT. These tenant facilities occupy a significant portion of the land along the airport perimeter. These operations would require separate, detailed SWP3s if they were not co-located at SAT and signatories of this plan.

SAT is located in northern San Antonio, northeast of the intersection of U.S. Highway 281 North and Interstate Loop 410, and approximately eight miles north of San Antonio's downtown central business district. The elevation of SAT is 809 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

SAT covers 2,600 acres and is the primary airport serving the City of San Antonio and the metropolitan area. SAT has two terminals serving the public. Terminal A (previously Terminal One) was built in 1984 and occupies 395,000 square feet with 16 gates.

SAT's primary activity is the management of arriving and departing aircraft. SAT manages all airport property and leases specific tracts to a variety of leaseholders that include but are not limited to commercial airlines, air-cargo handlers, small-aircraft operators, and aviation manufacturing and repair facilities. These tenants are listed in Appendix A.

The primary sources of potential pollution at SAT originate with the various leaseholders and their operations. Activities include the fueling of aircraft and equipment, deicing, fuel storage, aircraft fabrication, maintenance and repair, cleaning and servicing of aircraft, painting, chemical storage, aircraft lavatory services, and waste storage, all of which have the potential to contribute pollutants to the storm water.

Section 2.0 Permit Applicability and Coverage

The TXR050000 MSGP general permit provides authorization for point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity and certain non-storm water discharges to surface water in the state (including direct discharges to surface water in the state and discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems, or MS4s). The permit contains effluent limitations and requirements applicable to all industrial activities that are eligible for coverage under the general permit. Obtaining a permit requires facilities to: develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3), file a Notice of Intent (NOI), conduct periodic inspections, conduct employee training, utilize best management practices (BMPs), and to monitor storm water discharges.

Industrial activities are grouped in 30 sectors of similar activities based on either Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes or Industrial Activity Codes. Coverage under the TXR050000 MSGP general permit may be obtained to authorize discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities that meet the SIC codes listed in the general permit.

Airports and similar facilities are typically supported by industries in common SIC code groupings. The overall general SIC code for SAT is 4581, however, additional activities conducted at the airport with the potential to pollute storm water fall under other SIC codes and those additional requirements must also be met. In addition, each of the tenant companies may fall under separate SIC codes, which identify their respective industries. These companies' operations may have separate SIC codes and/or include industrial processes that require special environmental permits. Because of this, tenants and airports may have to comply with requirements in those permit sections. The airport and its associated tenant industries are required to file under the most applicable industrial categories and follow the specific permit requirements.

Some of the processes and SIC Codes associated with SAT are listed on the following table:

Table 1: Airport Facility SIC Codes

SIC Code	Industrial Category	TXR05 Sector
3721	Aircraft (Manufacturing)	AB
3724	Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	AB
3728	Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified	AB
4121	Taxicabs	P
4212	Local Trucking Without Storage, Exempt Air	P
4215	Courier Services, Except Air	P
4512	Air Transportation, Scheduled	S
4513	Air Courier Services	S
4522	Air Transportation, Nonscheduled	S
4581	Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services	S
4729	Arrangement of Passenger Transportation, Not Elsewhere Classified	N/A
4952	Sewerage Systems	N/A
4959	Sanitary Services, Not Elsewhere Classified	N/A
4953	Refuse Systems	N/A
5093	Scrap and Waste Materials	N
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	P
5812	Eating Places	N/A

SIC Code	Industrial Category	TXR05 Sector
5813	Drinking Places	N/A
7514	Passenger Car Rental	N/A
7521	Automobile Parking	N/A
7538	General Automobile Repair Shops	N/A
8744	Facilities Support Management Services	N/A
9221	Police Protection	N/A
9229	Public Order and Safety, Not Elsewhere Classified	N/A
9711	National Security	N/A

2.1 Co-located Industrial Activities

SAT and tenant leaseholds are required to either obtain authorization under the TXR050000 general permit, under an individual TPDES storm water permit, or under an alternative general permit if the facility meets one or more of the criteria listed in the TXR050000 general permit. If these facilities have additional activities that are described by a secondary SIC code that is listed in the permit, then these additional activities are described as co-located industrial activities.

2.2 Co-located Industrial Facilities

Multiple industrial facilities (SAT and tenant leaseholds) may be described as “co-located” if they share a common property boundary. If authorization under this general permit is sought, the operator of each co-located facility (SAT and tenant leaseholds) must individually submit a notice of intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under this general permit. Each co-located facility will be issued a distinct authorization number. Each co-located industrial facility operator may either develop a separate storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3), or may participate in a shared SWP3. Appendix A contains a list of SAT tenants that operate under their own SWP3 plan (separate) or are included in the SAT SWP3 (delegated shared). Co-located industrial facilities that develop a shared SWP3 must develop the SWP3 to meet the requirements of the general permit, in addition to the following:

1. Participants – The SWP3 must clearly list the name and authorization number for SAT and each tenant leasehold that participates in the shared SWP3. Each participant in the shared plan must sign the SWP3 according to 30 TAC 305.128.
2. Responsibilities – The SWP3 must clearly indicate which permittee is responsible for performing each shared element of the SWP3 (see Section 16 of this SWP3 for a listing of Airport and Tenant responsibilities). If the responsibility for performing an element is not described in the plan, then each permittee is entirely responsible for performing the element within the boundaries of its facility and in any common or shared area. The SWP3 must clearly describe responsibilities for meeting each element in shared or common areas.
3. Site Map – The site map must clearly delineate the boundaries around SAT and tenant leaseholds and the boundaries around shared or common areas that are used by two or more facilities (SAT and/or tenant leaseholds).

2.3 Non-Storm Water Discharges

This facility qualifies for the TPDES TXR050000 General Permit and may discharge the following non-storm water discharges, through outfalls identified in this SWP3, in accordance with the requirements of the general permit:

- a) discharges from emergency fire fighting activities and uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life);
- b) potable water sources (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life);
- c) lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage, provided that all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- d) water from the routine external washing of buildings, conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals;
- e) water from the routine washing of pavement conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals and where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- f) uncontaminated air conditioner condensate, compressor condensate, and steam condensate, and condensate from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- g) water from foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with pollutants (e.g. process materials, solvents, and other pollutants);
- h) uncontaminated water used for dust suppression;
- i) springs and other uncontaminated ground water;
- j) incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but excluding intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., “piped” cooling tower blowdown or drains); and
- k) other discharges described in Part V of the TXR050000 permit that are subject to effluent guidelines and effluent limitations.

Storm water outfalls that discharge eligible non-storm water discharges from SAT are discussed in Section 7 of the SWP3.

NOTE: This general permit does not authorize the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals.

2.4 Discharges Authorized by Another TPDES Permit

Discharges authorized by an individual TPDES Permit or another general TPDES permit may only be authorized under this permit if all of the following conditions are met:

- a) the discharges meet the applicability and eligibility requirements for coverage;
- b) the individual or alternative general permit does not contain numeric water quality-based effluent limitations for the discharge;
- c) specific best management practice (BMP) requirements of the current individual permit are continued as a provision of the SWP3;

- d) the executive director has not determined that continued coverage under the individual permit is required based on consideration of a TMDL model, anti-backsliding policy, or other site-specific considerations; and
- e) a previous application or permit for the discharges was not denied, terminated, or revoked by the executive director as a result of enforcement or water quality related concerns.

2.5 Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activity

Storm water discharges associated with construction activities are not eligible for authorization under this permit. Construction projects located at SAT will be authorized under the TXR150000 Construction General Permit, if applicable.

2.6 Storm Water Discharges from Salt Storage Piles

SAT does not utilize salt storage piles.

2.7 Discharges of Storm Water Mixed with Non-storm Water

Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that combine with sources of non-storm water are not eligible for coverage under this permit, unless either the non-storm water source is described in Section 2.3 of this SWP3 or the non-storm water source is authorized under a separate TPDES permit. Non-storm water discharges associated with industrial activities are not authorized at SAT, unless they are listed in Section 2.3 of this SWP3.

2.8 Compliance with Water Quality Standards

Discharges that would cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, or that would fail to protect and maintain existing designated uses of receiving waters are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

2.9 Impaired Water Bodies and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements

Discharges of the constituent(s) of concern to impaired water bodies for which there is a total maximum daily load (TMDL) are not eligible for coverage unless they are consistent with the approved TMDL. Limitations, conditions, and requirements applicable to these discharges, including monitoring frequency and reporting requirements must be included in the SWP3.

If the permittee discharges to an impaired water body without an approved TMDL, the permittee shall:

- 1) Prevent exposure to storm water of the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired and retain documentation of the preventive measures within the SWP3;
- 2) Document that the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is/are not present in the regulated industrial activity at the site; or
- 3) Obtain analytical data to support a showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard

The Salado Creek is currently listed on the 303(d) List for impaired fish community and impaired macro-benthic community. Currently, SAT is not viewed as a contributor to the above impairments.

2.10 Discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone

SAT does not discharge to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone or the Edwards Aquifer Contributing Zone.

2.11 Discharges to Specific Watersheds and Water Quality Areas

Discharges from SAT are not prohibited by 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 311 (relating to Watershed Protection) for water quality areas and watersheds.

2.12 Endangered Species Act

As of 2016, SAT storm water discharges and storm water discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat.

2.13 Protection of Streams and Watersheds by Home-Rule Municipalities

The general permit does not limit the authority of a home-rule municipality provided by the Texas Local Government Code.

Section 3.0 – Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

3.1 Application for Coverage (Notice of Intent (NOI))

Applicants seeking authorization to discharge under the TXR050000 general permit shall submit a completed NOI or a completed No Exposure Certification (NEC), on a form approved by the executive director. Provisional coverage begins seven (7) days from the date that a completed NOI or NEC is postmarked for delivery to the TCEQ, unless otherwise notified in writing by the executive director. Following review of the NOI or NEC, the executive director will: 1) determine that the NOI or NEC is complete and confirm coverage by providing a written notification and an authorization number; 2) determine that the NOI or NEC is incomplete and request additional information; or 3) deny coverage in writing. Application deadlines are as follows:

- a) Existing Industrial Facilities – Permittees who were authorized under the previous Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permit for discharges associated with industrial activity shall continue to operate under the provisions of that permit until authorization is obtained under the new general permit, and may continue to do so for up to 90 days after the effective date of the general permit. Within 90 days following the effective date of this general permit, existing permittees shall submit an application (NOI or NEC) for coverage under this general permit.
- b) New Industrial Facilities – An NOI or NEC must be submitted prior to commencement of industrial activity that could result in a discharge of storm water runoff subject to this permit.
- c) New Operator – Permit coverage may not be transferred. When the operator of a facility or portion of a facility changes, the new operator must submit an NOI or NEC at least ten days before the change. The previous operator must submit an NOT at least ten days after the new operator has submitted the NOI or NEC.

Tenants are required to maintain copies of their submitted NOI or NEC and submit a copy of the form to SAT's Environmental Stewardship Division.

3.2 Application Deadlines

Existing Facilities: Permittees who were authorized under the previous Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permit for discharges associated with industrial activity shall continue to operate under the provisions of that permit until authorization is obtained under the new general permit, and may continue to do so for up to 90 days after the effective date of the general permit. Within 90 days following the effective date of this general permit, existing permittees shall submit an application (NOI or NEC) for coverage under this general permit.

New Industrial Facilities: An NOI or NEC must be submitted prior to commencement of industrial activity that could result in a discharge of storm water runoff subject to this permit.

New operator: Permit coverage may not be transferred. When the operator of a facility changes, the new operator must submit an NOI or NEC, and the previous operator must submit an NOT, at least ten days before the change in operator occurs.

3.3 Notice of Change (NOC)

If the operator becomes aware that any of the following occurred, then correct information must be provided to the executive director in a Notice of Change (NOC) within 14 days after discovery:

1. Relevant information provided on the NOI or NEC has changed;
2. The operator failed to submit relevant facts; or
3. The operator submitted incorrect information on an NOI or NEC.

The NOC shall be submitted on a form provided by the executive director, or by letter if an NOC form is not available. A copy of the NOC must also be provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge(if required by the MS4), and the SWP3 must include a list of the names and addresses of the MS4 operator(s) receiving a copy.

Tenants are required to submit a copy of any NOC to SAT's Environmental Stewardship Division within 14 days of discovery or within 14 days of change.

Section 4.0 – Implementation of SWP3 and Consistency with Other Plans

Other regulations, programs, and plans can interrelate with and have an affect on the storm water program. Each of these program areas should be reviewed when initiating and updating the SWP3. Some of the other environmental programs (and their associated plans) that can have a direct interrelationship with the various aspects of a storm water management program may include, but are not limited to:

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents such as Environmental Assessments (EAs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) provide valuable information about the impact of on-going and changing SAT operations on the environment. These documents present detailed information on new and existing processes and their potential impact on storm water runoff;
- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans (required for certain activities under the Clean Water Act [CWA]) contain a comprehensive inventory of fuel and oil-based products used and stored throughout SAT or a tenant leasehold;
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) Facility Response Plans are required for certain tenants that have a significant amount of stored or transferred petroleum products. Runoff from such tenant leaseholds could impact storm water runoff;
- The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) regulates the storage and application of pesticides. No routine outdoor use or storage of pesticides or herbicides occurs at SAT except for some enclosed rodent bait used outdoors at one food handling facility. There are no aerial applicators using this airport. Several facilities use small quantities of these regulated chemicals applied indoors by licensed contractors. However, pesticides and herbicides remain a potential cause of storm water pollution;
- The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Compliance Program/Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting program establishes requirements for inspecting and reporting releases from Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, Section 313 facilities. Facilities with SIC Codes that are subject to Section 313 shall include all Section 313 chemicals on their SWP3 inventory. Specific storm water plan requirements are applied to those SIC Codes that apply to Section 313;
- Lead-based paint normally becomes an issue during building maintenance, renovation, and demolition. Storm water can be impacted if lead paint is allowed to commingle with storm water. Any construction or facility maintenance activities should be conducted in compliance with lead abatement regulations. Provisions for capture and removal of paint particles should be included in any construction contracts where paint removal will be conducted;
- Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Management should include a list of where PCB-laden materials (regulated under the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA]) are stored at SAT or tenant leaseholds. The locations where PCB materials are stored should be

inspected regularly. Storm water runoff shall not be allowed to come in contact with any PCB contaminated material;

- Asbestos and Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) normally become an issue during building maintenance, renovation, and demolition. Asbestos is not typically a storm water pollution concern, but when asbestos fibers enter the storm water runoff, the asbestos could become friable if the material is allowed to become deposited and dried as might occur in a nearby creek. An asbestos survey is required prior to disturbing any material with potential ACM in any public or commercial building located within a municipality;
- A Hazard Communication Program is required by employers to transmit information on the hazards of chemicals to their employees by means of labels on containers, material safety data sheets, and training programs. Implementation of a hazard communication program will ensure all employees have the "right-to-know" the hazards and identities of the chemicals they work with, and will reduce the incidence of chemically-related occupational illnesses and injuries; and
- Material Safety Data Sheets are provided by the product manufacturer and provide specific manufacturers information about a given product or chemical. At minimum, an MSDS will:
 - describe the product's physical and chemical properties,
 - provide handling and disposal instructions, and
 - provide instructions for proper responses in the event of a spill or exposure.

OSHA safety and "right to know" regulations require that MSDSs are maintained for all products that contain hazardous substances. The MSDSs must be maintained in a readily accessible location and all employees who use, or may be potentially exposed to, the products must be trained in the use of MSDS and must know where they are kept. During inspections by the ESD or other jurisdictional agencies, the MSDS will be reviewed.

Co-located Facility Plan Certification

Co-located facilities can use this form or the form included in their Tenant Questionnaire (Appendix E).

(Co-located Company name)

(Facility name)

Plan 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 ensure 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."

Printed Name of Authorized Representative *: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

* Must be signed in accordance with Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30 Section 305.44

SAT co-located tenants who choose to operate under the SAT SWP3 are required to certify this SWP3. A SAT Co-located Facility Plan Certification form is located above or provided in Appendix E (Tenant Questionnaire). A copy of all certifications will be included in the SAT SWP3.

2.1 SWP3 Plan Amendment Certification

City of San Antonio – Aviation Department

San Antonio International Airport

PLAN AS AMENDED

List of Amended Items: _____

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

* Must be signed in accordance with Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30 Section 305.44

SAT co-located tenants who choose to operate under the SAT SWP3 are required to re-certify this SWP3 upon amendment. A copy of all certifications will be included in the SAT SWP3.

Co-located Facility Plan Amendment Certification

(Co-located Company name)

(Facility name)

PLAN AS AMENDED

List of Amended Items: _____

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

* Must be signed in accordance with Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30 Section 305.44

SAT co-located tenants who choose to operate under the SAT SWP3 are required to re-certify this SWP3 upon amendment. A copy of all certifications will be included in the SAT SWP3.

Section 6.0 – Pollution Prevention Team

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Team (SWP3 Team) is responsible for the development, implementation, maintenance, and revision of the SWP3. The SWP3 Team is made up of key airport personnel who are familiar with the airport and its operations and at least one primary person (Team Leader) and one secondary person (Co-Team Leader) from every tenant leasehold that is sharing this SWP3. These SWP3 Team members, with their respective duties, will work to establish storm water pollution prevention as an airport-wide responsibility.

The SAT and tenant SWP3 Team Leader(s) and Co-Team Leader(s) share responsibility for ensuring that storm water is properly managed. The Team Leader(s) are responsible for implementation of storm water best management practices and the Co-Team Leader(s) have responsibility for providing guidance on proper storm water management techniques.

At the Team Leader's discretion, other employees from SAT or tenant leaseholds may be used to assist team members in storm water management activities. In general, all SAT and tenant employees are expected to perform their jobs in a manner which protects the environment, including practicing proper storm water management.

The members of the SWP3 Team will also provide appropriate points of contact for tenants, airport personnel, and regulatory officials to discuss specific issues and aspects of the SWP3.

The SWP3 Team will, at a minimum, be responsible for the following:

- Developing the SWP3;
- Implementing all TPDES permit and SWP3 requirements;
- Defining and agreeing upon an appropriate set of goals for the facility's storm water management program;
- Being aware of changes that are made in facility operations and determining whether any changes must be made to the SWP3;
- Maintaining a clear line of communication with the City of San Antonio Aviation Department, Environmental Stewardship Division, and tenant office to ensure a cooperative partnership;
- Overseeing routine materials inventories and recommending ways to reduce or eliminate hazardous materials;
- Implementing and overseeing the employee and tenant training programs;
- Implementing and overseeing the SWP3 inspection programs;
- Identifying actual and potential pollutant sources and recommending ways to alleviate problem areas through changes in operations, equipment, layout, and materials;
- Analyzing the effectiveness of the SWP3, and for making the proper changes to the SWP3 if best management practices (BMPs) are found to be ineffective, or if additional BMPs are found to be necessary;

- Coordinating the implementation of BMPs, reviewing the effectiveness of the program, and updating the program as needed;
- Record Keeping and Document Control, and
- Reporting the results and advising SAT/tenants of the problems encountered.

The SWP3 Team (Appendix B) identifies the personnel who have been assigned to the team, their phone numbers, and responsibilities. The SWP3 Team will gather at regularly scheduled quarterly meetings. During these meetings, the SWP3 Team will discuss the goals of the SWP3, review BMP implementation progress and functionality, address comments and suggestions received from others, and determine if changes need to be made to the SWP3 to meet its objectives. The SWP3 Team will revise the SWP3, including the BMP implementation schedule, as necessary.

Airport tenants covered under the SAT SWP3 will be required to comply with all measures and controls described in the SWP3 applicable to their leasehold and all common-use areas.

Section 7.0 – Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

7.1 Inventory of Exposed Materials

An inventory must be developed that lists materials currently handled at SAT (Appendix D). The list must include all materials that are handled, stored, processed, treated, or disposed of in a manner that would allow exposure to precipitation or runoff. The inventory of materials must include specific pollutants that maybe attributed to those materials. For facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA 313, the SWP3 must list all potential pollutant sources for which they have reporting requirements under EPCRA 313. SAT does not utilize any EPCRA 313 chemicals; however, tenants utilizing these chemicals must include them on their materials inventory.

Updates of the materials inventory, if needed, must be conducted within 30 days following a significant change in the types of materials that are exposed to precipitation or runoff, or significant changes in material management practices that may affect the exposure of materials to precipitation or runoff.

Tenants operating under SAT's SWP3 will be required to complete a questionnaire form, which contains tenant specific information. A copy of each tenant's completed questionnaire form will be included as an attachment to this SWP3 (Appendix E).

7.2 Narrative Description

SAT is a public-use airport offering both commercial service and general aviation facilities which is operated by the City of San Antonio, Department of Aviation. As a commercial service facility, SAT provides scheduled airline operations. The general aviation operations include aircraft ranging from small single-engine private aircraft to multi-engine, intercontinental jet transports.

SAT includes a variety of land uses, tenants, and storm water management structures. Land uses of the airport which contribute to the need for a comprehensive storm water management plan include:

- Runways;
- Hangars and related maintenance operations;
- Taxiways for aircraft to access the runways;
- Aprons or ramps for aircraft parking;
- Gates and/or terminals providing interface between airside operations and land operations;
- Parking lots; and
- Perimeter roads and airport access roads.

The above listed land uses identified as hangars, ramps, and aprons represent most of the leased tenant facilities at SAT. These tenant facilities occupy a significant portion of the land along the airport perimeter. These operations would require separate SWP3s if they were not co-located at SAT and signatories of this plan.

SAT is located in north central San Antonio, northeast of the intersection of U.S. Highway 281 North and Interstate Loop 410, and approximately eight miles north of San Antonio's downtown central business district. The elevation of SAT is 809 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

SAT covers 2,600 acres and is the primary airport serving the city and metropolitan area. SAT has two terminals serving the public. Terminal A (previously Terminal One) was built in 1984 and occupies 395,000 square feet with 16 gates. Terminal B (completed in November 2010) occupies 210,000 square feet and 12 gates. Terminal 2 was decommissioned in November of 2010, and was demolished in 2011.

SAT's primary activity is the management of arriving and departing aircraft. SAT manages all airport property and leases specific tracts to a variety of leaseholders that include but are not limited to commercial airlines, air-cargo handlers, small-aircraft operators, and aviation manufacturing and repair facilities. These tenants are listed in Appendix A.

The primary sources of potential pollution at SAT originate with the various leaseholders and their operations. Activities include the fueling of aircraft and equipment, deicing, fuel storage, aircraft fabrication, maintenance, and repair, cleaning and servicing of aircraft, painting, chemical storage, and waste storage, all of which have the potential to contribute pollutants to the storm water flow.

AIR CARGO

Cargo warehouses are located within two Foreign Trade Zones (FTZ). These warehouses are divided into two categories. They are as follows:

- Air Cargo East: 104,000 square feet of warehouse space with 1,112,327 square feet of aircraft apron
- Air Cargo West: 65,280 square feet of warehouse space with 248,144 square feet of aircraft apron.

RUNWAYS

SAT has two all-weather air carrier runways. Runway 12R/30L is 8,502 feet long and 150 feet wide. Runway 4/22 is 8,505 feet long and 150 feet wide. The airport also has one general aviation runway, Runway 12L/30R, which is 5,519 feet long and 100 feet wide. The aircraft parking area covers 3,836,610 square feet of apron space.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION

In the year 2015, more than 8.5 million passengers fly from and into San Antonio each year. As of July 2016 SAT has already had 5,003,408 passengers come through the airport. SAT is serviced by 10 commercial air carriers. These airlines servicing SAT provide non-stop flights and from 30 non-stop destinations including both domestic and international cities.

PRIVATE AVIATION

Private and corporate aviation operations include the fueling, servicing, storage, and maintenance of smaller aircraft, flight training, and other operations. From time to time some operators are relocated due to new construction projects at SAT.

MANUFACTURING

Several aircraft manufacturing and repair facilities are located at the San Antonio International Airport. These manufacturers include, but are not limited to, aircraft manufacturers and aircraft modification companies. A list of these entities is listed in the tenant list.

PARKING

The airport provides daily, hourly and economy parking for more than 9,000 vehicles, including designated parking for persons with disabilities. In addition, SAT has a cell phone waiting lot located at the western end of the airport, where individuals can wait for arriving passengers free of charge.

IN-TERMINAL PASSENGER SERVICES

SAT offers its patrons a variety of services including restaurants, gift shops, ATMs, computer plug-ins, game rooms, a chapel and public lavatories.

FEDERAL INSPECTION STATION

A Federal Inspection Station (FIS) is located inside Terminal 1, which processes non-stop flight arrivals from international destinations. The station supports operations of the U.S. Department of Immigration and Customs Enforcement as well as U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Currently a new FIS is scheduled to be opened in 2017.

The following activities and potential sources may reasonably be expected to add pollutants to storm water discharges when they are exposed (see Appendix E for additional information on tenant operations):

1. *Loading, unloading areas and material transfer areas:* Bulk loading operations, material-dispensing operations, and loading/unloading docks are located throughout SAT. Areas where significant materials are loaded or unloaded are generally located at maintenance buildings and aircraft hangars. Materials spilled or leaked at loading and

unloading areas may enter the storm system as dry weather flow or be exposed to precipitation and storm water runoff during rain events.

The material dispensed in the largest quantity at SAT is jet fuel. Aircraft are fueled at apron fuel stations located at each aircraft gate position. Refueling of aircraft using refueling trucks can be performed at any location within the aircraft operation area. Private or corporate aircraft are normally fueled from refueling trucks.

2. *Outdoor storage areas:* Raw materials, by-products, leaking equipment/vehicles, and containers exposed to storm water at outdoor storage areas can adversely impact storm water runoff. Outdoor storage areas are located at maintenance facilities throughout SAT. Materials stored outdoors at SAT include jet fuel, gasoline, diesel, used oil, lubricating oil, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, potassium acetate, and aircraft and vehicle detergents. Ground support equipment (GSE) and vehicles are also parked or stored outdoors at various locations throughout SAT. Fluids (e.g., fuel, oil, antifreeze, hydraulic fluid, chemical toilet water, and deicing fluids) leaking from GSE and vehicles can adversely impact storm water runoff.
3. *Outdoor processing areas:* Airport construction activities are the main areas where processing takes place at SAT. SAT tenants perform services such as freight delivery and handling, aircraft maintenance and repair, fueling services, etc. (see Appendix E for additional tenant operation information).
4. *Dust producing activities:* Airport construction activities are the main dust producing activities at SAT. On-going construction activities include, but are not limited to the upkeep, maintenance, and new construction of airport facilities such as, hangars, aprons, parking, terminals and tenant facilities.
5. *On-site waste disposal:* Onsite waste disposal varies by activity and tenant. In general, waste oils, antifreeze, degreasing solvents, fuel, paint, paper, plastic, cardboard, scrap tires, pallets, toner cartridges, and batteries are collected and stored onsite in designated areas and then removed for recycling or disposal by properly licensed contractors. SAT operates a solid waste program. SAT provides tenants with open top containers and/or compactors for disposal of solid waste. SAT maintains the containers. A contractor is used for collecting the containers and disposing of the trash at a properly permitted landfill.
6. *Aircraft, Runway, Vehicle/equipment maintenance, cleaning and fueling areas:* Aircraft maintenance and cleaning activities (performed by tenants) generally occur at the aircraft maintenance hangars, East Cargo Area, and West Cargo Area. SAT currently implements a no wash policy effective for all airport tenants. Minor aircraft maintenance activities (e.g., addition of jet engine oil) may also occur at the terminal gates. Ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning activities may occur outdoors at specified locations on the aprons or in the parking lots. While, most ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning activities generally occur indoors at specified locations, there are some airport tenants without interior maintenance facilities that conduct minor vehicle and equipment maintenance outdoors. Materials of concern used in maintenance operations are degreasing agents and/or solvents, hydraulic fluids, antifreeze, oils and greases, acids, and caustics. These materials may enter the storm

system by vehicle tracking or when employees do not utilize Best Management Practices or appropriately clean-up areas.

Runway paint and rubber removal is performed periodically by a subcontractor. The method utilized uses a truck that provides hydroblasting followed by a vacuum. All materials and wastewater generated from these processes are collected during the removal process, analyzed, and appropriately disposed by SAT. The Airport is constantly exploring more economical and environmentally friendlier techniques for these activities.

In order to improve runway traction grinding and grooving is currently performed on an as needed basis on worn runway pavements. The current method utilizes a steel shot blast method. Any generated wastes are collected and appropriately disposed.

Tenant facilities such as: Allied Aviation, Airstar Aviation, Million Air and Signature Flight Support North and South are the primary providers of jet fuel and AV gas at SAT and provide fuels for many of the air freight carriers and airlines operating at SAT. These operations operate bulk fuel storage facilities. Mobile fuelers are loaded with fuel and deliver fuel to SAT tenant customer's aircraft located at the airport gates on the apron or within the tenant customer's leasehold.

7. *Deicing / Anti-icing operations:* Deicing/anti-icing operations protect aircraft from accidents, which can result from ice and snow build-up on aircraft and runways during inclement weather. The deicing/anti-icing season for SAT is generally between November and February, during which deicing activities may occur. The deicing/anti-icing season may fluctuate based on local weather conditions and other weather conditions around the country.

Aircraft, runways, taxiways, and aprons are deiced or anti-iced at SAT. Aircraft deicing/anti-icing activities are performed by tenants that use ethylene glycol and/or propylene glycol-based aircraft deicing and anti-icing fluids. The ratio of glycol to water in Type I deicing fluid varies from tenant to tenant. Type IV anti-icing fluid is usually applied as a 50/50 mix. Application ratios vary depending on use and weather conditions. Overspray of deicing/anti-icing fluids and drip and shear of deicing/anti-icing fluids during takeoff and landings have the potential to impact storm water runoff. SAT runway, taxiway, and apron anti-icing operations use liquid and/or granular sodium acetate. Pavement deicers consist of potassium acetate liquid deicer and sodium acetate solid deicer.

Operators that conduct deicing or anti-icing activities shall consider controls to capture and contain chemicals used for deicing or anti-icing. Deicing or anti-icing activities are limited to the designated deicing areas of the West Ramp, East Cargo Ramp and the South Ramp. Deicing activities must be conducted as far from SAT storm drains as possible and no deicing or anti-icing fluid is allowed in the SAT storm drains. Deicing or anti-icing fluid is allowed to evaporate or is vacuumed. Deicing or anti-icing performed at SAT is required for passenger safety and the locations of aircraft deicing or anti-icing must be additionally approved by the FAA.

Operators (tenants) that conduct de-icing activities shall evaluate operating procedures on an annual basis. This evaluation shall consider alternative practices that may reduce the overall amount of chemicals used, or otherwise lessen the environmental impact of the pollutant. This annual review must be in the form of a narrative discussion and must include a rationale for any changes in practices or the lack of changes in practices. Tenants that conduct deicing or anti-icing activities must keep records of their evaluations and these records shall be available for review.

SAT is required to maintain a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and monthly quantities of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used. Tenants and fixed base operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to SAT's Environmental Stewardship Department (ESD) (see Appendix R).

8. *Liquid storage tank areas and fueling areas/systems:* Tenant facilities such as: Allied Aviation Fueling Company, Smart Travel, Million Air, Nayak Aviation and Signature Flight Support North and South are the primary providers of jet fuel and AV gas at SAT and provide fuels for many of the air freight carriers and airlines operating at SAT. These operations operate bulk fuel storage facilities.

SAT operates a maintenance shop which conducts general equipment and vehicle maintenance and gasoline/diesel refueling activities.

The following fuel tanks are located at SAT (see site maps for exact locations):

Operator	Location	Contents	Type	Size (gal)
SAT	Maintenance Shop	Diesel	UST	10,000
SAT	Maintenance Shop	Gasoline	UST	10,000
SAT	West Cargo	Diesel (Gen)	UST	2,500
SAT	East Cargo	Diesel (Gen)	AST	250
SAT	T1 Baggage	Diesel (Gen)	AST	500
SAT	ARFF	Diesel (Gen)	AST	100
SAT	Old CUP	Diesel (Gen)	AST	250
SAT	CUP	Diesel (Gen)	AST	800
SAT	Maintenance Shop	Diesel (Gen)	AST	150
Aeronev	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	20000
Allied Aviation	Leasehold	Av Gas	AST	420000
Allied Aviation	Leasehold	Av Gas	AST	420,000
Avis	Leasehold	Gasoline	AST	12,000
Cessna	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	20,000
Cessna	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	5,000
Cessna	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	1,000
Cessna	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	1,000
Running M	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	12,000
Running M	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	12,000
FAA	Leasehold	Diesel	UST	2,000

FAA	Leasehold	Diesel	UST	3,000
FAA	Leasehold	Diesel	UST	500
FAA	Leasehold	Diesel	UST	2,000
FAA	Leasehold	Diesel	UST	2,000
FAA	Leasehold	Gasoline	UST	2,000
HEB	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	AST	12,000
HEB	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	AST	12,000
NuStar	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	12,000
Security Airpark	Leasehold	Av Gas	UST	12,000
Security Airpark	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	12,000
Signature Flight	Leasehold	Av Gas	AST	5,000
Signature Flight	Leasehold	Diesel	AST	5,000
Tesoro	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	12,000
Tesoro	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	12,000
Valero	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	AST	12,000
Valero	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	AST	12,000
Valero	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	AST	12,000
Valero	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	AST	12,000
Zachry	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	20,000
Zachry	Leasehold	Jet Fuel	UST	20,000

Note: (Gen) = Emergency Generator Fuel Tank

9. *Railroad sidings, tracks, and railcars:* There are no rail sidings, tracks or railcars serving SAT. However, railroad tracks are located along the east side of SAT, along Wetmore Road.
10. *Storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes:* SAT does not utilize storage piles of salt for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.
11. *Locations where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges:*

SAT Maintenance Shop Area	Tenant West Cargo Operations
Tenant East Cargo Operations	West RON
East RON	South RON
Airport Apron Areas	Airport Runway Areas
Airport Gate Areas	Tenant Leaseholds
Airport Roads	Airport Parking Areas
Tenant Parking Areas	Airport Storage Areas
Airport Triturator	

12. *Locations where all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants occurred at exposed areas that drained to a storm water conveyance in the three (3) years prior to the date the SWP3 was amended:*

10/6/2014 – Jet A fuel Spill at the Zachry Hanger that lost a total of 300 gallons. During the clean-up effort a total of approximately 200 gallons of the Jet A Fuel lost was recovered. Restoration activities that occurred within the drainage swale where the fuel ponded approximately 40 cubic yards of soil was excavated and disposed of at a licensed landfill. Clean topsoil was delivered and placed within the drainage swale.

The narrative description must be updated within 30 days following a change in the types or quantities of materials exposed to precipitation or runoff that may reasonably be expected to add pollutants to storm water discharges. It must also be updated to describe changes in material management practices or other factors that may affect the exposure of materials to precipitation or runoff.

Airport tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are required to provide the ESD with updates when and if their operations, activities, and/or leaseholders/sub-tenants change.

Storm Water Outfalls

Airports must manage storm water to adequately ensure proper drainage away from runways and taxiways, hangars and terminals, parking structures, etc., during rainfall events. This is an essential part of the safe operation of any airport facility. The quantity and distribution of storm water run-on and runoff at SAT and at the various tenant facilities has been significantly modified from the natural conditions by contoured land surfaces, impervious cover, directed building runoff, drainage structures and storm water system, and a variety of other less significant conditions.

SAT houses a number of air transportation related industries on and adjacent to the airport. Each of these has a unique complement of issues related to storm water management and its operations. Some portions of SAT are considerably affected by the occurrence of run-on from adjoining (and in some cases off-airport) properties. There are drains both inside and outside some of the tenant structures. A few of these drains flow through oil water separators and/or grit traps.

The SAT storm water network is comprised of surface drainage structures, culverts, and ditches as well as an extensive branched underground storm water network. Surface features help to ameliorate run-on and consolidate the most significant surface and sheet flow discharges. The SAT storm water system has eighteen (18) enumerated outfalls. In addition, sheet flow effectively drains several small areas. This system conveys water away from the essential runways and taxiways at the airport.

SAT has a total of eighteen (18) storm water outfalls and two (2) main locations of storm water runoff. Of the eighteen storm water outfalls, seven (7) outfalls discharge to Olmos Creek, while the remaining outfalls discharge either to Salado Creek or to a tributary of Salado Creek.

Dry weather discharges are noted to occur at Outfalls 007, Outfall 017, Outfall 018, 018A, and 019.

Dry weather discharges from Outfall 007 was traced to ground water sump pumps located under the SAT Terminal A building. These sump pumps are used to dewater groundwater (water from foundation or footing drains) from the Terminal A building. Additional authorized non-storm water discharges that exit from this outfall are: discharges from emergency fire fighting activities (if needed); potable water sources from aircraft water supply fixtures and aircraft water tanks; and uncontaminated air conditioner condensate from aircraft and jetbridge air conditioners.

Dry weather discharges from Outfall 017 were traced back to piping left in place to dewater groundwater from a previously existing airport structure. Additional water from landscape irrigation could at times, discharge through this outfall.

Dry weather discharges from Outfalls 018 and 018A were traced to ground water infiltration into SAT storm water piping and to ground water sump pumps located under SAT Terminal A, Terminal B and parking garage buildings. Additional authorized non-storm water discharges that exit from these outfalls include; discharges from emergency fire fighting activities (if needed), landscape irrigation water, and uncontaminated air conditioner condensate from airport and/or tenant buildings.

Dry weather discharge from Outfall 019 was traced to ground water infiltration into SAT storm water piping. Additional authorized non-storm water that exit from this outfall are; discharges from emergency fire fighting activities (if needed), and uncontaminated air conditioner condensate from airport and/or tenant buildings.

The storm water piping connected to Outfall 006 was inspected for the presence of a dry weather discharge. This piping was confirmed to be dry, however, the end of the pipe, outfall 006, was ponded. The terminal end of Outfall 006 was noted to be below the height of the local water table and that groundwater flows into this area maintaining a pond.

Maps showing the entire storm water system and a close-up of the network of storm systems associated with each outfall are included in Appendix G.

7.3 Site Location Map

See Appendix F

7.4 SAT Site Map

See Appendix G

Site Map - A site map (or maps) shall depict the following:

- (1) the location of each outfall covered by the permit, and the location of each sampling point (if different from the outfall location);

- (2) an outline of the drainage area that shows the direction of the storm water flow, and the location of all storm water conveyances (e.g., ditches, gutters, pipes, swales) that drain to each permitted outfall;
- (3) connections or discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems;
- (4) locations of all structures (e.g. buildings, garages, storage tanks, fueling stations, machinery) and impervious surfaces (e.g., parking lots, paved or concrete pads);
- (5) structural control devices that are designed to reduce pollution in storm water runoff;
- (6) process wastewater treatment units (including ponds);
- (7) bag house and other air treatment units exposed to storm water;
- (8) the surface area of the facility, or a clear scale such that the approximate surface area may be calculated;
- (9) locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, and information as to whether they are impaired or have established TMDLs;
- (10) vehicle and equipment maintenance areas;
- (11) physical features of the site that may influence storm water runoff or contribute a dry weather flow;
- (12) locations and descriptions of all non-storm water discharges;
- (13) locations where reportable quantity spills or leaks have occurred during the three years before the NOI is submitted to obtain coverage under this general permit;
- (14) locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants;
- (15) processing, storage, and material loading/unloading areas;
- (16) Deicing locations;
- (17) any additional locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation or runoff;
- (18) aircraft and runway deicing operations;
- (19) fueling stations;
- (20) aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas;
- (21) storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance; and
- (22) the location of each tenant at the site which conduct industrial activity subject to coverage under the permit.

The site map shall clearly show the flow of storm water runoff so that the final outfall where the discharge leaves the facility's boundary is apparent. A series of maps must be developed where the amount of information would cause a single map to be difficult to read and interpret.

7.5 Spills and Leaks

The SWP3 contains a list of SAT reportable quantity spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in areas exposed to storm water, or that occurred within the drainage area that contributes to an outfall, during the three (3) years before the NOI was submitted. The Spill and Leak Log (Appendix H) shall be updated on a quarterly basis and shall include all spills and leaks within the previous five years. If a recorded spill or leak occurred in the last three years, it has been identified in Appendix H and included on the site map. It is the duty of SAT tenants to notify SAT of reportable spills and leaks (spills greater than or equal to 5

gallons) on their lease property. The TXR050000 General Permit defines a Reportable Quantity Spill as a discharge or spill of oil, petroleum product, used oil, hazardous substances, industrial solid waste, or other substances into the environment in a quantity equal to or greater than the reportable quantity listed in 30 TAC § 327.4 (relating to Reportable Quantities) in any 24-hour period.

Airport tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are required to keep up-to-date Spill and Leak Logs regarding their lease property responsible party releases.

7.6 Sampling Data

All data from laboratory analysis of storm water discharge samples shall be summarized. The summary shall be updated on an annual basis to include the results of all additional analyses (see Appendix Q for sampling data summary and testing results).

If applicable, airport tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are responsible for keeping up-to-date sampling data summaries and performing all sampling/monitoring on their lease property.

Section 8.0 – Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Permittees shall implement all pollution prevention practices that are determined to be necessary, reasonable, and effective by the storm water pollution prevention team, or that are required by state or local authority, that are necessary to remain compliant with the permit.

8.1 Best Management Practices

BMPs are measures designed to prevent or minimize the potential contamination of storm water discharges. The effectiveness of BMPs should be reviewed as part of the Periodic Inspections.

SAT and tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are, at a minimum, required to conduct the following BMPs on their leasehold and in common-use areas.

Good housekeeping is a key to pollution prevention and should be a routine activity for all employees. Good housekeeping minimizes the exposure of pollutants to rainfall and runoff. A clean work environment reduces the possibility of accidental spill or leak caused by mishandling of chemicals or equipment.

SAT requires all SAT operations, SAT tenants, and SAT construction projects to implement the following Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs cover Good Housekeeping, Maintenance Areas, Cleaning Areas, Storage Areas, Fueling Areas, Deicing and Erosion Controls.

Aircraft, Ground Support Equipment, and Vehicle washing, hand washing, rinse water, and steam cleaning discharges are prohibited from discharging into the airport storm water drainage system. All wash racks are prohibited on SAT property at this time, however, the SWP3 team may make allowances in the near future that will require addition into this SWP3.

BMP-1	Employee training should include information on good housekeeping practices, maintenance area BMPs, cleaning area BMPs, storage area BMPs, fuel storage and delivery area BMPs, deicing / anti-icing BMPs, and erosion control BMPs.
BMP-2	Good housekeeping practices must be followed at all times.
BMP-3	Walkways, aisles, roadways and exits are to be kept clear at all times.
BMP-4	Inside floors are to be kept clear of debris and are to be swept or mopped as necessary. Service bays should be cleaned as necessary.
BMP-5	Equipment storage, parking areas, and stock rooms shall be swept as necessary.
BMP-6	Assigned personnel are to conduct debris pick-up activities as necessary. Tools and equipment are to be kept clean and neatly stored when not in-use.
BMP-7	Parking lots and repair ramps should be swept at least weekly.
BMP-8	Materials and products are to be stored in a neat and orderly fashion.
BMP-9	Check all outdoor work and storage areas for potential storm water pollutants prior to rainfall events.
BMP-10	All refuse is to be placed in an appropriately sealed or lidded container(s).

BMP-11	Ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters, by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.
BMP-12	Do not discard liquid materials in dumpster or roll-off boxes.
BMP-13	Dumpsters should not be emptied or moved if they contain free liquids. Liquids should be pumped into approved containers, characterized, and properly disposed.
BMP-14	Dumpsters or trash compactors should not be allowed to drain into the storm system.
BMP-15	Areas around dumpsters, storage areas and outdoor processing areas are to be maintained in a clean and orderly manner.
BMP-16	Garbage, waste materials, and used parts must be picked up regularly for proper disposal and protected from the elements.
BMP-17	Waste carts and containers must be water-tight and covered when not actively in-use.
BMP-18	Any waste containers or carts that are leaking must have drip pans and be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable, but within 72 hours of release detection.
BMP-19	Drums with contaminated covers must be kept within secondary containment and covered areas or may be over-packed.
BMP-20	All waste containers must be closed when not in active use. All waste containers must be covered during rainfall events, if possible.
BMP-21	Liquid waste storage areas should be covered and located within a secondary containment area.
BMP-22	Metal scrap should be covered and stored within a secondary containment area when possible or moved indoors.
BMP-23	Liquids emanating from any waste operations should be collected and disposed through the sanitary sewer system (if approved in writing by the San Antonio Water System (SAWS)) or at an off-site treatment facility. Such liquids must not be allowed to enter the storm system.
BMP-24	Only licensed waste haulers may be used for their specific waste types and manifests must be maintained by the generator.
BMP-25	A licensed hazardous waste hauler should be used to clean out the sludge from the floor drains, oil/water separators, and grit traps as necessary, but at a minimum every six months.
BMP-26	Waste from leaking containers must be transferred to different containers and the new container must be properly labeled.
BMP-27	Hazardous wastes or solvents are not to be mixed with used oil unless approved by federal, state and local regulations. Additionally, approval by the used oil recycler is required.
BMP-28	Chemical containers are to be stored in enclosed or covered areas, when feasible, to minimize contact with storm water. Containers shall be closed except when being filled or emptied. Storage of chemical substances should be located in a concentrated area so that any impacts are minimized and easily contained.
BMP-29	Drums, tanks and other containers must be clearly labeled and inspected on a regular basis. This includes any hazardous waste containers that may require

	special handling, storage, use and disposal.
BMP-30	All drums and containers must be kept closed, properly capped (unless in use) and stored on spill collection/containment pallets to prevent corrosion and any potential spill and/or leak.
BMP-31	Locate materials, equipment, and activities in such a way that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems.
BMP-32	Chemicals must be kept away from traffic areas to avoid spills.
BMP-33	Containers should only be stacked according to the manufacturers' instructions.
BMP-34	Containers of ignitable or reactive material should be stored in appropriate containers and located in flammable material cabinets at least 15 feet from the property line.
BMP-35	Hazardous material containers will be labeled showing the name of the material, health hazards, and verification the containers are compatible with the material stored inside them; non-compatible materials are not to be stored in the same location.
BMP-36	Hazardous materials storage areas should be designed to contain the largest potential spill and protective of the elements.
BMP-37	Hazardous waste should not be stored in containers that will corrode, rupture, or be damaged in any way by the waste.
BMP-38	Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from material storage areas. Maintain in good condition and plainly label any containers of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel).
BMP-39	Drip pans will be used to contain drips, leaks, or spills, and must be used for all maintenance activities involving liquid transfer. Their use must be properly managed and maintained, in order to reduce or eliminate the potential of contaminants from reaching storm water.
BMP-40	Drip pans and absorbents shall be used under or around leaky aircraft, vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible. The fluid level of drip pans shall be checked frequently to ensure the fluid does not overflow. Leaks/drips shall not be allowed to continue more than 72 hours, by which time units should be repaired or drained.
BMP-41	Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave drip pans or other open fluid containers unattended. Empty and clean drip pans and containers when no longer in-use.
BMP-42	Engine changes, hydraulic line repairs, fuel line repairs, glycol based cooling system repairs, or painting shall be done in covered or enclosed areas whenever possible and leaks must not be allowed to run off.
BMP-43	Dry cleanup methods (e.g., absorbents) must be used to clean up spills. Spill containment and response equipment must be located onsite where maintenance activities are performed. Response equipment should include waste containers, drip pans, and absorbent and containment materials, based on the response equipment manufacturer recommendations, sufficient to contain the largest potential release. Absorbent and containment material must be used as intended by the manufacturer.
BMP-44	A current inventory of hazardous materials and non-hazardous chemicals used

	at the facility must be maintained along with their current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
BMP-45	Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous and non-hazardous materials should be current and accessible in an organized manner to all users and emergency responders.
BMP-46	Daily inspections of maintenance and painting areas must be performed, if necessary, to verify that all spilled materials have been removed. Spilled materials and absorbents should not be left unattended and waste materials or fluids generated by spills should be properly packaged and stored prior to pick-up and disposal.
BMP-47	Parts cleaner drums/containers with an attached parts cleaning station must only be used at locations inside permanent buildings and must be closed and unplugged when not in-use.
BMP-48	Parts cleaner solvent may only be stored in Department of Transportation (DOT) listed containers or drums in good condition.
BMP-49	Rags, wipes, and other items used with solvents, thinners, or other hazardous cleaning fluids must be collected and handled in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
BMP-50	Spent batteries must be stored in a battery storage room until the batteries are picked up for reclamation and the number of used batteries in storage will be kept at a minimum. Cracked batteries will be stored in a non-leaking secondary container not susceptible to acid corrosion.
BMP-51	Battery storage and charging areas should be equipped with an acid neutralizing system.
BMP-52	Floor drain screens, floor drains, trench drains, sumps, and sand interceptors should be cleaned out as needed.
BMP-53	Manholes, catch basins, storm water drains, inlets, and outfalls areas should be cleaned out as needed and accumulated sediment and debris should be removed.
BMP-54	Maintain a minimal inventory of required products to reduce potential spills and minimize waste generation.
BMP-55	Minimize storm water exposure to materials by storing parts, batteries, drums, and containers (empty and full) inside buildings or storage sheds.
BMP-56	Vehicles and equipment that are scheduled for maintenance and that have a potential to leak fluids shall be confined to a designated area within secondary containment.
BMP-57	Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from areas used for the maintenance of aircraft, ground vehicles, and equipment (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars).
BMP-58	Clearly demarcate aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment cleaning areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the potential for contamination of storm water runoff from those areas.
BMP-59	Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only. Minimize the potential for contamination of storm water runoff from these storage areas.
BMP-60	Preventive maintenance should be performed on equipment to ensure they are

	in proper operation and to detect potential leaks before they occur.
BMP-61	The SWP3 team will approve any designated wash areas (racks).
BMP-62	Upon approval of wash rack area(s), SAT and tenants may not use harsh chemicals in any wash rack area. No cleaning solvents, emulsifiers, or detergents used in any cleaning operation are authorized to drain to the airport storm water drainage system.
BMP-63	Upon approval of wash rack area(s), do not use the wash rack during inclement weather.
BMP-64	Aircraft washing using dry wash methods may be used with proper clean-up procedures that remove and properly dispose of all waste material.
BMP-65	Hosing down in a maintenance bay, hangar area, or apron area with detergent, an emulsifier, or any other type of chemical additive is prohibited, unless the wash water is collected and properly disposed of offsite by a permitted contractor or onsite into the sanitary sewer system, providing all pretreatment and permitting requirements are met.
BMP-66	Wash/Rinse water and any other pollutant is not allowed to reach a SAT storm water inlet or drainage structure.
BMP-67	Perform cleaning operations indoors, within storm resistant shelters, or within bermed areas that prevent runoff and runoff and that also that capture overspray.
BMP-68	A spill response kit should be kept in the vicinity of chemical storage areas. The spill kit should be sufficiently sized to contain the largest potential release.
BMP-69	Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal.
BMP-70	Fuel storage operations must maintain an accurate and up-to-date SPCC Plan if required for the stored volume and location.
BMP-71	Aboveground storage tanks and their associated piping, tankers in the process of transferring fuel, and mobile fueler parking areas must have secondary containment with locking drain valves.
BMP-72	Waste fuel should be placed into National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) approved receptacles and/or into storage systems approved by a licensed professional engineer.
BMP-73	Proper spill clean-up equipment must be readily accessible to contain or impede spilled material from reaching the storm system.
BMP-74	Tenants with fueling operations that occur on their leasehold, and any company that provides or stores fuel on SAT property must meet all regulatory standards for such activities.
BMP-75	Hydrocarbon storage tanks and containers must be compatible with the materials that are stored in them and should be provided with appropriately sized secondary containment.
BMP-76	Tank, container and containment drainage valves must be securely locked in the closed position when they are in a non-operating or non-standby status.
BMP-77	All storage tanks will be designed and managed in accordance with all applicable regulations, to include NFPA, EPA, TCEQ, etc...
BMP-78	Over-filling of tanks and/or containers will be prevented by personnel checking tank levels prior to filling and monitoring the tank/container as it is being filled.
BMP-79	Loading and unloading of hydrocarbon containing products should only take

	place in locations approved through the SWP3 Team.
BMP-80	Used oil should only be transferred manually if a hose and/or funnel are used.
BMP-81	Oils may not be used for dust control/suppressant.
BMP-82	Use spill/overflow protection equipment. Protect drainage system during all fuel transfer operations from potential pollutant infiltration. Response equipment must be readily available to contain the largest spill or release possible.
BMP-83	Deicing or anti-icing material is to be utilized on an as-needed basis.
BMP-84	Storm water inlets should be protected during deicing and/or anti-icing activities. Unless inlets are properly utilized (closed to prevent exposure to the storm water system) to capture deicing or anti-icing materials and promptly pumped out, cleaned, and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state and local rules and regulations.
BMP-85	Deicing and/or anti-icing should take place in designated areas approved through the SWP3 Team.
BMP-86	Overspray of deicing / anti-icing fluids is to be minimized, subject to safety requirements. Over application of chemicals should be minimized, subject to safety requirements.
BMP-87	Minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used or lessen the environmental impact.
BMP-88	Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from runways as a result of deicing operations by evaluating and adjusting as necessary the application rates of deicing materials, consistent with considerations of flight safety.
BMP-89	Operators that conduct de-icing activities shall evaluate operating procedures on an annual basis. This evaluation shall consider alternative practices that may reduce the overall amount of chemicals used, or otherwise lessen the environmental impact of the pollutant. This annual review must in the form of a narrative discussion and must include a rationale for any changes in practices or the lack of changes in practices. This evaluation is included in Appendix R for SAT and in Appendix E for SAT tenants.
BMP-90	Locations where storm water leaves tenant leaseholds must be visually monitored for pollutants including trash. Discharges to SAT drains must be kept clear of trash and other debris.
BMP-91	Vegetative cover will be maintained in areas currently vegetated and will be re-established in accordance with TXR150000 when construction activities require the removal of such cover.
BMP-92	Evidence of erosion should be reported to the Environmental Stewardship Division upon discovery.
BMP-93	When construction activity at the airport involves five or more acres, a Construction General Permit NOI will be submitted to the TCEQ, and a SWP3 prepared in accordance with TXR150000 will be prepared and implemented for the duration of the construction project. Copies of both will be submitted to the ESD.
BMP-94	During construction, visual inspections will be conducted of the storm system, to include open channels, roadside ditches, detention ponds, outfall structures, etc... to identify any erosion problems.

BMP-95	As significant erosion areas are identified, stabilization measures shall be implemented.
BMP-96	Minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw materials, intermediate products, final products, or waste materials.
BMP-97	Use grading, bermed material, or curbing when possible to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and to divert run-on away from these activities.
BMP-98	Divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce storm water runoff, in order to minimize pollutants in discharges.
BMP-99	Routine Inspections must be preformed to ensure the effectiveness of all BMPs. Inspection findings must be documented.

8.2 Good Housekeeping Measures

Good housekeeping is a key to pollution prevention and should be a routine activity for all employees. Good housekeeping minimizes the exposure of pollutants to rainfall and runoff. A clean work environment reduces the possibility of accidental spill or leak caused by mishandling of chemicals or equipment.

Good housekeeping measures are included in Section 8.1 Best Management Practices of this SWP3.

8.3 Erosion Control Measures

Erosion control measures can include, but are not limited to, vegetative cover, slope contouring, paving, and structural controls. Vegetative cover, slope contouring, rip rap, and other structural controls all help in reducing the velocity of storm water runoff, thus decreasing the potential for soil erosion. Structures that channel runoff away from pollutant source areas include graded surfaces to redirect sheet flow, diversion dikes or berms which force sheet flow around a protected area, and storm water conveyances (swales, channels, gutters, drains, sewers) which intercept, collect and redirect runoff. Diversion features are useful in industrial settings to prevent contamination with pollutants such as metals, oils and greases, and toxic and hazardous chemicals.

Paving generally increases the velocity of storm water runoff and it is commonly used in areas that receive concentrated amounts of runoff such as roads and around buildings. Paving can be an effective erosion control measure especially if it is used in conjunction with a velocity-reducing device (grass swales or rip rap) at the outfall location.

Any of the measures (or combination of measures) listed above shall be used to control and reduce soil erosion in areas of the facility that have ongoing erosion problems or potential for soil erosion. These areas will be identified during the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations.

Outfalls and diversion structures all around the airport have been designed and constructed to minimize erosion from concentrated storm water flow. Construction activities at the airport involve the use of silt fences and other equipment and techniques to minimize the run-off of sediments.

Periodic inspections (Appendix L) will be performed to determine the effectiveness of erosion control measures. Inspection findings shall be documented as well as any revisions or additional measures that are necessary to increase effectiveness.

8.4 Structural Controls

Physical structures may be used in conjunction with other pollution prevention measures and controls, as necessary, to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges. Examples of structural controls that may be utilized include but are not limited to: vegetated swales, oil/water separators, settling ponds, catch basins, berms, and other physical structures.

Runoff from SAT is managed via a network of surface and subsurface drainage systems.

This storm water system is an extensive network of underground pipes, generally constructed of concrete, and ranging in size from 10 inches to 72 inches. The storm water flow in the underground network is bifurcated with a topographic high point in the vicinity of the US Postal Service facility. Less than 20 percent of the total 2,600 acres drains toward the southwest corner of the airport and into the Airport Tributary of the Olmos Creek watershed. The remainder flows to the North and East into the Salado Creek watershed. There are approximately 20 enumerated outfall structures and several small unnumbered drainage structures and drainage swales that drain storm water from SAT.

The storm water system is integrally related to the rest of the surface features and existing pollution control systems at SAT. Buildings, including hangars and terminals, are generally drained away from the foundations. Slit trenches are associated with a majority of the hangars. Some slit trenches and floor drains, in areas where potentially polluting industrial activities are conducted, have been plugged to prevent them from draining into the storm water system. Hangar doors are usually closed during storm events although some aircraft are too large to allow for this. Outside the hangars and terminals are sloped concrete ramps and pads that direct the storm water sheet flow toward grassy drainage swales, concrete lined diversion structures, and/or the storm water inlet grates. In addition, some drainage structures are connected to sumps, grease traps, grit traps, and oil/water separators.

The net effect is that the storm water system with its associated inlet and outfall structures is both a pollution control device and a concentrating structure. The collection system with its sumps and separators affords some opportunity to collect certain contaminants before they are allowed to reach the unconfined stream flow. The outfall structures should help to dissipate velocity and minimize erosion. Together, these structures associated with the drainage and storm water system tend to minimize the potential for downstream pollution if they are properly managed.

All structural controls associated with the storm water system should be inspected at least quarterly (see Appendix I (inspections) and Appendix J (maintenance log)). Functional pollution control units such as grease and grit traps or oil/water separators should be maintained and cleaned as needed, but at a minimum of every six months.

Operators that conduct deicing or anti-icing activities shall consider controls to capture and contain chemicals used in this activity. SAT currently works with the FAA and tenants to contain these activities to specific areas of the airport. Airlines are allowed to deice or anti-ice in areas around their terminals, South RON, West RON and on the southwest end of Taxiway November. Tenants conducting de-icing or anti-icing activities are reminded to stay away from nearby storm drains, if possible. Tenants should capture and collect deicing or anti-icing fluid by any means necessary, if the material is being discharged. Captured chemicals must be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State and local rules and regulations. Several options currently being reviewed by SAT and local airlines are 1) storm drain covers and/or 2) storm drain inserts. Both options are in the evaluation stage by airport and airline managers.

8.5 Velocity Dissipation Devices

Discharge velocities must be controlled to the extent necessary to prevent the destruction of the natural physical characteristics of receiving waters by erosion and down gradient flooding. Velocity dissipation devices should be constructed at discharge points and along channels and other storm water collection areas that lead to outfalls.

Runoff from SAT enters the adjoining creeks (Salado and Olmos) at locations close to the airport property with minimal buffer zones. The existing control structures for runoff at SAT consist of: small to large drainage aprons where the storm water discharges into the adjoining creeks; an extensive storm water network; and drainage swales that serve to direct surface runoff.

8.6 Maintenance Program for Structural Controls

A maintenance program for storm water structural controls which include oil/water separators, catch basins, sediment ponds, grass swales, berms, secondary containment structures, storm drain grates, sumps and oil and grease traps and other structural controls shall be established. These controls shall be inspected on a regular basis and maintenance frequencies established based on these inspections. Mechanical equipment that is part of a structural control, such as a storm water pump, must also be inspected and maintained to prevent failures that could result in a discharge of pollutants. Appendix I contains a list of SAT inspectors, structural controls and maintenance frequency for each structural control (for tenant information see Appendix F).

The estimated solids removed from catch basins, sediment ponds, and other similar control structures should be recorded on a Preventive Maintenance Form (see Appendix J).

Airport tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are responsible for keeping up-to-date Preventive Maintenance Forms and performing all inspections and maintenance for structural controls on their lease property.

8.7 Spill Prevention and Response Measures

Fuel and oil spills and leaks can be one of the largest contributors of storm water pollutants. Therefore, an effective SWP3 has spill prevention and response procedures that identify

potential spill areas, specify material handling procedures, describe spill response procedures, and provide spill clean-up equipment.

Aircraft Fueling

Aircraft fueling is performed at the airport terminals and parking ramps using fuel trucks. The fuel is often hand pumped into the receiving aircraft or support vehicle. If fuel is released before, during or after the fueling process, the fueler and the aircraft owner are jointly responsible for responding to and cleaning up the spill, even if they think it is not their fault. Airport service companies engaged in fueling shall visually inspect all of their equipment and/or trucks to detect fuel and oil leaks or mechanical difficulties. The fuel truck operator is also responsible for spill response if a release of fuel or oil occurs in between fueling events. The party that causes the spill (responsible party) is responsible for spill response, clean-up, properly reporting, and proper disposal of all waste material.

If the spill is beyond the response capability of the responsible party and affects the operations of the airport, a hazardous materials spill response contractor will be called in to provide trained personnel and equipment for spill clean-up and waste material disposal. If these expert hazardous spill response contractors are unable to reach the site immediately, the responsible party shall contain the spill to prevent the spill from migrating into the storm sewer system or contaminating adjacent channels or natural waterways.

Tenant Aboveground Fuel Tanks and Containers

A number of SAT tenants house aboveground storage tanks. These hydrocarbon storage tanks and containers must be compatible with the materials that are stored in them and provided with appropriately sized secondary containment. When appropriate, tank, container and containment drainage valves should be securely locked in the closed position when they are in a non-operating or non-standby status. Over-filling of tanks and/or containers will be prevented by personnel checking tank levels prior to filling and monitoring the tank/container as it is being filled. Tanks, hazardous waste containers, and other hydrocarbon containers must be clearly marked / labeled and periodically inspected. These inspections must be recorded as well as any corrective actions taken.

Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance

Vehicles and equipment that are scheduled for maintenance and that have the potential fluid leaks shall be confined to a designated area. Spill and leaks should be confined to this area and cleaned up immediately.

Training

Training of airport operators involved in fueling operations shall be provided annually to reinforce the responsibilities and actions necessary to implement spill prevention procedures. Rapid spill response procedures, which protect drainage structures and a coordinated airport-wide spill notification procedure should be stressed.

Reporting

All spills to impervious surfaces, or any volume spill to soils or waters, shall be reported to the SAT Airport Operations and the Airport ESD immediately. If a significant spill occurs that can't be contained by the RP then the Airport Communications Center should be notified so that Airport Fire and Rescue can respond.

If a spill event occurs, the appropriate Airport or Tenant facility Manager will initiate appropriate response and containment action.

In the event of a reportable spill, the following Emergency Response Agencies can be contacted for assistance. Inform your supervisor and the SAT ESD of a reportable spill immediately and follow company policies.

Agency	Contact Number
SAT Communications Center (Emergency Services)	(210) 207-3433
SAT Environmental Stewardship Division	(210)207-3862/(210)219-0872
State Emergency Response Commission	(512) 463-7727
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
US EPA Region 6, Dallas, 24-hr Number	(866) 372-7745
TCEQ 24-Hour Emergency	(800) 832-8224
TCEQ Region 13 San Antonio	(210) 490-3096

The SWP3 contains a list of reportable quantity spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in areas exposed to precipitation or runoff, or that occurred within the drainage area that contributes to an outfall. The Spills and Leaks Log (Appendix H) shall be updated on a quarterly basis and shall include all spills and leaks within the previous five years.

It is the duty of SAT tenants to notify SAT of spills and leaks on their lease property. In addition, tenants are responsible for keeping up to date spill and leak logs on their lease property.

Response Materials & Equipment

SAT and tenants are required to have spill response materials and equipment located on-site. SAT keeps the following spill response materials and equipment:

Spill Response Material	Location of equipment
Granular Absorbent, brooms, shovels	Maintenance shop
Spill absorbent blankets & booms	Each Operations vehicle
Granular Absorbent, brooms, shovels	

Airport Tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are required to keep an updated inventory of their spill response materials and equipment.

Areas where potential spills could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges

Tenant Sites	Airport Runways	Airport Taxiways	Roads
Parking Areas	Maintenance Areas	Hangars	Aprons

8.8 Employee Training Program and Employee Education

Storm Water Pollution Prevention

At a minimum annually, all SAT and tenant employees who are responsible for implementing, conducting, or maintaining activities identified in the SWP3 (SWP3 Team Members) must be trained (Appendix K). This mandatory training is to include at a minimum:

- Proper material management and handling practices for chemicals and other materials used or commonly encountered at the facility;
- Spill prevention methods;
- The location of materials and equipment necessary for spill clean-up;
- Spill clean-up techniques;
- Proper spill reporting procedures; and
- Familiarization with good housekeeping measures, BMPs, and goals of the SWP3.

At least annually, employees, not responsible for implementing or maintaining activities identified in the SWP3 (Non Team Members) must be trained in the following:

- The goals of the SWP3;
- Contacting SWP3 Team members regarding storm water issues.

Spill Prevention & Response

In addition to the above referenced SWP3 training, all petroleum containing substance (petroleum) handling personnel must be trained on the following:

- Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent and respond to the discharge of petroleum;
- Discharge procedure protocols;
- Applicable pollution control laws, rules and regulations;
- General facility operations; and
- The contents of the facilities SPCC Plan.

SAT employee training can be found in Appendix K.

Airport tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are responsible for keeping up-to-date Employee Training records on their lease property.

Section 9.0 – Recordkeeping Requirements

9.1 SWP3 Records

The following records must be kept with the SWP3:

- A copy of the NOI submitted to TCEQ along with any correspondence exchanged between the permittee and TCEQ related to permit coverage;
- A copy of the acknowledgement letter from the TCEQ;
- A copy of the TXR050000 permit, either as part of the SWP3 or as an attachment to the SWP3 (see Appendix O);
- Descriptions and dates of any incidents of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. The circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release along with measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence must be included;
- Records of employee training, including date(s) training received;
- Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function;
- Copies of inspection reports;
- Description of any corrective action taken at the site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred;
- Documentation to support a claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, or benchmark monitoring; and
- Results of monitoring and inspection activities required by the permit.

Records for each element described above related to Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls, must be included as an attachment to the SWP3 and retained on-site or made readily available for review upon request by authorized TCEQ personnel as well as any local pollution control agency with jurisdiction.

SAT Tenants are required to maintain records in accordance with the above section for all permit requirements that occur on their leasehold.

9.2 SWP3 Review

The SWP3 must be maintained either at the site or be readily available for review upon request by authorized TCEQ personnel as well as any local pollution control agency with jurisdiction.

The SAT SWP3 and all attachments are located and available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request, in the SATESD office located at 457 Sandau Road, San Antonio,

Texas 78216. All SWP3 referenced documents are also available through the above listed ESD office.

Section 10.0 – Periodic Inspections and Monitoring

10.1 Inspection and Certification of Non-storm Water Discharges

All non-storm water discharges that qualify for permit coverage are identified in the SWP3 (Appendix C). The SWP3 describes the discharge points and appropriate best management practices (BMPs) for these non-storm water discharges.

Industrial facilities that qualify for coverage under this general permit may discharge the following non-storm water discharges, through outfalls identified in the SWP3, according to the requirements of this general permit:

- a) discharges from emergency fire fighting activities and uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life);
- b) potable water sources (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life);
- c) lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage, provided that all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- d) water from the routine external washing of buildings, conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals;
- e) water from the routine washing of pavement conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals and where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- f) uncontaminated air conditioner condensate, compressor condensate, and steam condensate, and condensate from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- g) water from foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with pollutants (e.g. process materials, solvents, and other pollutants);
- h) uncontaminated water used for dust suppression;
- i) springs and other uncontaminated ground water;
- j) incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but excluding intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., “piped” cooling tower blowdown or drains); and
- k) other discharges described in Part V of the TXR050000 permit that are subject to effluent guidelines and effluent limitations.

NOTE: This general permit does not authorize the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals.

Within 180 days of filing an NOI, the permittee shall conduct a survey of potential non-storm water sources and shall provide certification (Appendix C). The facility's storm water system shall be tested or inspected (e.g. screened for dry weather flows) for the presence of non-storm water flows. Procedures shall be evaluated and implemented to eliminate any potential sources that are discovered and that are not permitted. The SWP3 must ensure that non-storm water sources are not combined with storm water discharges from the facility and are not allowed to enter the storm water system, unless they are authorized under a separate Individual TPDES permit.

The SWP3 must be updated based on this evaluation to include: the date that the evaluation occurred and description of the criteria used for the evaluation; the outfalls or onsite discharge points observed; the different types of identified non-storm water discharges and their source locations; and appropriate BMPs for the non-storm water discharges, or the actions taken or the control measures used to eliminate them.

This SWP3 must include a certification, signed according to Part III.E.6.(c) of the general permit, relating to Signatory Requirements, that states that the facility's storm water system has been evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges and that the discharge of non-permitted, non-storm water does not occur (Appendix C). The certification shall include documentation of how the evaluation was conducted, results of any testing, dates of evaluations or tests, and the points in the storm water system that are observed during the inspection. The inspection for non-storm water discharges must be completed and the certification must be prepared within 180 days of filing a NOI for permit coverage. The certification shall be made readily available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request.

If a part of the storm water system cannot be accessed to complete the evaluation, certification shall be provided for the remainder of the system. Notice of this inability to certify a portion of the storm sewer system must be provided to the TCEQ within 180 days after the NOI is submitted. Facilities that contribute storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) must provide notice of this deficiency to the operator of that system upon request. The notice shall include an explanation of why the evaluation could not be performed and a list of all known potential, non-permitted, non-storm water sources that could not be included in the certification. The notification shall be submitted to the TCEQ's Enforcement Division (MC-224).

If, in the course of evaluating its storm water system, the permittee is unable to certify that non-permitted, non-storm water discharges are not occurring due to noncompliance, then the certification shall identify the noncompliance issues and the steps being taken to remedy and prevent further noncompliance (Appendix C).

The SAT storm water outfalls have been inspected for the presence of non-storm water discharges. All SAT outfalls have been evaluated and no non-storm water discharges were discovered (see Appendix C).

Airport tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 will be required to conduct a non-storm water discharge certification for their leasehold and common-use areas each year. A copy of this

documentation will be submitted to the Environmental Stewardship Division and will be included in the Non-Storm Water Discharge Assessment Section of the SWP3 (Appendix C) or in Appendix E (Tenant Questionnaire).

10.2 Routine Facility Inspections

Qualified personnel, who are familiar with the industrial activities performed at SAT or tenant leasehold, shall conduct periodic inspections to determine the effectiveness of the Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls. These inspections must include at least one member of the storm water pollution prevention team.

Periodic inspections will be conducted at least quarterly. If feasible, at least one of these routine facility inspections each calendar year must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring. Inspections must be conducted at least weekly during deicing or anti-icing activities in the areas where these activities take place.

Permittee's shall document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and shall maintain this documentation with the SWP3.

Inspections must be documented through the use of a checklist that is developed to include each of the controls and measures that are evaluated. At a minimum, the documentation must include:

- 1) Inspection date and time;
- 2) Name(s) of the inspector(s);
- 3) Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- 4) Previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site;
- 5) Control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
- 6) Failed control measures that need replacement;
- 7) Any incidents of noncompliance that are observed;
- 8) Additional control measures needed to comply with the permit; and
- 9) Identification of any existing BMPs that are not properly or completely implemented.

This documentation must be signed in accordance with 30 TAC 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

SAT inspections are documented on the Inspection Report (Appendix L) and include any recommended revisions or additions to the SWP3.

In addition, any time frames required to implement proposed changes must be included on the inspection report. Records of these inspections shall be kept with the SWP3 for at least three years.

Airport Tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are responsible for keeping up-to-date inspections on their lease property.

10.3 Quarterly Visual Monitoring

Storm water discharges from each authorized outfall must be visually examined on a quarterly basis (January - March, April - June, July - September, and October - December). Monitoring must be conducted during the normal hours of operation for the facility and samples must be collected in a clean, clear, glass or plastic container and examined in a well lit area. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term to ensure consistency. Findings must document observations of the following: color, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, other obvious indicators of storm water pollution, and any noticeable odors. Some examinations, such as an examination for odor and foam, may necessarily be conducted immediately following collection of the sample. Examinations must be performed within a time frame that ensures the sample is representative of the discharge.

Records of quarterly visual monitoring will be documented on the Sampling Form (Appendix M) and must include: sample location, the date and time samples were collected and examined, the name of the personnel who collected and examined the samples; the nature of the discharge (e.g., runoff, snow melt), the results of the observations, probable sources of any observed contamination, visual quality of the storm water discharges and the reason why any samples were not collected within the first 30 minutes of discharge. Results of the examination are to be reviewed by the pollution prevention team. The SWP3 Team must investigate and identify probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. The SWP3 shall be modified as necessary to address the conclusions of the storm water pollution prevention team.

When unable to collect samples over the course of a monitoring period, the facility must document the reason for not performing the quarterly visual examination.

All sampling and monitoring must be conducted for both run-on and runoff from SAT and tenant facilities.

Records of quarterly visual monitoring do not need to be analyzed, but are required to be maintained as an attachment of the SWP3 and be readily available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request.

Airport Tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are required to conduct and keep records of all quarterly visual monitoring on the storm water discharges from their leasehold.

10.4 Water Quality Monitoring Requirements

The Salado Creek and Olmos Creek is currently listed on the 303(d) List for impaired fish community and impaired macro-benthic community. Currently, SAT is not viewed as a contributor to the above impairments.

The TCEQ and San Antonio River Authority (SARA) are currently evaluating a TMDL for fecal coli form and e-coli in the Salado Creek. The implementation for this TMDL is expected to be prepared Fall 2011.

Prior to the implementation of the referenced TMDL, SAT will contact TCEQ for guidance on which pollutant(s) to monitor for, if any.

Any required sampling shall be reported to the TCEQ by March 31st following the calendar year in which the samples were collected. Results will be submitted to the TCEQ's Storm Water & Pretreatment Team (MC-148).

10.5 Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection

The comprehensive Annual Site Compliance Evaluation is a required site inspection and an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the SWP3. This evaluation may substitute for a Routine Inspection if it is conducted during the regularly scheduled period of the Routine Inspection, and the scope of the inspection is sufficient enough to address both the minimum requirements of the routine inspection and the comprehensive site compliance inspection. The evaluation shall be conducted at least once per year by one or more qualified employees (SWP3 Team members) or designated representatives, including at least one member of the storm water pollution prevention team, during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct the inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

The evaluation must include at a minimum:

- Inspection of all areas identified in the Inventory of Exposed Materials section of this SWP3;
- Inspection of all structural controls, including the maintenance and effectiveness;
- Inspection of all non-structural controls including BMP effectiveness, good housekeeping measures, and spill prevention;
- All areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three (3) years;
- Inspection of all reasonably accessible areas immediately downstream of each storm water outfall that is authorized under this permit;
- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with storm water;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite 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 areas of no exposure to exposed area;
- A review of the results of the past year's visual and analytical monitoring; and
- Any control measure needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

Within 30 days of performing the annual site compliance evaluation, San Antonio Airport System (SAAS) and tenants must prepare reports (Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Report, Appendix N) which include narrative discussions of their compliance with the SAT SWP3. The reports shall document the personnel conducting the evaluation, the dates of the evaluation, the findings from the inspection, observations related to the implementation of control measures, revisions to the SWP3 made as a result of the inspection, and any incident of non-compliance. For the purposes of this inspection, an incident of non-compliance is any instance where an element of the SWP3 is either not implemented, or where specific conditions of the permit are not met.

If any incident or incidents of non-compliance are identified, then the report shall include all necessary actions to remedy the non-compliance and update the SWP3. These actions must be completed as soon as practicable, but no later than twelve (12) weeks following the evaluation.

Annual Site Compliance Evaluation forms must be signed by an authorized company official as required in 30 TAC 305.128.

10.6 Revisions

Within twelve (12) weeks following the completion of the Annual Site Compliance Evaluation Report, the SWP3 Team and ESD must revise and implement the SWP3 to include and address the report findings. Revisions must include all applicable changes that result from the report and all applicable updates to:

- Elements of the SWP3 that require modification;
- Controls that should be added or modified for prevention of pollution;
- The site map;
- The inventory of exposed materials;
- The description of the good housekeeping measures;
- The description of structural and non-structural controls; and
- Any other element of the plan that was either found to be inaccurate or that will be modified.

The inspection results shall be retained for a minimum of three years.

Section 11.0 – Numeric Effluent Limitations

11.1 Discharges of Storm Water Runoff

Sector S (Air Transportation Facilities) – The numeric effluent limitations required for Sector S are listed in Section 11.2 of this SWP3 relating to Hazardous Metals Monitoring. Tenant facilities that operate activities covered under Sectors other than “S” are responsible for applicable requirements.

11.2 Hazardous Metals Monitoring

SAT and tenants conduct hazardous metal monitoring for discharges of storm water to inland waters (see Appendix Q). The following metals, limits and frequency are utilized:

Parameter (Total)	Discharges to Inland Waters (mg/L)	Discharges to Tidal Waters (mg/L)	Monitoring Frequency
Arsenic	0.3	0.3	1/year
Barium	4.0	4.0	1/year
Cadmium	0.2	0.3	1/year
Chromium	5.0	5.0	1/year
Copper	2.0	2.0	1/year
Lead	0.5	1.5	1/year
Manganese	3.0	3.0	1/year
Mercury	0.01	0.01	1/year
Nickel	3.0	3.0	1/year
Selenium	0.2	0.3	1/year
Silver	0.2	0.2	1/year
Zinc	6.0	6.0	1/year

All sampling and monitoring must be conducted for both run-on and runoff from SAT and tenant facilities.

Daily Maximum Effluent Limitation - Grab samples of storm water discharges are required to be taken at a minimum frequency of once per year. Samples must be taken of discharges at the final outfall, either immediately prior to entering surface water in the state or immediately prior to leaving the permitted facility property. ESD conducts sampling at the outfalls for common-use areas and considers each leasehold a “permitted facility property” requiring sampling by tenants. Analyses must be compared to the effluent limitations listed above for compliance purposes.

Airport Tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are required to conduct appropriate monitoring and recordkeeping for their leasehold.

Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must

either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form (Part VI of this general permit), a duplicate of the form, or as otherwise provided by the executive director.

Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be reported as required in Part III.E.6 of the TXR050000 general permit. A copy of the DMR must either be retained at the facility (see Appendix Q) or shall be made readily available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request by March 31st following the annual monitoring period.

If the results indicate the violation of one or more of the numeric limitations listed above at Part III, Section C.1(a), of the TXR050000 general permit, the permittee must also submit the DMR to the TCEQ's Information Resources Division, Central File Room (MC 213) by March 31st following the annual monitoring period in which the violation(s) occurred.

11.3 Discharges subject to Federal Categorical Guidelines

Sector S (Air Transportation Facilities) – Due to the limited volume of de-icing utilized at SAT there are no discharges subject to Federal Categorical Guidelines except for the monitoring listed in Section 11.2 of this SWP3 relating to Hazardous Metals Monitoring.

Section 12.0 – General Monitoring and Records Requirements

12.1 Qualifying Storm Events

Monitoring, sampling, examinations, and inspections of storm water discharges that are required must be conducted on discharges from a measurable storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site, and that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). The 72 hour storm interval does not apply if the permittee is able to document that less than a 72 hour (3 day) interval is representative for local qualifying storm events during the sampling period.

A SAT or tenant leaseholds which uses retention ponds as a BMP will not always have a discharge from the pond(s) immediately following a qualifying storm event. If any storm events occurred prior to discharge from the outfall, regardless of the time period between the last storm event and the discharge, the permittee may consider the discharge to be the result of the previous qualifying storm event.

SAT and tenant leaseholds shall maintain a rain gauge on-site in order to determine when a qualifying storm event occurs. The rain gauge must be monitored a minimum of once per week, and once per day during rain events. Records shall be kept on the SWP3 Storm Water Rainfall Log (Appendix P).

Additionally, SAT quarterly visual monitoring reports are available in Appendix M.

12.2 Representative Discharge Samples

Sampling should be completed within the first 30 minutes of discharge using a grab sample. If it is not practicable to take the sample, or to complete the sampling, within the first 30 minutes, sampling must be completed within the first hour of discharge. If sampling is not completed within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the reason must be documented and attached to all required reports and records of the sampling activity.

12.3 Representative Discharges from Substantially Similar Outfalls

If discharges of storm water through two or more outfalls are substantially the same, quarterly visual monitoring, hazardous metals monitoring and benchmark monitoring may be conducted at one of the outfalls, and the results may be reported as representative of the discharge from the substantially similar outfalls. (Substantially similar outfalls may not be established for non-storm water discharges or for storm water discharges analyzed for numeric effluent limitations.)

Substantially similar outfalls located at SAT are noted in the tenant questionnaires; however, SAT does not currently utilize this option for SAT outfalls.

12.4 Monitoring Periods

Sampling, inspections, observations, and examinations that are required on a quarterly basis shall be conducted during the following periods:

- First (1st) Quarter – January 1 through March 31;
- Second (2nd) Quarter – April 1 through June 30;
- Third (3rd) Quarter – July 1 through September 30; and
- Fourth (4th) Quarter - October 1 through December 31.

Permittees shall begin required sampling, inspections, and examinations on a quarterly basis in the first full quarter following submission of a NOI.

Sampling, inspections, and examinations that are required on a semiannual basis shall be conducted during the following periods:

- First Period – January 1 through June 30; and
- Second Period – July 1 through December 31.

Permittees shall begin required sampling, inspections, and examinations on a quarterly basis in the first full quarter following submission of a NOI.

Monitoring, inspections, and examinations that are required on an annual basis shall be conducted before December 31st of each year.

12.5 Exceptions to Monitoring Requirements

Adverse Conditions - Requirements to sample, inspect, observe, examine or otherwise monitor storm water discharges within a prescribed monitoring period may be temporarily suspended for adverse weather conditions. Adverse weather conditions are conditions that are either dangerous to personnel (e.g. high wind, excessive lightning) or conditions that prohibit access to a discharge (e.g. flooding, freezing conditions, extended periods of drought). Adverse conditions that result in the temporary suspension of a permit requirement to sample, inspect, examine, or monitor storm water discharges must be documented and included as part of the SWP3. Documentation shall include the date, time, names of personnel that witnessed the adverse condition, and the nature of the adverse condition.

Waivers - When monitoring is temporarily suspended due to adverse conditions, that monitoring must be conducted in the next monitoring period, in addition to any monitoring required for that period. If the temporarily suspended monitoring requirement cannot be fulfilled during the next monitoring period, it is permanently waived.

12.6 Records Retention

Monitoring and reporting records, copies of all other records required by the TPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this general permit shall be retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized EPA or TCEQ

personnel upon request, for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application, or certification. This period may be extended at the request of the executive director.

Airport tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are required to conduct all requirements and maintain all records required by the TPDES permit on their leasehold.

12.7 Monitoring and Inspection Documentation

The procedures for conducting the required analytical monitoring must be documented.

For each type of monitoring required the documentation must include:

- 1) a list of locations where samples are collected or observed;
- 2) parameters that must be sampled, including the frequency of sampling;
- 3) schedules for conducting monitoring;
- 4) any numeric control values applicable to the discharge; and
- 5) procedures for gathering storm event data.

For each type of inspection performed the documentation must include:

- 1) the person(s) responsible for inspection;
- 2) schedules for conducting inspections; and
- 3) specific items to be covered by the inspection.

Airport Tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are responsible for SWP3 record keeping on their lease property.

SECTION 13.0 – Standard Permit Conditions

13.1 General Conditions

Duty to Comply

(1) Submission of an NOI for permit coverage is an acknowledgment that the applicant agrees to comply with the conditions of the general permit. Acceptance of authorization under the provisions of this general permit constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that the permittee will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.

(2) The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for revocation or suspension of coverage under this general permit, and for requiring a permittee to apply for a TPDES individual permit or coverage under an alternative general permit.

Toxic Pollutants

(1) If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition is promulgated according to the Texas Water Code § 26.023 for a toxic pollutant that is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than the conditions of this general permit, this general permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

(2) The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established according to the Texas Water Code § 26.023 for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if this general permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

Permit Flexibility

Authorization under this general permit may be modified, suspended or revoked for cause according to 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and the Texas Water Code Section § 7.302. The filing of a notice of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Property Rights

The TXR050000 general permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the TCEQ executive director upon request, any information, including records that are maintained as a requirement of this permit, necessary to determine whether cause exists for revoking, suspending, or terminating authorization under this general permit.

Criminal and Civil Liability

- (1) As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act, the Texas Water Code, Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 361, including but not limited to: knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance; falsifying or tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit; or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations. Nothing in the TXR050000 general permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.
- (2) Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit or applicable regulation, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of this general permit, may subject the permittee to criminal enforcement.

Severability

The provisions of the TXR050000 general permit are severable and if any provision of this general permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this general permit, shall not be affected thereby.

13.2 Proper Operation & Maintenance

Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense

It is not a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this general permit. The permittee is responsible for maintaining adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failure either by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, or retention of inadequately treated effluent.

Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

Operation of Treatment and Control Systems

- (1) The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained in a manner that will minimize discharges of excessive pollutants and will achieve compliance with the

conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

- (2) The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff that is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance, and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the conditions of this general permit.

Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the TCEQ executive director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

13.3 Inspection and Entry

- (1) Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the Texas Water Code Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and Texas Health and Safety Code §§ 361.032 – 361.033 and 361.037, and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §112.4(i). The statement in Texas Water Code § 26.014 that commission entry of a facility shall occur according to the facility's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection is not grounds for denial or restriction of entry to any part of the facility, but merely describes the commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.
- (2) The members of the TCEQ and employees and agents of the TCEQ are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of surface water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of surface water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in Texas Water Code § 7.002.

13.4 Monitoring and Sampling

Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity or activities and must be taken at an outfall or outfalls that will best represent the types of industrial activity or activities conducted at the facility site.

Monitoring Procedures

Sampling, monitoring, and analyses must be conducted according to procedures either specified in 30 TAC §§ 319.11 - 319.12. All laboratory tests submitted must meet the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this general permit using approved analytical methods, all results of the monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values recorded on the DMR form and shall be included in any other calculation, record, or reports required to be maintained as a provision of this general permit. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the DMR.

13.5 Retention of Records

- (1) The period records are required to be retained shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.
- (2) Monitoring and reporting records, including records of calibration and maintenance, and copies of all records and reports required by TXR050000 general permit, shall be retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification unless otherwise specified in this permit. This period may be extended at the request of the Executive Director.

Record Contents

Records of monitoring shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) the date, time, and place of sample or measurement;
- (2) the identity of the individual who collected the sample, made the measurement or observation, or performed the analysis;
- (3) the date and time the sample, measurement, or observation was made, and the analysis conducted;
- (4) the identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
- (5) the technique or method of analysis;

- (6) the results of the measurement, observation, or analysis; and
- (7) quality assurance/quality control records.

13.6 Reporting Requirements

Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the TXR050000 general permit. Unless otherwise specified in this general permit, or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting according to 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12 or 40 CFR Part 136. Results of analyses for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form (Part VI of this general permit), a duplicate of the form, or as otherwise provided by the executive director. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and made available for review upon request by March 31st following each annual monitoring period. If the permit requires submission of the DMR to TCEQ, the form must be submitted to the TCEQ by March 31st following each annual monitoring period.

Noncompliance Notification

1. According to 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment, shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Report of such information shall be provided orally or by electronic facsimile transmission (FAX) to the TCEQ regional office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written report shall be provided by the permittee to the TCEQ regional office and to the TCEQ Enforcement Division (MC-224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. The written report shall contain:
 - a. description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment;
 - c. the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - d. if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
 - e. steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
2. In addition to the above, any violation that deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported in writing to the TCEQ regional office and to the Enforcement Division (MC-149) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
3. Non-compliance records are available for review, by authorized TCEQ personnel, in SAT's Environmental Stewardship Division office.

Other Noncompliance

Any noncompliance with permitted effluent limitations shall be recorded on a DMR form and provided at the following intervals:

- (1) Non-compliance with an effluent limitation for a discharge subject to federal numeric effluent limitations guidelines (40 CFR Subchapters N - Parts 400-471) must be recorded on a DMR. All DMRs recording the annual sampling results must be submitted to the TCEQ's appropriate regional office by March 31st of the following year, including results that are below the effluent limits.
- (2) Non-compliance with an effluent limit for any of the hazardous metals required in Part III.C.1 of this permit must be recorded on a DMR and reported at a frequency of once per year. The DMR must be submitted to the address shown on the DMR and to the appropriate TCEQ regional office
- (3) Any other noncompliance(s) with the general permit must be reported to the TCEQ by March 31 following the calendar year in which the noncompliance(s) not described above to the TCEQ's Information Resources Division (MC-213).

Signatory Requirements for Reports and Certifications

All reports and certifications requested by the TCEQ Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

Other Information

When the permittee becomes aware that it either submitted incorrect information or failed to submit any relevant facts on an NOI, NOT, NEC, NOC, or any report, it shall promptly submit the facts or information to the executive director.

13.7 Solid Waste

Industrial facilities, including SAT, that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:

- a) Any solid waste generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of storm water, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1, must be managed according to all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste and Municipal Hazardous Waste.
- b) Storm water that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed within a solid waste management unit, before discharge through any final outfall authorized by this permit, is considered to be solid waste until the storm water passes through the actual point source discharge, and must be managed according to all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
- c) The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.6(g), to the Corrective Action Section (MC-127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving a Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.

- d) Construction of any solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Registration, Review, and Reporting Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from storm water treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
- e) The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge or other waste removed from any storm water treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - I. volume of waste and date generated from treatment process;
 - II. volume of waste disposed of onsite or shipped off-site;
 - III. date of disposal;
 - IV. identity of hauler or transporter;
 - V. location of disposal site; and
 - VI. method of final disposal.

The above records shall be updated on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

- f) Municipal Solid Waste – All facilities regulated under this general permit that generate municipal solid waste must comply with applicable rules and regulations.

Section 14 – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Benchmark monitoring is conducted to determine the effectiveness of a facility's SWP3. Analytical results that exceed a benchmark value do not violate permit conditions, but are indicators that modifications of the SWP3 may be necessary. The Pollution Prevention Team must investigate the cause for each exceedance and must document the results of this investigation in the SWP3 within 90 days of the sampling event.

The SWP3 Team investigation must investigate any additional potential sources of pollution, necessary revisions to the Good Housekeeping Measures section of the SWP3, additional BMPs, including a schedule to install or implement BMPs, and identify parts of the SWP3 for which are appropriate. Background concentrations of specific pollutants (storm water run-on to the facility, or concentrations in storm water runoff from adjacent, non-industrial area, for example) may also be considered during the investigation.

Benchmark Monitoring is only required for permittees conducting deicing activities which have used more than 100 tons of urea, or more than 100,000 gallons of ethylene glycol, in any calendar year in three years prior to submittal of an NOI for coverage under this permit. These volumes of deicing materials refer to the combined activities and usage at the airport as a whole, and not independently to each carrier or operator. Benchmark monitoring is only required to be performed at those outfalls from the airport facility which collect runoff from areas where deicing and/or anti-icing activities occur.

The San Antonio International Airport (SAT) has not nor does currently use more than 100 tons of urea, or more than 100,000 gallons of ethylene glycol in any calendar year. Benchmark sampling is not required for SAT. See Appendix R for glycol/urea usage.

Airport Tenants operating under the SAT SWP3 are responsible for benchmark monitoring and recordkeeping for their leasehold.

Benchmark Monitoring Reporting Requirements - Results of analyses for sampling shall be submitted to the TCEQ's Wastewater Permitting Section (MC-148) before March 31st of each year. The reported values shall be the average yearly result of analysis for each specific pollutant determined on a facility-wide, rather than an outfall-by-outfall, basis. The report must be completed on a form provided by the TCEQ Executive Director.

If sampling during any six month period is not conducted for a pollutant due to adverse weather conditions or drought in accordance with Part III.C.5(a) of the TXR050000 general permit, then the reported average annual result shall be based on data collected for that year.

Section 15 – Tenant SWP3 Non-Compliance

Notice Type	Aviation Division	Action
1 st Notice	Environmental Stewardship Division, Airport Operations Division	Advise tenant of deficiencies and deadline for corrective action with follow-up site visit.
2 nd Notice	Environmental Stewardship Division	Reminding of deficiencies and potential action for non-response. Deadline for corrective action and follow-up visit.
3 rd Notice	Referral to Assistant Aviation Director	Advising of pending SWP3 participation revocation and corrective action deadline.
4 th & Final Notice	Referral to Aviation Director	Tenant notified of removal from SWP3 participation.

Section 16 – SAT TXR050000 SWP3 Responsibilities

SWP3 Section	Requirement	SAT Division
Section 2.0 - Plan Certification	Signature Required	Director
Section 2.1 - Plan Amendment	Signature Required (only if SWP3 amended)	Director
Section 3.0 - Pollution Prevention Team	Assign team members as needed	Each SAT Division – with submittal to ESD
Section 4.0 - Investigation and Certification of Non-Storm Water Discharges	Provide Survey and Certification of Non-Storm Water Discharges	ESD
Section 5.1 - Inventory of Exposed Materials	Provide Inventory of Exposed Materials	Each SAT Division – with submittal to ESD
Section 5.3 - Site Location Map	Provide Site Location Map	ESD
Section 5.4 - Site Map	Provide Site Map of SAT	ESD
Section 5.5 - Spills and Leaks	Maintain up-to-date spill leak logs	Each SAT Division – with submittal to ESD
Section 5.6 - Sampling Data Summary	Maintain up-to-date sampling data summary	ESD
Section 6.4 – Maintenance Program for Structural Controls	Maintain up-to-date Preventive Maintenance Log	Each SAT Division – with submittal to ESD
Section 6.5 - Best Management Practices	Implement and maintain Best Management Practices	Each SAT Division
Section 6.6 - Employee Training Program	Annual employee training for all SAT employees	ESD with assistance from each SAT Division
Section 6.7 - Periodic Inspections	Quarterly inspections of SAT operations and SAT common areas.	ESD with assistance from each SAT Division
	Weekly inspections during times of deicing of SAT operations and SAT common areas	ESD with assistance from each SAT Division
Section 6.8 - Quarterly Visual Monitoring	Perform and document Quarterly Visual Monitoring for each outfall	ESD
Section 8.0 - Annual Site Compliance Evaluation (ASCE)	Conduct an ASCE for SAT operation and SAT common areas	ESD with assistance from each SAT Division
Section 9.0 - TPDES Multi-Sector General permit TXR050000	Maintain copy of permit on site	ESD
Section 10.1 – Representative Storm Events	Maintain copy of up-to-date rainfall Log	ESD
Section 11 – (Numeric Effluent Limitations)	Annual Hazardous Metals Monitoring + any additional monitoring that is required (sector specific)	ESD

Section 17 – Tenant TXR050000 SWP3 Responsibilities		
SWP3 Section	Requirement	Tenant *
Section 2.0 - Plan Certification	Signature Required	Each Tenant signature with submittal to ESD(keep copy for records)
Section 2.1 - Plan Amendment	Signature Required (only if SWP3 amended)	Each Tenant signature with submittal to ESD (keep copy for records)
Section 3.0 - Pollution Prevention Team	Assign team members as needed	Each Tenant with submittal to ESD (keep copy for records)
Section 4.0 - Investigation and Certification of Non-Storm Water Discharges	Provide Survey and Certification of Non-Storm Water Discharges	Each Tenant with submittal to ESD (keep copy for records)
Section 5.1 - Inventory of Exposed Materials	Provide Inventory of Exposed Materials	Each Tenant with submittal to ESD (keep copy for records)
Section 5.3 - Site Location Map	Provide Site Location Map	ESD
Section 5.4 - Site Map	Provide Site Map of SAT	Each Tenant with submittal to ESD (keep copy for records)
Section 5.5 - Spills and Leaks	Maintain up-to-date spill leak logs	Each Tenant with submittal to ESD (keep copy for records)
Section 5.6 - Sampling Data Summary	Maintain up-to-date sampling data summary	Each Tenant (recordkeeping required)
Section 6.4 – Maintenance Program for Structural Controls	Maintain up-to-date Preventive Maintenance Log	Each Tenant (recordkeeping required)
Section 6.5 - Best Management Practices	Implement and maintain Best Management Practices	Each Tenant (recordkeeping required)
Section 6.6 - Employee Training Program	Annual employee training for all tenant employees	Each Tenant (recordkeeping required)
Section 6.7 - Periodic Inspections	Quarterly inspections of Tenant operations and Tenant common areas.	Each Tenant (recordkeeping required)
	Weekly inspections during times of deicing of Tenant operations and Tenant common areas	Each Tenant (recordkeeping required)
Section 6.8 - Quarterly Visual Monitoring	Perform and document Quarterly Visual Monitoring for each outfall	Each Tenant (recordkeeping required)
Section 8.0 - Annual Site Compliance Evaluation (ASCE)	Conduct an ASCE for Tenant operation and Tenant common areas	Each Tenant with submittal to ESD (keep copy for records)
Section 9.0 - TPDES Multi-Sector General permit TXR050000	Maintain copy of permit on site	ESD
Section 10.1 – Representative Storm Events	Maintain copy of up-to-date rainfall Log	Each Tenant (recordkeeping required)
Section 11 – (Numeric Effluent Limitations)	Annual Hazardous Metals Monitoring (if applicable) + any additional monitoring that is required (sector specific)	Each Tenant (if applicable, recordkeeping required)

- - Tenant is required to keep up-to-date copies of all of their own records. Some records noted above are required to be submitted to ESD for SWP3 inclusion.

Section 18 – Definitions/Acronyms

Term / Acronym	Definition/Description
ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMP#	Best Management Practice SWP3 ID Number
Co-located	Sharing of a common property boundary
Commission	The TCEQ
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ESD	Aviation Department's Environmental Stewardship Division
Facility/Facilities	SAT or applicable tenant leasehold
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
FTZ	Foreign Trade Zone
General Permit	The TXR050000
GSE	Ground Support Equipment
mg/L	Milligram per Liter
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSGP	Multi-Sector General Permit (TXR050000)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OSHA	Occupation Safety and Health Administration
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
Permit	The TXR050000 general permit
Permittee	Company or organization authorized by NOI under the TXR050000
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SAT	San Antonio International Airport
SAWS	San Antonio Water System
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
Structural Control	A physical feature used to control storm water, such as; grass swales, secondary containments, sumps and oil and grease traps, rock berms, etc..
SWP3	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Texas Administrative Code
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
This permit	The TXR050000
TPDES	Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act

Arid Areas. Areas with an average annual rainfall of less than ten (10) inches.

Best Management Practices (BMPs). Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other techniques to control, prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spills or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.

Co-located Industrial Activities. Industrial activities conducted at facilities that are described by two or more SIC codes listed in this general permit.

Co-located Industrial Facilities. Industrial facilities, having different operators, that are located on a common property or adjoining property and that conduct industrial activities described by one or more sectors of this general permit.

Composite Sample. A sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC §319.9 (b).

Constituent of Concern. For the purpose of this permit, a pollutant that is identified in the Clean Water Act §303(d) List as a cause of impairment for a water body.

Construction Activity. Includes soil disturbance activities, including clearing, grading, and excavating; and does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (e.g., the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing right-of-ways, and similar maintenance activities). Regulated construction activity is defined in terms of small and large construction activity.

Small Construction Activity is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one (1) acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) and less than five (5) acres of land.

Large Construction Activity is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five (5) acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land.

Control Measure. Any BMP or other method (including effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to water in the state.

Daily Average Concentration. The arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements. When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month must be used as the daily average concentration.

Daily Maximum Concentration. The maximum concentration measured on a single day, as determined by laboratory analysis of a grab sample or a composite sample.

Diffuse Point Source. A conveyance from which pollutants are or may be discharged that results from grading land for the purpose of adding parking lots, roads, and buildings so as to collect and convey storm water off-site to prevent flooding (i.e. without a single point of origin or not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet). Diffuse point sources include any identifiable conveyance from which pollutants might enter surface water in the state. By changing the surface or establishing grading patterns of the land, runoff is conveyed along the resulting drainage or grading patterns. A diffuse point source is not true sheet flow.

Discharge. For the purpose of this permit, the drainage, release, or disposal of storm water associated with industrial activity and certain allowable non-storm water sources listed in this general permit to surface water in the state.

Drought. For the purpose of this permit, an extended period of no precipitation in which a storm water discharge does not occur during a monitoring or reporting period.

Edwards Aquifer. As defined under 30 Texas Administrative Code §213.3 (relating to the Edwards Aquifer), that portion of an arcuate belt of porous, water-bearing, predominantly carbonate rocks known as the Edwards and Associated Limestones in the Balcones Fault Zone trending from west to east to northeast in Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Comal, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties; and composed of the Salmon Peak Limestone, McKnight Formation, West Nueces Formation, Devil's River Limestone, Person Formation, Kainer Formation, Edwards Formation, and Georgetown Formation. The permeable aquifer units generally overlie the less-permeable Glen Rose

Formation to the south, overlie the less-permeable Comanche Peak and Walnut Formations north of the Colorado River, and underlie the less-permeable Del Rio Clay regionally.

Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone. Generally, that area where the stratigraphic units constituting the Edwards Aquifer crop out, including the outcrops of other geologic formations in proximity to the Edwards Aquifer, where caves, sinkholes, faults, fractures, or other permeable features would create a potential for recharge of surface waters into the Edwards Aquifer. The recharge zone is identified as that area designated as such on official maps located in the offices of the TCEQ and the appropriate underground water conservation district.

Existing Discharge. For the purpose of this permit, this term applies to the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity and certain allowable non-storm water sources listed in this general permit that has been authorized previously under an NPDES or TPDES general or individual permit.

Facility. For the purpose of this permit, all contiguous land and fixtures (including ponds and lagoons), structures, or appurtenances used at an industrial facility described by one or more of Sectors A through AD of this general permit.

Grab Sample. An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

General Permit. A permit issued to authorize the discharge of waste into or adjacent to water in the state for one or more categories of waste discharge within a geographical area of the state or the entire state as provided by Texas Water Code §26.040.

Hyperchlorinated Water. Water resulting from hyper-chlorination of waterlines or vessels, with a chlorine concentration greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Hyperchlorination of Waterlines or Vessels. Treatment of potable water lines or tanks with chlorine for disinfection purposes, typically following repair or partial replacement of the waterline or tank, and subsequently flushing the contents.

Impaired Water. A surface water body that is identified on the latest approved Clean Water Act §303(d) List as not meeting applicable state water quality standards. Impaired waters include waters with approved or established total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), and those where a TMDL has been proposed by TCEQ but has not yet been approved or established.

Inactive Industrial Facilities. A facility where all industrial activities that are described in Part II, Section A.1. of this permit are suspended, and authorization under this general permit is required to be maintained. Also see sector-specific definitions for Inactive facilities in Part V, Sections G, H, J, and L of this general permit.

Industrial Activity. Any of the ten (10) categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “storm water discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

Inland Waters. All surface water in the state other than those defined as tidal waters.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- (a) owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over the disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under CWA §208 that discharges to surface water in the state;
- (b) that is designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
- (c) that is not a combined sewer; and
- (d) that is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) (from 40 CFR §122.2). The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and

enforcing pretreatment requirements, under CWA §§307, 402, 318, and 405. The term includes an "approved program."

New Discharge. For the purpose of this permit, this term applies to the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity that did not commence prior to August 13, 1979, that is not a new source, and that has never received an NPDES or TPDES water quality permit for the storm water discharge from the site. See 40 CFR §122.2.

Non-structural Controls. Pollution prevention methods that are not physically constructed, including best management practices used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants.

No Exposure. A condition at an industrial facility where all industrial activities are conducted indoors or protected in a manner to prevent exposure of those activities to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff.

No Exposure Certification (NEC). A written submission to the executive director from an applicant notifying that they intend to obtain a conditional exclusion from permit requirements by certifying that there is no exposure of industrial materials or activities to rain, snow, snowmelt, or storm water runoff.

Notice of Change (NOC). Written notification from the permittee to the executive director providing changes to information that was previously provided to the agency in a notice of intent or no exposure certification (NEC) form.

Notice of Intent (NOI). A written submission to the executive director from an applicant requesting coverage under this general permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT). A written submission to the executive director from a discharger authorized under a general permit requesting termination of coverage.

Operator. A person responsible for the management of an industrial facility subject to the provisions of this general permit. Industrial facility operators include entities with operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities; or entities with day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

Outfall. For the purpose of this permit, a point source at the point where storm water runoff associated with industrial activity, and certain non-storm water discharges listed in this permit, exits the facility and discharge(s) to surface water in the state or a municipal or private separate storm sewer system. An outfall from a diffuse point source includes the point or points where the diffuse point source discharges to surface water in the state or a municipal or private separate storm sewer system.

Permittee. An operator authorized under this general permit to discharge storm water runoff associated with industrial activity and certain non-storm water discharges to surface water in the state.

Point Source. Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff. For the purpose of this permit, a point source includes any identifiable conveyance from which pollutants might enter surface water in the state, including a diffuse point source as defined in this section.

Pollutant. (from Texas Water Code, §26.001(13)) Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, filter backwash, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into any water in the state. The term: (A) includes: (i) tail water or runoff water from irrigation associated with an animal feeding operation or concentrated animal feeding operation that is located in a major sole source impairment zone as defined by Texas Water Code (TWC) §26.502; or (ii) rainwater runoff from the confinement area of an animal feeding operation or concentrated animal feeding operation that is located in a major sole source impairment zone, as defined by TWC §26.502; and (B) does not include tail water or runoff water from irrigation or rainwater runoff from other cultivated or uncultivated rangeland, pastureland, and farmland or rainwater runoff from an area of land located in a

major sole source impairment zone, as defined by TWC §26.502, that is not owned or controlled by an operator of an animal feeding operation or concentrated animal feeding operation on which agricultural waste is applied.

Qualified Personnel. A person or persons who are knowledgeable of the requirements of this general permit, familiar with the industrial facility, knowledgeable of the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3) at the industrial facility, able to assess conditions and activities that could impact storm water quality at the facility, and able to evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

Reportable Quantity Spill or Release. A discharge or spill of oil, petroleum product, used oil, industrial solid waste, hazardous substances including mixtures, streams, or solutions, or other substances into the environment in a quantity equal to or greater than the reportable quantity listed in 30 TAC §327.4 (relating to Reportable Quantities) in any 24-hour period and subject to 30 TAC §327.3 (relating to Notification Requirements).

Semiarid Areas. Areas with an average annual rainfall of at least ten (10) inches but less than 20 inches.

Separate storm sewer system. A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains), designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; that is not a combined sewer, and that is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

Sheet Flow. An overland flow or down slope movement of water taking the form of a thin, continuous film over relatively smooth soil or rock surfaces that have not been changed or graded, where there are no defined channels, and the flood water spreads out over a large area at a uniform depth. This definition does not include changing the surface of land or establishing grading patterns on land where a facility described in this permit is located, which would result in a point source as defined in this permit.

Significant Materials. Including, but not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials (e.g., solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets); final products that are not designed for outdoor use; raw materials that are used for food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under CERCLA §101(14) of; any chemical the operator is required to report pursuant to Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) §313, also known as Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code. A four (4) digit code created by the U.S. Office of Management & Budget for statistical classification purposes that describes an industrial activity that takes place at a facility or site. It is possible for a facility or site to have multiple SIC codes depending on the varying activities that take place.

Primary SIC Code - (also known as “Site SIC Code” or “Facility SIC Code”). For the purpose of this permit, an SIC code that describes the principal product or group of products produced or distributed at a facility, or that describes services rendered. The primary SIC code may be determined based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary SIC code.

Secondary SIC Code. For the purpose of this permit an SIC code that describes an industrial activity that is performed at a regulated facility or site that is in addition to the primary SIC code. Determining the secondary industrial activity that occurs at a facility or site is accomplished by using the same criteria as determining the primary industrial activity at the facility (e.g., production value, receipts, employment).

Storm Resistant Shelter. A building or structure that is completely roofed and walled, or a structure with only a top cover but no side coverings, provided that any material or industrial activity located under or within the structure is not subject to any run-on and subsequent runoff of storm water, or mobilization by wind.

Storm Water and Storm Water Runoff. Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity. The discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials

storage areas at an industrial facility. For the purpose of this general permit, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling areas; refuse/waste disposal areas; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms), intermediate products, and final products; similar areas where storm water can contact pollutants related to industrial activity; and areas where industrial activity have taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this definition, materials handling areas include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located at industrial sites that are separate from the facility's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots, as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from areas of a facility that are covered by this general permit. This term includes discharges from facilities described under this general permit that are operated by federal, state, or municipal entities. For the complete regulatory definition, including the categories of industrial activity, see 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14).

Structural Controls. Physical or constructed features, such as silt fencing, sediment traps, and detention/retention ponds that prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants.

Surface Water in the State. Lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico inside the territorial limits of the state (from the mean high water mark (MHW) out 10.36 miles into the Gulf), and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or non-navigable, and including the beds and banks of all water-courses and bodies of surface water, that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or subject to the jurisdiction of the state; except that waters in treatment systems that are authorized by state or federal law, regulation, or permit, and that are created for the purpose of waste treatment are not considered to be water in the state.

Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES). The state program for issuing, amending, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under the Clean Water Act §§ 307, 402, 318 and 405, Texas Water Code, and Texas Administrative Code regulations.

Tidal Waters. Those waters of the Gulf of Mexico within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas, bays and estuaries, and those portions of rivers and streams that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tides and that are subject to the intrusion of marine waters.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The total amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate and still meet the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards.

Waters of the United States (from 40 Code of Federal Regulations §122.2). Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S. means:

(a) all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that 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, sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds that the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
 - (1) that are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
 - (2) from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
 - (3) that are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate 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.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR §423.11(m) that also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water that neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States. [See Note 1 of this section.] Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.