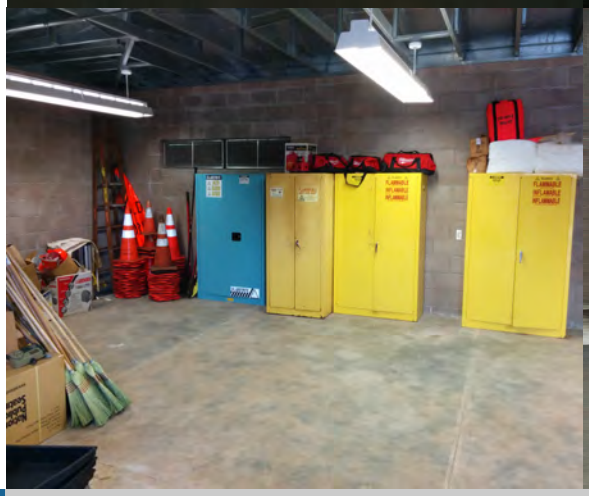

Storm Water Pollution Control Plan
Wahiawa Baseyard

PROTECT OUR WATER

MĀLAMA I KA WAI

STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

www.stormwaterhawaii.com

Hawaii State Department of Transportation
Highways Division, Oahu District
Storm Water Management Program

RECORD OF REVISION

Revision No.	Revision Date	Description	Sections Affected
1	May 2006	Version 1.0 – Initial Release	All
2	March 2015	Version 2.0 – Structural Changes and Formatting Revision	All
3	October 2016	Version 3.0	1.1.2 – Inspections; Figures 2-1 and 2-2; Figure 3-7; Appendix A – Inspection Checklist
4	June 2017	SWPCP Figure Updates	Figures 2-1 and 2-2
5	June 2018	SWPCP Figure Updates	Figures 2-1 and 2-2
6	January 2019	SWPCP Figure Updates	Figures 2-1 and 2-2
7	June 2019	SWPCP Figure Updates	Figures 2-1 and 2-2
8	October 2019	Version 4.0	All
9	October 2020	Version 4.1	Section 1.0
10	May 2021	SWPCP Figure Updates	Figures 2-1 and 2-2
11	November 2021	SWPCP Figure Updates	Figures 2-1 and 2-2
12	May 2022	SWPCP Figure Updates	Figures 2-1 and 2-2

SWPCP Responsible Party: Wahiawa Baseyard Supervisor

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
AMS	Asset Management System
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWB	Clean Water Branch
DA	Drainage Area
DOH	State of Hawaii, Department of Health
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HDOT	State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation
HEER	Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response
HWY-O	Highways Division, Oahu District
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MSW	Multi-skilled Workers
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Response Center
SWPCP	Storm Water Pollution Control Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The State of Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT), Highways Division has prepared this storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) to be employed as a Best Management Practice (BMP) for the Wahiawa Baseyard. Storm water discharges from the Wahiawa Baseyard are currently not regulated under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements; however, this SWPCP has been implemented to protect water quality by minimizing the potential for discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff and to help ensure consistency amongst the HDOT, Highways Division, Oahu District (HWY-O) baseyards and personnel.

1.1 SWPCP Implementation

The storm water management controls described in this plan will be implemented by HWY-O.

1.1.1 Training

Management, staff, and maintenance personnel will be provided with training on the SWPCP initially upon implementation and at least annually thereafter. Additionally, training will be conducted following any major revision to the SWPCP and will also be provided to new hires. This training will include a discussion of potential pollutants, BMPs, spill response procedures, and past spills. Training records will be documented and retained for five years. Baseyard personnel will be responsible for implementing controls detailed in the SWPCP.

1.1.2 Inspections

Baseyard inspections will be conducted at least semiannually to ensure the pollutant control strategies (Section 3.0) and spill prevention and response plan (Section 4.0) are being effectively carried out. All inspections will be documented on the Baseyard SWPCP Inspection Checklist (Appendix A)) and retained in the Maximo Asset Management System (AMS) for five years. Corrective actions for deficiencies noted during inspections will be documented, tracked, and closed-out in the AMS.

1.2 SWPCP Revisions

The SWPCP will be reviewed as often as needed and in the event the plan is modified, a copy of the updated SWPCP will be provided to the baseyard.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Wahiawa Baseyard is located in the central portion of Oahu at 155 California Avenue, Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786 (Figure 2-1). The southern portion of the triangular-shaped property borders the Wahiawa Reservoir and the South Fork of the Kaukonahua Stream while the northern portion of the property borders California Avenue. The Board of Water Supply has property located along the western boundary and residential properties are located along the eastern boundary of the baseyard (Figure 2-1). The baseyard is utilized as a staging area for landscape maintenance operations and minor repair activities by multi-skilled workers (MSW) on DOT roadways on the central and northern portions of the island of Oahu. The MSW repairs may include masonry, carpentry, signs and markings, potholes, guardrails, crash attenuators, chain link fence, and graffiti removal.

The Wahiawa Baseyard consists of an office building, two storage rooms for materials and equipment, a garage for vehicle and heavy equipment storage, an outdoor material storage area, and a vehicle washing area. This baseyard is used primarily to store equipment and supplies closer to areas where work on roadways maintained by HDOT Highways needs to be done.

Washing of vehicles and equipment at the Wahiawa Baseyard is done only on the paved area near the southwest section of the facility (adjacent to the garage building), as shown in Figure 2-1. Wash water flows to grassy or landscaped areas and the retention basin permanent BMP, where it infiltrates into the ground. Wash water does not flow off-site or into any storm drains or natural waterways.

Any required maintenance of HDOT Highways equipment is performed off-site, at the HDOT's Kakoi Baseyard. However, minor repairs of equipment are occasionally performed in the vehicle garage. This area is covered and is not exposed to rainfall or storm water runoff. Cleanup of this areas is performed using absorbent materials, rather than by washing, to prevent the discharge of wash water from the site. Fueling of vehicles is not performed at the site, however, fueling of equipment such as the mowers and other small equipment is performed at the baseyard.

2.1 Site Drainage

No storm drain inlets are located within the facility, and all runoff from the paved areas sheet flows to grassy or landscaped areas. Generally, storm water at the site sheet flows towards the southwest corner of the facility and into a retention basin permanent BMP. The nearest water body from the southwest corner of the facility is the South Fork of the Kaukonahua Stream, which is located approximately 500 feet to the south of the facility. The Kaukonahua Stream empties into the Wahiawa Reservoir (also known as Kaukonahua Gulch or Lake Wilson).

2.2 Drainage Areas

The Wahiawa Baseyard is composed of only one drainage area (Figure 2-2). Drainage Area 1 (DA-1) covers the entire baseyard and includes the parking areas, material storage rooms, vehicle washing area, as well as the office and the vehicle garage buildings.

2.2.1 Drainage Area 1

As described in Section 2.1, storm water in DA-1 generally sheet flows to in a southwesterly direction towards the retention basin permanent BMP and grassy or landscaped areas, where it infiltrates into the ground. During adequately heavy rainfall storm water may discharge to the South Fork of the Kaukonahua Stream, which is located approximately 500 feet to the south of the facility.

Potential pollutants in this drainage area include:

- Soaps, detergents, and wash waters associated with washing activities at the wash area. Soaps and detergents are kept at the garage/storage building. Wash waters are normally contained by temporary berm structures to ensure wash water discharges and infiltrates to the grassy area or retention basin located southwest of the washing area.

- Small quantities of petroleum (gasoline, motor oil, hydraulic oil) are secured within flammable storage lockers or double walled truck-mounted dispensing tanks.

- Small quantities of herbicides are secured within storage lockers in the garage/storage building.

- Metals and small quantities of petroleum products from vehicles, trailers, and equipment parking.

- Minor leaks (drips) of oils and lubricants associated with vehicular traffic

Routine Runoff

Generally, routine runoff from DA-1 may consist of dust and silt that may have been deposited either by the wind or from vehicular traffic. As is expected from areas with vehicular activity, the potential for minor amounts of petroleum to enter runoff also exists.

Non-Routine Runoff

Non-routine runoff may be a result of spillage, leaks, fuel dispensing, routine maintenance operations, failure of BMPs, or other emergency conditions (i.e., major equipment leaks). Such incidents will be addressed immediately as described in the Spill Prevention and Response Plan (see Section 4.0).

Potential non-routine runoff may result from the following sources:

- Spills and leaks from chemicals and equipment

- Vehicle and equipment washing

- Storage of vehicles and equipment

- Rubbish and litter

- Improper disposal of chemicals
- Chemical storage container failure
- Improper storage of chemicals (i.e. container deterioration, exposure to rain, no secondary containment)
- Improper storage of miscellaneous hazardous materials and solid waste debris
- Major equipment leaks
- Poor spill response management

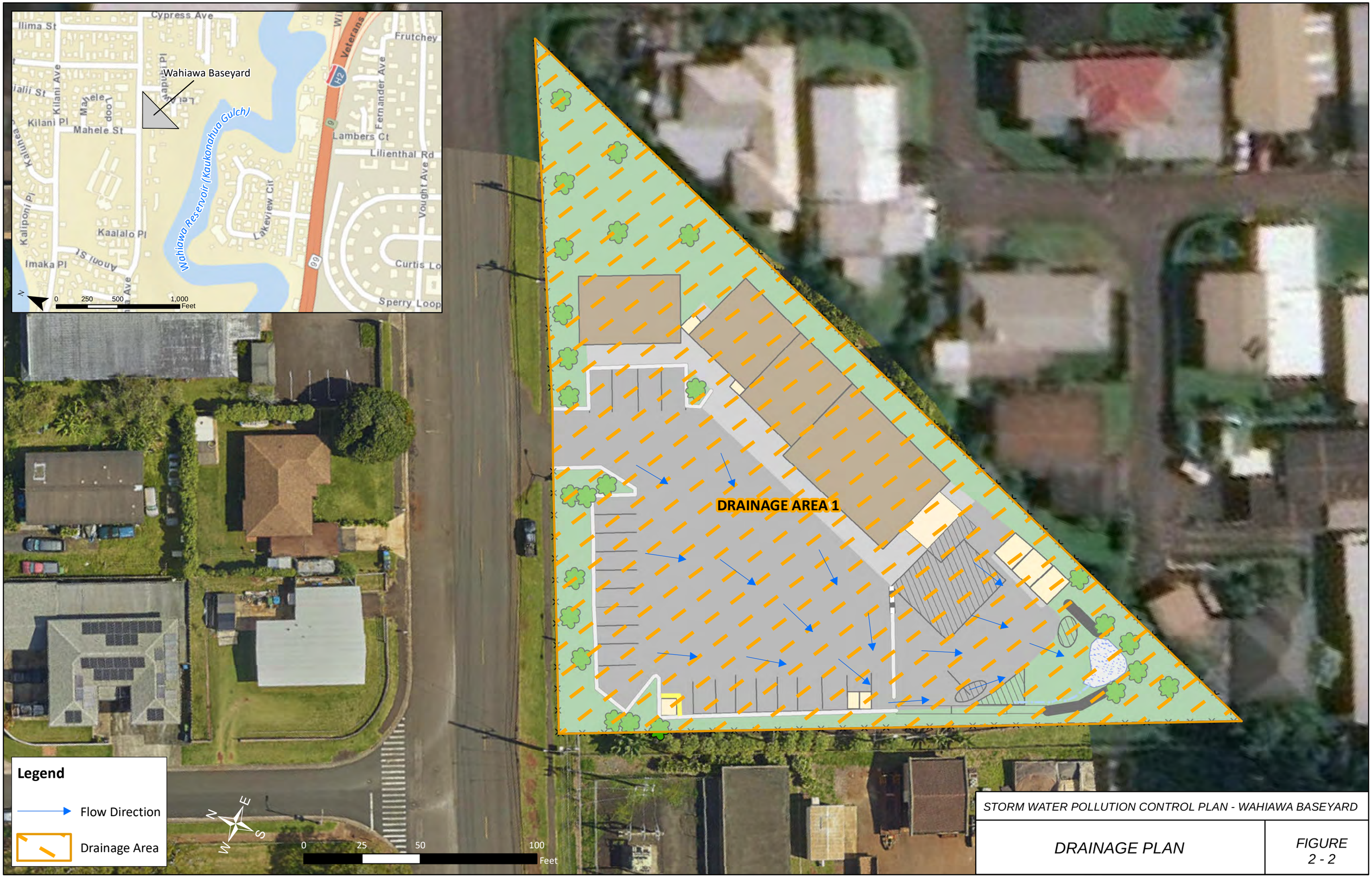
Legend

- Tree
- Fence
- BMP Sock
- Concrete Berm
- Concrete Curb
- Parking
- Ramp
- Swale
- Buildings
- Misc. Features
- Uncovered Areas
- AC Pavement
- Concrete
- Grass

STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN - WAHIAWA BASEYARD

SITE PLAN

FIGURE 2 - 1



STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN - WAHIAWA BASEYARD

DRAINAGE PLAN

FIGURE 2 - 2

3.0 POLLUTION CONTROL STRATEGIES

3.1 General Operating Conditions

The Wahiawa Baseyard has been divided into five functional areas:

- Office Building
- Storage Rooms
- Vehicle Washing Area
- Parking Lot
- Vehicle Garage

Figures 3-1 to 3-5 present photographs of each functional area of the baseyard taken in their ideal operating condition. These photographs can be used for baseyard crews and inspection teams as a quick reference of how each functional area of the baseyard should appear. Deficiencies identified in the field should be corrected immediately to minimize the potential for pollution of storm water runoff.

FIGURE 3-1: BASEYARD FUNCTIONAL AREAS – OFFICE BUILDING

FIGURE 3-2: BASEYARD FUNCTIONAL AREAS –STORAGE ROOMS

FIGURE 3-3: BASEYARD FUNCTIONAL AREAS – VEHICLE WASHING AREA

FIGURE 3-4: BASEYARD FUNCTIONAL AREAS – PARKING LOT

FIGURE 3-5: BASEYARD FUNCTIONAL AREAS – VEHICLE GARAGE

3.2 Best Management Practices

BMPs will be utilized at the baseyard to minimize and control potential pollutants from baseyard activities. Figures 3-6 to 3-12 include a list of activities associated with the baseyard and photos of BMPs that may be implemented at the Wahiawa Baseyard; this list may not include all specific activities that are conducted.

FIGURE 3-6: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

1. Baseyard Sweeping	
	Sweep baseyard areas at least once per week and additionally as needed to remove accumulated sediment and debris and to prevent tracking. **Potential Pollutant–** Sediment, Metals, Rubbish
2. Rubbish Disposal	
	Keep rubbish in covered containers. Close at the end of the business day. Do not overfill waste containers. If waste bins are not feasible for bulk items, ensure that waste is maintained to avoid mobilization in storm water (i.e. tarpaulin, filter devices, etc.). **Potential Pollutant–** Sediment, Metals, Rubbish
3. Parking Lot Maintenance	
	Clean any parking area oil stains that produce a sheen when wet. **Potential Pollutant–** Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants

FIGURE 3-6: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

4. Spill Kits	
	Ensure that spill kits are located in easily accessible locations (i.e. garage/storage building) so that personnel can respond to spills. Replenish spill kits when used, or as needed. Ensure that spill materials are cleaned up following use and properly disposed. **Potential Pollutant–** Various used absorbents

FIGURE 3-7: BASEYARD OPERATIONS

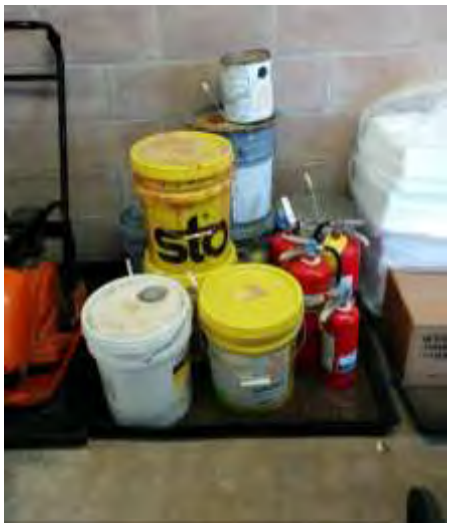
1. Motor Vehicle Servicing	
	Utilize spill containment materials whenever there is the potential for fluid leaks or spills (i.e., topping off fluids, long term storage of vehicles, etc.). **Potential Pollutant–** Vehicle fluids
2. Herbicide Usage	
	Ensure that herbicides are mixed and managed to minimize contact with storm water. Store herbicide in covered storage and/or secondary containment. Follow the HDOT Chemical Application Plan for herbicide usage guidelines. **Potential Pollutant–** Herbicides
3. Painting	
	Do not paint in the rain or when rainfall is anticipated. Ensure that wet paints are not mobilized to drainage areas. Clean brushes and dispose of paint waste in accordance with product label. Ensure that paint is not cleaned out in the dirt, street, or other drainage way. **Potential Pollutant-** Paints, Solvents

FIGURE 3-8: WASHING

1. Motor Vehicle Washing	
 	Wash all vehicles and equipment in the designated wash area. Ensure that containers and materials utilized for washing activities are properly stored according to the product label or disposed following washing. **Potential Pollutant–** Surfactants, Sediment, Fuel, Oils, Metals
2. Facility/Other Washing	
	Ensure that all water utilized for washing activities is contained. Containment can include connecting to the sanitary sewer. Do not discharge wash-water into drainage areas or onto the ground. **Potential Pollutant–** Surfactants and other pollutants that may be on hands and other surfaces

FIGURE 3-9: FUELING

1. Equipment Fueling	
 	Visually inspect portable fuel transfer tanks and hoses for cracks and leaks. Store fuel containers within secondary containment (i.e. flammable storage lockers). Ensure that hand-held equipment fueling activities are conducted within secondary containment. Cleanup spilled fuels immediately. Ensure that fuels are not mobilized to drainage areas. **Potential Pollutant–** Gasoline, Diesel

FIGURE 3-10: VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE

1. Parking (HDOT and Employee Vehicles)	
 	Visually inspect vehicles for leaks and use drip pans or pads where necessary. Ensure that drip pan is not overfilled with leaking materials or storm water. **Potential Pollutant–** Oil, Gasoline, Diesel, Coolant, Hydraulic Fluid, Metals, Sediment
2. Handheld Equipment Storage	
	Ensure that handheld equipment is managed to minimize contact with storm water. Store handheld equipment within drip pans or on absorbent pads when not in use. **Potential Pollutant–** Oil, Gasoline

FIGURE 3-11: MATERIAL STORAGE

1. Material Storage	
	Store materials in compatible containers that are in good condition (i.e. not rusting, leaking, or deteriorating) and closed when not in use. Store liquid materials under cover. **Potential Pollutant–** Various hazardous materials (i.e., Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants; Herbicides; Paint)
2. Metal Storage	
	Ensure that metals are managed to minimize contact with falling rain and storm water flowing on the ground. Store metals in a covered area or with a tarpaulin, if metals are rusting. Place metals on pallets or wood blocks to elevate materials off the ground. **Potential Pollutant–** Rusting Metal
3. Stockpile Storage	
	Ensure that stockpile contact with storm water is minimized. Contact may be prevented with berms, jersey barriers, walls, tarpaulins, or another effective method. Ensure that stockpiled material does not have the potential to wash. **Potential Pollutant–** Sand, Dirt, Gravel, Sweeper Waste, Green Waste, Asphalt

FIGURE 3-12: WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. Managing Wastes Generated On-site and Obtained from Highways Right-of-Ways	
	Separate wastes into categories and do not mix: • Solid waste (i.e. general rubbish) • Green waste • Bulk items (i.e. mattresses, tires, etc.) • Hazardous waste • Universal waste Ensure that wastes are managed to minimize contact with storm water. Ensure that wastes are transported to Keehi Baseyard for disposal as soon as possible. **Potential Pollutant–** Rubbish, Green Waste, Miscellaneous Waste

FIGURE 3-13: STRUCTURAL BMPS

1. Retention Basin	
	Ensure that berms are in good condition Ensure that accumulated sediments are removed when they fill 2/3 of the containment area. **Potential Pollutant–** Sediment
2. Storm Water Diversion Drainage Way	
 	Ensure that erosion is not occurring around the constructed drainage way. Remove accumulated sediment. **Potential Pollutant–** Sediment

4.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Spills of materials used and stored at the Wahiawa Baseyard can discharge to storm drains and State waters and contaminate stormwater runoff. A Spill Prevention Response Plan is provided here to address that risk.

Spill Prevention and Response Plan

Purpose	Provide procedures to follow in the event a spill occurs
Personnel-In-Charge of Implementation	Wahiawa Baseyard Supervisor
Resources	Table 4-1: Checklist of Procedures Table 4-2: Pertinent Contact Numbers Table 4-3: Spill Response Documentation Form (spills in excess of 25 gallons or more)
Documents to Maintain	Spill Response Documentation Forms (kept by HWY-O)
Recent (within 5 years) spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants	None
Discharges of storm water resulting in reportable quantity triggering notification under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 110.6 since 11-16-1987	None

TABLE 4-1: SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURE

	SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURE	✓
1	Stop work.	
2	Assess the situation: ▪ Source of Release (Stop the source of the spill, if it can be done safely) ▪ Notify Others. ▪ Call 911 if an emergency situation occurs. ▪ Inform the Baseyard Supervisors of all spills. ▪ Type of Material Spilled and Associated Hazards. ▪ If the material is flammable, ensure that all sources of ignition are removed (i.e. turn off vehicles, prohibit smoking, evacuate unnecessary personnel). ▪ Location of Release (i.e. HDOT right of way? pavement vs. soil?). ▪ Total Amount and Rate of Release. ▪ Potential for Surface Water Impacts. ▪ Deploy BMPs to protect storm drains and other surface water bodies.	
3	Can the spill be cleaned up with baseyard staff and supplies? If yes – *continue to Step 4.* If no – *skip to Step 10.*	
4	Assign personnel to clean the spill and don appropriate personal protective equipment.	
5	Remove any incompatible materials from the area. This may include prohibiting smoking and the starting of vehicle engines.	
6	Begin spill clean-up efforts by ensuring that the source of the spill has been stopped. This may include closing valves, repairing equipment, or plugging holes.	
7	Confine the spill perimeter using absorbent material such as clay granules, sand, and/or soil. Ensure that drainage ways are blocked.	
8	Clean the remainder of the spill using absorbent material and a broom or vacuum. ***Important: Never use a water source for cleaning unless the water is contained.**	
9	Dispose of cleaning materials and personal protective equipment properly. *Skip to Step 13.*	
10	Evacuate all personnel from the spill vicinity and move to the evacuation assembly area near the entrance gate on the outside of the facility fence-line. See Figure 2-1 for location.	
11	Call the Emergency Coordinator who will notify or designate someone to notify the Spill Response Contractor from Table 4-2.	
12	Take note of spill clean-up action performed by baseyard personnel and/or the Spill Response Contractor.	

	SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURE	✓
13	The Emergency Coordinator or designee will notify the appropriate authorities from Table 4-2, if required.	
14	The Emergency Coordinator or designee completes Table 4-3, Spill Response Documentation Form.	

TABLE 4-2: EMERGENCY SPILL CONTACT INFORMATION

Note: The reportable quantity for oil and fuel products is a spill of 25 gallons or more, a spill not cleaned within 72 hours, or a spill that threatens ground or surface waters. Notification of the National Response Center (NRC) is NOT required for releases of oil– only notification of State and County agencies are required for these substances.

Contact	Telephone Number
Emergency (Medical Assistance, Fire Department, Police Department) If there is an emergency or life-threatening situation, 911 should be called first.	911
Baseyard Supervisor The Baseyard Supervisor or designee should be notified of all spills so that they can contact the Emergency Coordinator.	(808) 256-3372 or (808) 622.6544
Maintenance Superintendent, Emergency Coordinator The Maintenance Superintendent or designee should be notified of all spills so that they can act as the Emergency Coordinator for response efforts, which includes coordinating clean-up response, notifying the appropriate parties, and completing relevant forms.	(808) 837-8058 or (808) 258-3269
Spill Response Contractor The current spill response contractor (**Pacific Commercial Services**) should be notified by the Emergency Coordinator or designee for assistance when a spill is beyond the baseyard's capacity for removal or to dispose of spent absorbents.	(808) 545-4599
National Response Center (NRC) The Emergency Coordinator or designee should call the NRC to report any spill of hazardous materials of a reportable quantity. The NRC will notify the appropriate Federal On-Scene Coordinator (Environmental Protection Agency - EPA) and various state agencies. [Note: **Notification of the NRC is NOT required for releases of oil– only notification of State/County agencies are required for these substances.**]	(800) 424-8802
State of Hawaii, Department of Health (DOH) Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office (Oahu) The Emergency Coordinator or designee should notify the HEER office of any chemical spill of a reportable quantity. [Note: **Reportable quantity for oil and fuel products is a**	(808) 586-4249 (808) 247-2191 (after hours)

spill of 25 gallons or more, a spill not cleaned within 72 hours, or a spill that threatens ground or surface waters.] A written notification must also be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the initial release.	
DOH Clean Water Branch (CWB) (Oahu) The Emergency Coordinator or designee should notify the CWB of any spills of any chemical of a reportable quantity immediately by telephone. Complete any follow up action assigned by CWB at time of initial notification.	(808) 586-4309
U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office (Oahu) The Emergency Coordinator or designee should notify U.S. Coast Guard of any quantity spill that reaches the ocean.	(808) 522-8260
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) The Emergency Coordinator or designee should notify the LEPC of any reportable quantity spill. After business hours, leave a message including name, phone number, time of spill, what was spilled, and quantity of spill.	(808) 723-8960

TABLE 4-3: SPILL RESPONSE DOCUMENTATION FORM

Date of Incident:	**Time:**
Reported by:	
Location of Incident:	
Description of Incident:	
Nature of Release (Paint, herbicide, oil/grease, concrete, etc.):	
Cause/Source of Release:	
Quantity of Release:	
Immediate response measures taken:	
Regulatory Agency Notifications:	

Copies of the completed Spill Response Documentation Form shall be kept in the Wahiawa Baseyard SWPCP binder and with the Environmental Management Section Head

5.0 REFERENCES

- State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Highways Division. February 2013. *Environmental Management System Manual.*
- State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Highways Division. April 2015. *Storm Water Management Program Plan.*

APPENDIX A

BASEYARD SWPCP INSPECTION CHECKLIST

BASEYARD SWPCP INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Facility Name:	Wahiawa Baseyard, Highways Division, Department of Transportation
Inspector's Name & Title:	
Date & Time of Inspection:	
Weather:	☐ Raining ☐ Cloudy ☐ Sunny Rain in 24 hrs? ☐ Yes ☐ No

ISSUE BEING EVALUATED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
SWPCP AND DOCUMENTATION				
Is the SWPCP onsite?	☐	☐	☐	
Has the SWPCP map been updated to reflect current baseyard conditions?	☐	☐	☐	
Are there any changes needed to the SWPCP based on the current observed baseyard conditions?	☐	☐	☐	
Are the inspection reports onsite?	☐	☐	☐	
Is the employee training current and documented?	☐	☐	☐	
Have any spills of a reportable quantity (25-gallons or more) been reported and/or documented since last inspection?	☐	☐	☐	
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING				
Are paved areas that are potentially exposed to storm water generally free and clear of accumulated sediment and debris?	☐	☐	☐	
Are the rubbish bins covered?	☐	☐	☐	
Is rubbish managed to prevent overflowing of waste storage containers and/or prevention of contact with storm water, if necessary?	☐	☐	☐	
Are the drainage areas (culvert, diversion channel, downspouts) clear of debris?	☐	☐	☐	

ISSUE BEING EVALUATED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Are there any oil stains present that produce a sheen when wet?	☐	☐	☐	
Are spill kits available and stocked?	☐	☐	☐	
Are spent spill cleanup materials properly disposed of?	☐	☐	☐	
Other:	☐	☐	☐	
BASEYARD OPERATIONS				
Are drip pans or hydrocarbon absorbing pads utilized whenever there is the potential for fluid leaks or spills?	☐	☐	☐	
Are herbicides mixed and managed to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	
Are painting activities and cleanup conducted to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	
Other:	☐	☐	☐	
WASHING				
Are all vehicles and equipment washed at the designated washing area?	☐	☐	☐	
Are containers and materials utilized for washing activities properly stored according to the product label or disposed following washing?	☐	☐	☐	
Is the wash area free of rubbish, sediment, oils and grease, etc.?	☐	☐	☐	
Other:	☐	☐	☐	
FUELING				
Are portable fuel transfer containers and hoses cracked or leaking?	☐	☐	☐	
Are fuel containers managed to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	
Are fuel spills present that are exposed to storm water?	☐	☐	☐	

ISSUE BEING EVALUATED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Other:	☐	☐	☐	
VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE				
Are salvage equipment leaking fluids and if so, managed to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	
If necessary, are drip pans utilized and in good condition and placed properly under equipment?	☐	☐	☐	
Are drip pans filled or overflowing with rainwater and/or petroleum products (oil and grease, etc.)?	☐	☐	☐	
Is handheld and/or portable equipment (i.e. chainsaw, weed whacker, generator, tamper, etc.) managed to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	
Other:	☐	☐	☐	
MATERIAL STORAGE				
Are materials managed to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	
Are rusting metal pieces managed to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	
Are highway construction and maintenance related items managed to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	
Are green wastes, gravel, sand stockpiles managed to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	
Are BMPs that are utilized for material containment in good condition and working effectively?	☐	☐	☐	
Other:	☐	☐	☐	
WASTE MANAGEMENT				
Are wastes appropriately separated according to operational disposal requirements and managed to minimize contact with storm water?	☐	☐	☐	

ISSUE BEING EVALUATED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Does waste need to be transferred to the Keehi Baseyard for final disposal?	☐	☐	☐	
Other:	☐	☐	☐	