

# Storm Water Pollution Prevention

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# What is Storm Water?



# How does it differ from Waste Water?





# MCBH Storm Drain Outfalls



# Wait but **WHY** is this important?

- ▶ MCBH has a **Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System** (MS4) Permit!
- ▶ Falls under the Clean Water Act (CWA)
- ▶ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated authority to the State Level which is Hawaii Department of Health (HDOH) to regulate storm water permit



# Illicit Discharge – State Level

- Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §342D-50(a)  
**Prohibition** (a) No person, including any public body, shall discharge any **water pollutant** into **state waters**, or cause or allow any water pollutant to enter state waters except in compliance with this chapter, rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, or a permit or variance issued by the director.

# What is “Water Pollutant”?

- The HRS, §342D-1, defines “Water Pollutant” to include **“dredged spoil, solid refuse, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, soil, sediment, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural wastes.”**

# What is “State Waters”?

- The HRS, §342D-1, defines “State waters” to include “**all waters, fresh, brackish, or salt, around and within the State**, including, but not limited to, **coastal waters, streams, rivers, drainage ditches, ponds, reservoirs, canals, ground water, and lakes.**”

# Illicit Discharge Penalty – State Level

## Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §342D-30 Civil penalties.

(a) Any person who violates this chapter, any rule, or any term or condition of a permit or variance issued pursuant to this chapter shall be fined not more than **\$25,000** for each separate offense. Each day of each violation shall constitute a separate offense. Any action taken in environmental court to impose or collect the penalty provided for in this section shall be considered a civil action. In determining the amount of a civil penalty the environmental court shall consider the seriousness of the violation or violations, the economic benefit, if any, resulting from the violation, any history of these violations, any good-faith efforts to comply with the applicable requirements, the economic impact of the penalty on the violator, and any other matters that justice may require. It shall be presumed that the violator's economic and financial conditions allow payment of the penalty, and the burden of proof of the contrary is on the violator.

(b) Any person who denies, obstructs, or hampers the entrance or inspection by any duly authorized officer or employee of the department of any building, place, or vehicle that the officer or employee is authorized to enter and inspect shall be fined not more than \$10,000 for each day of denial, obstruction, or hampering. Any action taken in environmental court to impose or collect the penalty provided for in this subsection shall be considered a civil action. [L 1989, c 212, pt of §2; am L 1991, c 157, §12; am L 1995, c 180, §12; am L 1997, c 147, §2; am L 1999, c 193, §8; am L 2014, c 218, §8]

# Illicit Discharge Penalty – MCB Hawaii Level

- Regardless of the type of project, the ultimate penalty for non-compliance of MS4 Permit regulations is **eviction** or **discharge** of the responsible party from MCB Hawaii. This is placed at the discretion of the Base Commander.

# Illicit Discharge Example



# Good Practice?

Captured on July 9, 2019, @ Pond Rd, MCBH



HOW???

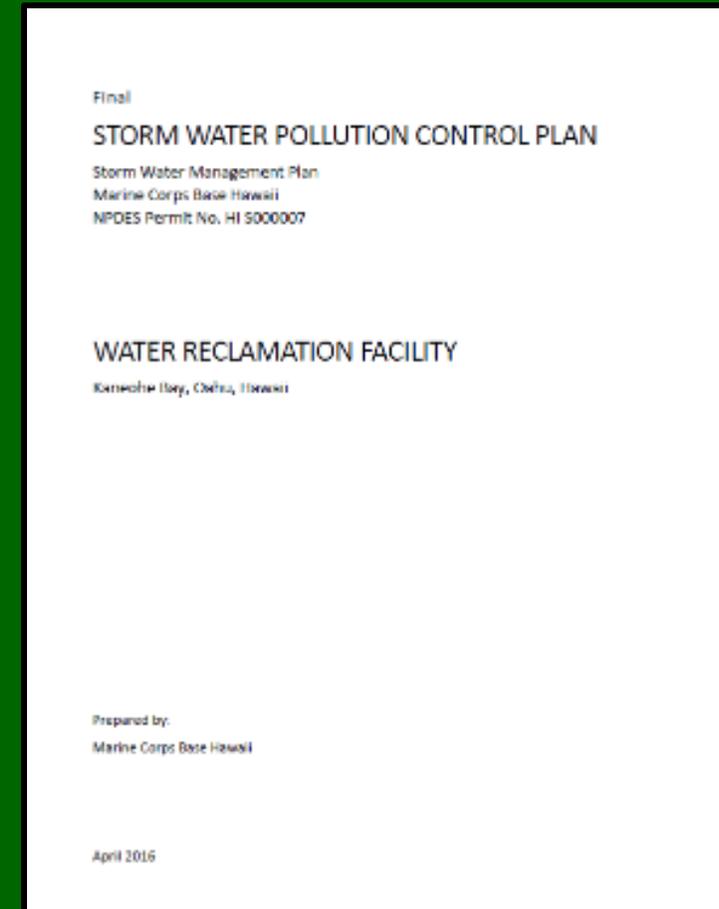


# ECC's Toolkit

1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)
2. Good Housekeeping & Best Management Practices (BMPs)
3. Annual Storm Water Inspections

# Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)

1. A hardcopy of the facility's **SWPPP should be available onsite at all times**
2. SWPPP goes over:
  - Sources of Pollutants/Potential Pollutants
  - Specific BMPs used at the facility
  - Personnel Training



**We'll discuss this more later!**

# Good Housekeeping

- Perform regular cleaning, pavement sweeping
- Collect and dispose of wash water to sewer
- Spills are contained and cleaned in a timely manner
- Spill kits are adequately supplied and available near work areas



# Good Housekeeping

- Trash receptacles are covered and not leaking
- Properly dispose of unused or obsolete equipment/supplies
- No parking of vehicles/equipment over storm drain inlets



# Vehicle & Equipment Washing

- Washing of private vehicles is allowed on base
- Wash vehicle & equipment on wash pads only
- Wastewater from vehicle & equipment washing must be captured or controlled (Oil-Water separator)



# Vehicle & Aircraft Fueling

- Stay with the vehicle during fueling
- Provide overfill protection: install overfill prevention equipment that automatically shut off flow
- Spot clean the dripping fuel right away
- Know where the emergency fuel shutoff switch located
- Know who to contact during a spill event: Always call the Fire Department 911
- Know where the onsite spill kit is located



# Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance

- Maintenance activity should be indoor or under cover with adequate BMPs
- Use drip pan or bucket
- Regularly check vehicle and equipment for leaks
- Salvage equipment is drained of fluids prior to storage onsite



# Storage & Disposal

- Label all drums, cans, containers
- Limit significant materials inventory, get rid of unused materials
- Material and supplies must be stored indoors under a roof
- Keep drums on pallets and/or secondary containment
- Load/unload under a roof or at loading dock



# Working Over or Near Surface Waters

- Work conducted at marinas, beaches, waterfronts, retention basins
- If possible, move the work onshore away from the water
- Painting needs to be done onshore only
- Boat maintenance also need to be done at dry dock
- Secure beach/shore trash cans so wind will not blow them into water



QUESTIONS?

