pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Southcentral Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

Application Type	**New**	Application No.	**PA0266850**
Facility Type	**Storm Water**	APS ID	**984440**
Major / Minor	**Minor**	Authorization ID	**1258089**

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE (IW) AND IW STORMWATER

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	**Susquehanna Area Region Airport Authority (SARAA)**	Facility Name	**Capital City Airport (CXY)**
Applicant Address	1 Terminal Drive Suite 300	Facility Address	210 Airport Road
	Middletown, PA 17057		New Cumberland, PA 17070
Applicant Contact	Jessica Silcox	Facility Contact	Andy Kerstetter
Applicant Phone	(717) 948-3900	Facility Phone	(717) 774-8335
Client ID	206361	Site ID	598613
SIC Code	4581	Municipality	Fairview Township
SIC Description	Trans. & Utilities - Airports, Flying Fields, And Services	County	York
Date Application Received	January 9, 2019	EPA Waived?	Yes
Date Application Accepted	March 25, 2019	If No, Reason	

Purpose of Application: NPDES discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity.

Summary of Review

This is an application for a new NPDES individual permit for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity located in Fairview Township, York County. See Figure 1 for Facility Location and Layout Map.

CXY is a general aviation airport owned and operated by SARAA. The operations and tenants on the 287-acre CXY property include aircraft fueling and maintenance operations, office buildings, private and corporate hangars used for plane storage and maintenance, and airport storage and operations facilities. Stormwater originating from parking lots, roof drains, and storage areas on the airport sheet flows to multiple inlets that discharge to the Susquehanna River, Yellow Breeches Creek, and Marsh Creek through five (5) outfalls located along the perimeter of the airport.

SARAA was found to be in violation for two previous fuel spills at CXY into the Yellow Breeches Creek at Outfall 002 in December 2015 and June 2016. PA American Water Company (PAWC) owns and operates a water intake that serves 100,000 people and is located within 10 yards downstream of Outfall SW-002's discharge to the Yellow Breeches Creek. The December 2015 spill resulted in the shutdown of PAWC's intake. As a result, SARAA has submitted an application for a NPDES permit for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity. A follow-up inspection was conducted by DEP on 1/20/16 and no violations were noted.

The facility does not qualify for a NPDES PAG-03 General Permit for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity (PAG-03) since discharges from the facility pose a hazard to human health. Per Section 92a.54 (a)(5), the Department may issue a general permit if the discharges "do not discharge toxic or hazardous pollutants as defined in sections 307 and 311 of the Federal Act (33 U.S.C.A. § § 1317 and 1321) or any other substance that—because of its quantity; concentration; or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics—may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or morbidity in either an individual or the total population, or pose a substantial present or future hazard to human health or the environment when discharged into surface waters." Given that the discharge is directly upstream of a drinking

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
x		/s/ Jacob S. Rakowsky, EIT / Environmental Engineering Specialist	12/6/19
x		/s/ Scott M. Arwood, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager	12/6/19

Summary of Review

water intake, and there has already been documented releases of fuel at the facility, the potential for drinking water contamination exists.

The facility's SIC code 4581 (Air Transportation Facilities) requires an NPDES permit for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity. Facility Description: Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services. If the facility qualified for a PAG-03, they would fall under Appendix G based on their SIC Code.

An application for an NPDES individual permit for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity was received on 1/9/19. Additional information was requested by DEP as part of the completeness review on 1/17/19. The additional information was received on 3/25/19.

The facility has five (5) outfalls: 001, 002, 003, 004, and 005. Stormwater outfalls are inspected annually. Routine maintenance of the outfalls includes observing the overall condition of the structure (checking for erosion, cracks, or any other deficiencies that could impact the functionality of the structure), removing any accumulated sediment or debris from the outfall and surrounding areas, and collecting stormwater samples from the outfall for laboratory analysis.

Part C permit conditions require semiannual site inspections as well as implementation of BMPs and implementation of the facility PPC plan. Given the BMPs in place, the discharge is not expected to have any measurable effect on the water quality of the receiving stream. There are no open violations for the client that would warrant withholding the issuance of this permit.

EPA waiver is in effect.

The PPC plan was last updated March 2018.

Public Participation

DEP will publish notice of the receipt of the NPDES permit application and a tentative decision to issue the individual NPDES permit in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.82. Upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, DEP will accept written comments from interested persons for a 30-day period (which may be extended for one additional 15-day period at DEP's discretion), which will be considered in making a final decision on the application. Any person may request or petition for a public hearing with respect to the application. A public hearing may be held if DEP determines that there is significant public interest in holding a hearing. If a hearing is held, notice of the hearing will be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* at least 30 days prior to the hearing and in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the geographical area of the discharge.

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	40º 12' 43"	Longitude	-76º 51' 14"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Marsh Run (WWF, MF)	Stream Code	
NHD Com ID	56405139	RMI	0.0200
Watershed No.	7-E	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF, MF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	CAUSE UNKNOWN, SILTATION		
Source(s) of Impairment	SOURCE UNKNOWN, URBAN RUNOFF/STORM SEWERS		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	PPL Bruner Island		
PWS Waters	Susquehanna River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS Municipality	East Manchester Twp, York	Distance from Outfall (mi)	~ 13

Discharge is approximately 0.5 miles from Marsh Run.

Drainage Area: 1,116,792 sq ft

% Impervious: 30

Description of Materials / Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Southside of airport – runway, aircraft fueling area, aircraft storage and maintenance areas.

Description of Treatment or BMPs in Drainage Area to Control Pollutants in Stormwater:
Stormwater is conveyed through an oil/water separator prior to discharge.

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	002	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	40º 13' 12"	Longitude	-76º 51' 34"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Yellow Breeches Creek (CWF, MF)	Stream Code	
NHD Com ID	56404467	RMI	0.2400
Watershed No.	7-E	Chapter 93 Class.	CWF, MF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	PATHOGENS		
Source(s) of Impairment	SOURCE UNKNOWN		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	PA American Water Co West		
PWS Waters	Yellow Breeches Creek	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS Municipality	Fairview Twp, York	Distance from Outfall (mi)	< 0.1

Discharge is less than 0.1 miles from Yellow Breeches Creek.

Drainage Area: 1,928,402 sq ft

% Impervious: 35

Description of Materials / Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Northwest side of airport – runway, aircraft fueling area, aircraft storage and maintenance areas.

Description of Treatment or BMPs in Drainage Area to Control Pollutants in Stormwater:
Stormwater is conveyed through an oil/water separator prior to discharge.

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	003	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	40º 13' 18"	Longitude	-76º 51' 3"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Susquehanna River (WWF, MF)	Stream Code	
NHD Com ID	56404165	RMI	0.5900
Watershed No.	7-C	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF, MF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)		
Source(s) of Impairment	SOURCE UNKNOWN		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	PPL Bruner Island		
PWS Waters	Susquehanna River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS Municipality	East Manchester Twp, York	Distance from Outfall (mi)	~ 13

Discharge is approximate 0.35 miles from the Susquehanna River.

Drainage Area: 41,758 sq ft

% Impervious: 40

Description of Materials / Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Airport Road, parking lot

Description of Treatment or BMPs in Drainage Area to Control Pollutants in Stormwater:
N/A

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	004	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	40º 13' 17"	Longitude	-76º 51' 2"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Susquehanna River (WWF, MF)	Stream Code	
NHD Com ID	56404165	RMI	0.5900
Watershed No.	7-C	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF, MF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)		
Source(s) of Impairment	SOURCE UNKNOWN		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	PPL Bruner Island		
PWS Waters	Susquehanna River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS Municipality	East Manchester Twp, York	Distance from Outfall (mi)	~ 13

Discharge is approximate 0.35 miles from the Susquehanna River.

Drainage Area: 2,151,979 sq ft

% Impervious: 50

Description of Materials / Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Northeast side of airport – airport equipment maintenance and fueling areas, runway, parking lots

Description of Treatment or BMPs in Drainage Area to Control Pollutants in Stormwater:
Stormwater is conveyed through an oil/water separator prior to discharge.

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	005	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	40º 13' 17"	Longitude	-76º 50' 43"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Susquehanna River (WWF, MF)	Stream Code	
NHD Com ID	56404165	RMI	0.2400
Watershed No.	7-C	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF, MF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)		
Source(s) of Impairment	SOURCE UNKNOWN		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	PPL Bruner Island		
PWS Waters	Susquehanna River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS Municipality	East Manchester Twp, York	Distance from Outfall (mi)	~ 13

Discharge is less than 0.1 miles from the Susquehanna River.

Drainage Area: 87,766 sq ft

% Impervious: 65

Description of Materials / Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Northeast side of airport – aircraft storage and maintenance and hangars, aircraft fueling area.

Description of Treatment or BMPs in Drainage Area to Control Pollutants in Stormwater:
N/A

Compliance History	
Summary of DMRs:	Since this is an application for a new permit, DMR data is not available. A summary of sampling results that were provided in the permit application can be found in Table 1 below.
Summary of Inspections:	As indicated in the permit application, DEP conducted a follow-up inspection at the facility on 1/20/16. No violations were noted.

Other Comments: SARAA has an open violation, issued 1/24/18, for failure to use a format or process required for self-monitoring results at their Harrisburg International Airport facility. DEP compliance staff noted that the violation has since been corrected.

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Table 1. Permit Application Sampling Results

	Outfall 001		Outfall 002		Outfall 003		Outfall 004		Outfall 005	
Parameter	**Avg.**	**Max.**	**Avg.**	**Max.**	**Avg.**	**Max.**	**Avg.**	**Max.**	**Avg.**	**Max.**
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
BOD5 (mg/L)	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
COD (mg/L)	< 12	17	< 7	< 7	13	13	8.67	12	7.5	8
TSS (mg/L)	< 5	< 5	< 5.3	6	< 5	< 5	< 7	11	< 5	< 5
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	< 1.49	1.78	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.12	0.16	0.14	0.14	< 0.12	0.16	< 0.1	< 0.1
pH (S.U.)	7.63	7.66	7.56	7.89	7.57	7.57	7.37	7.67	7.48	7.53

Based on the facility's **SIC Code of 4581**, the **applicable PAG-03** NPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (effective 9/24/16) appendix is **Appendix G**, which would include the following monitoring requirements:

Table 2. PAG-03, Appendix G Requirements

Parameter	**Monitoring Requirements**		**Benchmark Values**
	Minimum Measurement Frequency	**Sample Type**	
pH (S.U)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Ammonia-Nitrogen (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

All required parameters from PAG-03 Appendix G are included in this permit. Oil and Grease and BTEX sampling is required in addition to the required parameters from Appendix G as a result of the previous fuel spills at the facility. A benchmark for Oil and Grease of 30 mg/L is included, which is typical of the monitoring requirements for Oil and Grease in PAG-03 Appendices.

The **proposed parameters and monitoring requirements** for Outfalls 001, 002, 003, 004, and 005 are as follows:

Table 3. Proposed Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
BOD5	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
COD	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
Ammonia-Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
TDS	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
BTEX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab

Benchmarks for BOD5, COD, TSS (Appendix G) and Oil and Grease (typical of PAG-03 monitoring requirements) are included.
The BMPs from Appendix G are included.
The requirement to submit an Annual Report is included.
The requirement for routine inspections on a semiannual basis is included.

Antidegradation (93.4):

The applicant is not proposing a new or increased discharge to a High Quality (HQ) or Exceptional Value (EV) water, so Module 4 (Anti Degradation Module) was not attached to the application.

The effluent limits for this discharge have been developed to ensure that existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses are maintained and protected. Best Management Practices will ensure that the existing instream uses are protected. No Exceptional Value Waters are impacted by this discharge.

The designated use of the receiving waters are as follows:
Marsh Run (WWF, MF)
Yellow Breeches Creek (CWF, MF)
Susquehanna River (WWF, MF)

Part C Special Conditions

I. Stormwater Outfalls and Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges
II. Best Management Practices (BMPs), including applicable BMPs from Appendix G from the PAG-03.
III. Routine Inspections
IV. Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency (PPC) Plan
V. Stormwater Monitoring Requirements (including Benchmark for BOD5, COD, TSS, and Oil and Grease)
VI. Other Requirements

I. STORMWATER OUTFALLS AND AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

A. The permittee is authorized to discharge non-polluting stormwater from its site through the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	Area Drained (ft^2)	Latitude	Longitude	Description
001	1,116,792	40° 12' 43"	-76° 51' 14"	Runway, aircraft fueling area, aircraft storage and maintenance areas
002	1,928,402	40° 13' 12"	-76° 51' 34"	Runway, aircraft fueling area, aircraft storage and maintenance areas
003	41,758	40° 13' 18"	-76° 51' 3"	Airport road, parking lot
004	2,151,979	40° 13' 17"	-76° 51' 2"	Airport equipment maintenance and fueling areas, runway, parking lots
005	87,766	40° 13' 17"	-76° 50' 43"	Aircraft storage and maintenance hangars, aircraft fueling area

Monitoring requirements and effluent limitations for these outfalls are specified in Part A of this permit, if applicable.

B. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following non-stormwater discharges under this permit:

- Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
- Potable water, including water line flushings and fire hydrant flushings, that do not contain measurable concentrations of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC);
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors (if treatment through an oil/water separator is provided) and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape water if such water does not contain pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents or hazardous cleaning products are used, and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities, or any other toxic or hazardous materials;
- Routine external building washdown / power wash water that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products (e.g., those containing bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols);
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of a facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower.

II. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

The permittee shall implement and, as necessary, maintain the following BMPs to remain in compliance with this permit.

A. Pollution Prevention and Exposure Minimization.

The permittee shall minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff in order to minimize pollutant discharges by either locating industrial materials and activities inside or

protecting them with storm resistant coverings wherever feasible. The permittee shall implement and maintain the following measures, at a minimum:

1. Use grading, berming or curbing to prevent runoff of polluted stormwater and divert run-on away from areas that contain polluted stormwater.

2. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge to surface waters.

3. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants to surface waters.

4. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents to prevent the release of pollutants to the environment.

5. Use spill/overflow protection equipment.

6. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray.

7. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

8. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). This permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes.

9. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas by implementing the following BMPs where determined to be feasible: cover fueling areas; install oil/water separators or oil and grease traps in fueling area storm drains; use berms to prevent run-on to and runoff from fueling areas; use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; use dry cleanup methods; and/or treat and/or recycle collected stormwater runoff.

10. Train employees routinely (no less than annually) on pollution prevention practices as contained in the PPC Plan.

B. Good Housekeeping.

The permittee shall perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges including the routine implementation of the following measures, at a minimum:

1. Implement a routine cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. The cleaning and maintenance program must encompass, as appropriate, areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occur.

2. Store materials in appropriate containers.

3. Minimize the potential for waste, garbage and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

4. Eliminate floor drain connections to storm sewers.

5. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain fluids from all equipment and parts prior to disposal. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.

6. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).

7. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a municipal or other storm water collection system that conveys pollutants off-site without proper treatment.

C. Erosion and Sediment Controls.

1. The permittee shall minimize erosion and pollutant discharges by stabilizing exposed soils and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and stream bank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of stormwater outfalls.

2. The permittee shall conduct all earth disturbance activities and, when applicable, shall maintain all post-construction stormwater management (PCSM) BMPs in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.

3. The permittee may not utilize polymers or other chemicals to treat stormwater unless written permission is obtained from DEP.

D. Spill Prevention and Responses.

The permittee shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop a plan consistent with Part C IV for effective responses to such releases. The permittee shall conduct the following spill prevention and response measures, at a minimum:

1. Maintain an organized inventory of materials on-site. Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur.

2. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

3. Develop and implement employee and contractor training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. The permittee shall conduct periodic training, no less than annually, and document the training on the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.

4. Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made.

5. Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

6. To the extent possible, eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous materials of equal function, as determined by the permittee.

7. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water or liquid cleaners. Use absorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.

When a leak, spill or other release occurs during a 24-hour period that contains a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under 40 CFR Parts 110, 117 or 302, the permittee shall, in addition to the notification requirements contained in Part A III.C.3 of this permit, notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 as soon as the permittee becomes aware of the discharge.

E. Sector- and Site-Specific BMPs.

1. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.

Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) through implementation of control measures including but not limited to following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: perform maintenance activities indoors; maintain an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibit the practice of hosing down the apron

or hanger floor; use dry cleanup methods; and collect the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and provide treatment or recycling.

2. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.

   Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

3. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.

   Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and implement control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from these storage areas including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: store aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; use drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and utilize perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

4. Material Storage Areas.

   Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A”). To minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas, implement control measures including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: store materials indoors; store waste materials in a centralized location; and install berms/dikes around storage areas.

5. Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas.

   Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: implement spill and overflow practices (e.g., place absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); use only dry cleanup methods; and collect stormwater runoff.

6. Source Reduction.

   Consistent with safety considerations, minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

7. Runway Deicing Operations.

   To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement source reduction control measures including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: metered application of chemicals; pre-wet dry chemical constituents prior to application; install a runway ice detection system; implement anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup; heat sand; and product substitution.

8. Aircraft Deicing Operations.

   Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement control measures for reducing deicing fluid including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket

deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, electro-thermal systems, bleed air systems or electro-mechanical systems. Consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this section should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question.

9. Management of Runoff.

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from deicing chemicals in runoff. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing, implement runoff management control measures including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: install a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; plug-and-pump (PnP); use vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles); store contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks; recycle collected deicing fluid where feasible; release controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; separate contaminated snow; convey contaminated runoff into a stormwater impoundment for biochemical decomposition; and direct runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures.

To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement runoff management control measures including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes); convey contaminated runoff into swales and/or a stormwater impoundment; and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as “clear ice deicing”), implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, implement control measures including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: recover deicing fluids; prevent fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); and release controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable.

III. ROUTINE INSPECTIONS

A. The permittee shall visually inspect the following areas and BMPs on a semiannual basis (calendar periods), at a minimum:

1. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.

2. Areas identified in the PPC Plan as potential pollutant sources.

3. Areas where spills or leaks have occurred in the past three years.

4. Stormwater outfalls and locations where authorized non-stormwater discharges may commingle.

5. Physical BMPs used to comply with this permit.

At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

B. The permittee shall evaluate and document the following conditions, at a minimum, in the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1 through required inspections:

1. Raw materials, products or wastes that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.

2. Leaks or spills from equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.

3. Off-site tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.

4. Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

5. Control measures or BMPs needing replacement, maintenance or repair.

6. The presence of authorized non-stormwater discharges that were not identified in the permit application and non-stormwater discharges not authorized by this permit.

IV. PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY (PPC) PLAN

A. The permittee shall develop and implement a PPC Plan in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 91.34 following the guidance contained in DEP's "Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Environmental Emergency Response Plans" (DEP ID 400-2200-001), its NPDES-specific addendum and the minimum requirements below.

1. The PPC Plan must identify all potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the facility.

2. The PPC Plan must describe preventative measures and BMPs that will be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater resulting from routine site activities and spills.

3. The PPC Plan must address actions that will be taken in response to on-site spills or other pollution incidents.

4. The PPC Plan must identify areas which, due to topography or other factors, have a high potential for soil erosion, and identify measures to limit erosion. Where necessary, erosion and sediment control measures must be developed and implemented in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102 and DEP's "Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Manual" (DEP ID 363-2134-008).

5. The PPC Plan must address security measures to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could result in an unintentional discharge of pollutants.

6. The PPC Plan must include a plan for training employees and contractors on pollution prevention, BMPs, and emergency response measures. This training must be conducted in accordance with Part C II.D.3.

7. If the facility is subject to SARA Title III, Section 313, the PPC Plan must identify releases of "Water Priority Chemicals" within the previous three years. Water Priority Chemicals are those identified in EPA's "Guidance for the Determination of Appropriate Methods for the Detection of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals" (EPA 833-B-94-001, April 1994). The Plan must include an evaluation of all activities that may result in the stormwater discharge of Water Priority Chemicals.

8. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans may be used to meet the requirements of this section if the minimum requirements are addressed.

B. The permittee shall review and if necessary update the PPC Plan on an annual basis, at a minimum, and when one or more of the following occur:

1. Applicable DEP or federal regulations are revised, or this permit is revised.

2. The PPC Plan fails in an emergency.

3. The facility's design, industrial process, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances change in a manner that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of toxic or hazardous constituents; or which changes the response necessary in an emergency.

4. The list of emergency coordinators or equipment changes.

5. When notified in writing by DEP.

The permittee shall maintain all PPC Plan updates on-site, make the updates available to DEP upon request, and document the updates in Annual Reports.

V. STORMWATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The permittee shall conduct monitoring of its stormwater discharges at the representative outfalls identified in Part A of this permit. The permittee shall document stormwater sampling event information and no exposure conditions for each calendar year on the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.

B. The permittee shall, upon written notice from DEP, install inlets, pipes, and/or other structures or devices that are considered necessary in order to conduct representative stormwater sampling, in accordance with a schedule provided by DEP.

C. The permittee shall collect all samples from discharges resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if the permittee is able to document that a less than 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sample period.

D. The permittee shall collect all grab samples within the first 30 minutes of a discharge, unless the permittee determines that this is not possible, in which case grab samples must be collected as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes of a discharge. The permittee shall explain why samples could not be collected within the first 30 minutes of any discharge on the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.

E. The permittee shall collect stormwater samples at times when commingling with non-stormwater discharges is not occurring or at locations prior to the commingling of non-stormwater discharges.

F. Stormwater Benchmark Values.

1. A benchmark value is the concentration of a pollutant in stormwater discharges that serves as a threshold for the determination of whether existing site BMPs are effective in controlling stormwater pollution. In the event that stormwater discharge concentrations for a parameter exceeds the benchmark value(s) identified below at the same outfall for two or more consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall develop a corrective action plan to reduce the concentrations of the parameters in stormwater discharges.

Parameter	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
BOD5	30
COD	120
TSS	100
Oil and Grease	30

2. The permittee shall submit the corrective action plan to DEP within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the need for the plan, and shall implement the plan immediately upon submission or at a later time if authorized by DEP in writing. The permittee shall, in developing the plan, evaluate alternatives to reduce stormwater concentrations and select one or more BMPs or control measures for implementation, unless the permittee can demonstrate in the plan that (1) the exceedances are solely attributable to natural background sources; (2) no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice; or (3) further pollutant reductions are not necessary to prevent stormwater discharges from causing or contributing to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

VI. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. The approval herein given is specifically made contingent upon the permittee acquiring all necessary property rights by easement or otherwise, providing for the satisfactory construction, operation, maintenance or replacement of all structures associated with the herein approved discharge in, along, or across private property, with full rights of ingress, egress and regress.

B. Collected screenings, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be handled, recycled and/or disposed of in compliance with the Solid Waste Management Act (35 P.S. §§ 6018.101 – 6018.1003), 25 Pa. Code Chapters

287, 288, 289, 291, 295, 297, and 299 (relating to requirements for landfilling, impoundments, land application, composting, processing, and storage of residual waste), Chapters 261a, 262a, 263a, and 270a (related to identification of hazardous waste, requirements for generators and transporters, and hazardous waste, requirements for generators and transporters, and hazardous waste permit programs), federal regulation 40 CFR Part 257, The Clean Streams Law, and the Federal Clean Water Act and its amendments. Screenings collected at intake structures shall be collected and managed and not be returned to the receiving waters.

The permittee is responsible to obtain or assure that contracted agents have all necessary permits and approvals for the handling, storage, transport and disposal of solid waste materials generated as a result of wastewater and stormwater treatment.

C. Monitoring of Outfalls 001-005 must be conducted during the winter season (January through March and October through December), while deicing operations are occurring.

D. Storm water discharges associated with aircraft deicing activities shall be controlled to prevent, or minimize to the maximum extent feasible, deicing materials from flowing or being carried by storm water runoff into waters of the Commonwealth.

E. Owners or operators of storm water discharges from airport runways and taxiways subject to deicing operations shall develop and implement a program of BMPs designed to minimize the runoff of deicing and anti-icing materials from airport runways and taxiways to the waters of the Commonwealth.

F. There shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, any existing point source must certify annually that it does not use airfield deicing products that contain urea. (40 CFR 449.10)
- *Airfield pavement* means all paved surfaces on the airside of an airport. (40 CFR 449.2)
- *Airside* means the part of an airport directly involved in the arrival and departure of aircraft, including runways, taxiways, aprons, and ramps. (40 CFR 449.2)

G. The following companies, as tenants of the Capital City Airport, are the co-permittees jointly and severally responsible for compliance with the terms, conditions, and requirements in this permit:

Company	Address
1. Harsco Corporation	Building 500 New Cumberland, PA 17070
2. Skyport Aviation	Building 112 New Cumberland, PA 17070
3. Cargill Maintenance	Building 200 New Cumberland, PA 17070

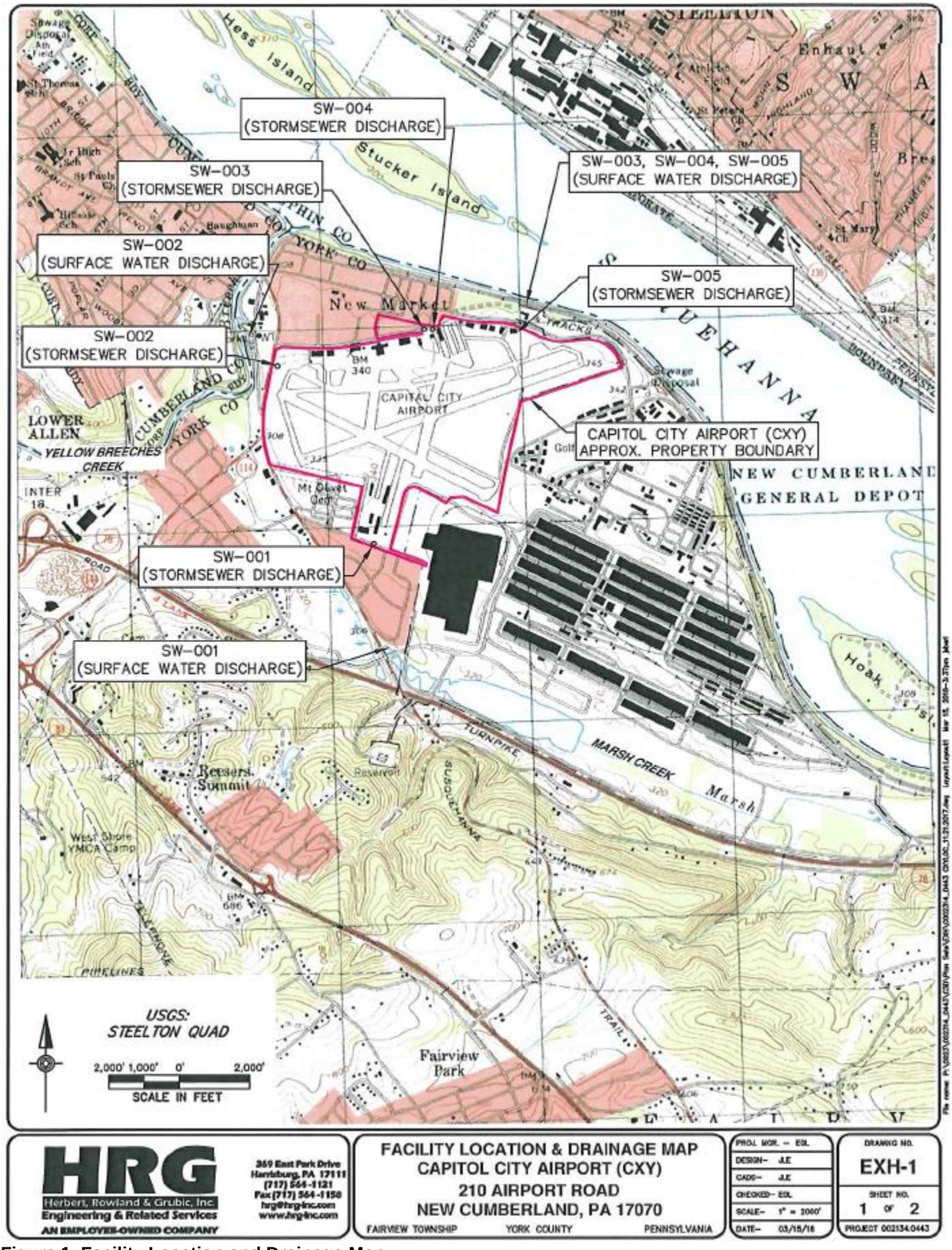

Figure 1. Facility Location and Drainage Map