

NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-17

ITEM NO: 099-05NW
DATE: 10/4/2016
CATEGORY: I

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: General Contractor Water Pollution and Spill Prevention Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC).

2 REFERENCES

2.1 Standard Items

2.2 PSNS & IMF's State Waste Discharge Permit ST-7374

2.3 PSNS & IMF's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit WA-000206-2

2.4 33 CFR Parts 154 and 156

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Accomplish the requirements of 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4.

3.1.1 In no event shall waste or any other material be disposed of, or be allowed to enter into dry dock drainage system, Sinclair Inlet, sanitary sewer system, or the storm sewer system without the express permission of the SUPERVISOR.

3.2 Accomplish storm water pollution control as follows:

3.2.1 Do not allow waste or any other material be disposed of in the storm sewer system. Catchments for this system are normally labeled, "DO NOT DISCHARGE - DRAINS TO BAY".

3.2.2 Submit, via the SUPERVISOR, Code 106.33 an Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) for known uncontaminated water.

3.2.2.1 Obtain the latest revisions from Code 106.32 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.3 Identify and mitigate potential sources of pollution that may affect the quality of storm water discharge from the site. Contractors must comply with the applicable Best Management Practices (BMPs) in Attachment A. If the applicable BMPs are not effective in preventing the discharge of pollutants, implement additional BMPs from EPA guidance and WDOE's Storm Water Management Manual for Western Washington.

3.3 Accomplish pressure washing and hydro blasting requirements (>150 pounds per square inch (psi)) requirements as follows:

3.3.1 Meet with the SUPERVISOR, Shop 99, C/106.32, and Project ESH Manager to work out a plan to collect and treat pressure washing/hydro blasting wastewater to ensure compliance with PSNS & IMF's wastewater discharge permit and Treatment-by-Generator Requirements.

3.3.1.1 Submit plan five working days prior to washing or hydro blasting for approval by Code 106.32 and Shop 99 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.3.1.2 The contractor must cease all pressure washing / hydro blasting operations and clean the cofferdam when the treatment system is overwhelmed due to heavy rainfall or when the treatment system stops operating.

3.3.1.3 Collect all water from hull pressure washing and hydro blasting (at pressures greater than 150 psi) for treatment. Allow solids/sludge to settle to bottom of tank and separate the solids/sludge from the wastewater (this includes run-off from these operations as well as any precipitation occurring during the operations).

3.3.1.4 Marine growth and paint chips removed by the washing and blasting operations will be separated from the water and each other to the maximum extent feasible.

3.3.1.5 Double bag marine growth and label "Sea Growth" and place in solid waste containers prior to the end of each shift.

3.3.1.6 Paint debris shall be dewatered. Paint chips shall be collected in a DOT approved container.

3.3.1.7 Provide collection system(s) for hull pressure wash and hydro blast wastewater sufficient to collect precipitation and background flows (such as water from service galleries) in addition to process wastewater.

3.3.1.8 Provide documentation that the system is appropriately sized.

3.3.1.9 Provide a means to keep waste from the hydro blast operations out of the dock service galleries, stairways, and any part of the dry dock where water drains directly to the bay.

3.3.1.10 Inspect all aspects of the containment system daily to ensure paint and wastewater is not being discharged outside the containment system.

- 3.3.1.11 Stop work in the event of a pumping system failure or leak of the primary collection system until the pump system or collection system is repaired.
 - 3.3.1.12 Hoses used for the over water transfer of waste water shall be rated to 1 ½ times the maximum discharge pressure of the pump being used for the transfer.
 - 3.3.1.13 Provide manufacturer specifications to the SUPERVISOR prior to transfer.
 - 3.3.2 Immediately notify the SUPERVISOR, Shop 99, Code 106.32, and Project ESH Manager in the event wastewater is discharged outside the containment system.
 - 3.4 Accomplish initial hull wash requirements (<150 psi) to remove salt and marine growth following dry docking as follows:
 - 3.4.1 Contact the Project ESH Manager or Code 106.32 via the SUPERVISOR for inspection of the hull for flaking paint.
 - 3.4.1.1 Portions of the hull containing flaking paint will only be washed if the water will be collected for treatment.
 - 3.4.2 Hull wash shall be performed as soon as possible after docking.
 - 3.4.3 Paint debris shall be dewatered.
 - 3.4.4 Paint chips shall be collected in a DOT approved container.
 - 3.4.5 Accomplish hull washing without detergent, brushes, brooms, scrapers, etc.). The Process Water Collection System (PWCS) shall be in AUTO W/ TANK ENABLED mode during the hull wash. Contact Code 106.32 for direction via the SUPERVISOR.
 - 3.5 Accomplish containment requirements as follows:
 - 3.5.1 Construct containments to keep pollutants from contacting storm water and being washed to the inlet through either the dry dock outfalls or the storm drains, which are located throughout the shipyard.
 - 3.5.2 Total containment is required when spraying copper antifouling paint or when performing exterior abrasive blasting operations.
 - 3.5.3 Total containment of an area requires that all sides of the area be sealed, including the floor. The ground or floor of the dry dock may not be used as part of the containment, and therefore must also be sealed.
 - 3.6 Accomplish wastewater discharges as follows:

- 3.6.1 Wastewater generated by contractors shall have a contractor originated Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) for each unique type of wastewater generated.
 - 3.6.2 Discharge to a sanitary sewer drain (e.g., sinks & toilets) is prohibited unless prior authorization has been obtained (via the E-WIS).
 - 3.6.3 Notify Code 106.32, via the SUPERVISOR, seven working days prior to discharging approved wastewater to the sanitary sewer.
 - 3.6.4 For discharges in quantities greater than 1,000 gallons notify Code 106.32, via the SUPERVISOR, 24 hours prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.
 - 3.6.5 Chlorinated disinfection water shall be discharged to the sanitary sewer at flow rate of no more than 100 gallons per minute if residual chlorine level is less than 100 ppm.
 - 3.6.5.1 Subsequent rinse water used to flush out the chlorinated water is allowed to be discharged to the sanitary sewer at no more than 200 gallons per minute.
 - 3.6.5.2 Notify the SUPERVISOR 24 hours prior to discharge.
 - 3.6.6 Obtain discharge approval from Code 106.32, via the SUPERVISOR, for shipboard liquid waste (e.g., liquids resulting from draining, cleaning, flushing, or testing systems on naval vessels).
 - 3.6.7 Liquid wastewater generated from hull preservation work contains high levels of copper. If wastewater is expected, contact the Project ESH Manager or Code 106.32 via the SUPERVISOR to set up a pre-planning meeting 5 working days prior to generation of wastewater.
 - 3.6.8 Ensure dry dock drainage channels and sand traps remain clear of equipment and material such that flow is not restricted.
- 3.7 Accomplish spill prevention as follows:
- 3.7.1 Obtain a copy of the Emergency Response Procedures Poster from Code 106 via the SUPERVISOR.
 - 3.7.1.1 Post at the work site or other location immediately available to employees.
 - 3.7.2 Take all reasonable and necessary precautions to prevent Oil and Hazardous Substances (OHS) from reaching the air, ground, or waterway. Reasonable steps, at a minimum, shall include:
 - 3.7.2.1 Place a spill response kit at or near oil, hazardous material and dangerous waste handling and transferring work sites.

- 3.7.2.2 Post a list of the materials for the spill kit.
- 3.7.2.3 Place OHS in approved containers.
- 3.7.2.4 Inspect containers to ensure integrity prior to the transfer of material and storage of oil and hazardous substances.
- 3.7.2.5 Secure all containers (e.g., drum covers on) when not in use.
- 3.7.2.6 Store all containers in approved lockers or facilities which are maintained in a clean and orderly manner.
- 3.7.2.7 Secure or empty all containers prior to transportation.
- 3.7.2.8 Protect storm drains, catch basins, manholes, and floor drains within 50 feet of OHS operations with a mat, plug or other suitable device to prevent flow into subsurface distribution systems.
- 3.7.3 All OHS containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or more must be located in an impermeable secondary containment. The containment must be capable of containing 100 percent of the largest container in the containment or 10 percent of the total volume of all containers, whichever is greater. Where possible, cover the containment to prevent the accumulation of rainwater. If secondary containment is not protected from rain, provide additional capacity for four inches of rain.
 - 3.7.3.1 Post an Emergency Response Procedures Poster at all storage sites.
- 3.7.4 Transfer of OHS over water shall not be considered routine.
- 3.7.5 Accomplish the requirements of 009-09 of 2.1 for transfers to or from a vessel.
 - 3.7.5.1 All Process Control Procedures (PCP) shall invoke 2.4 as a mandatory reference.
 - 3.7.5.2 Start of Procedure check point attendees shall include contractor, SUPERVISOR, PSNS Temporary Services Zone manager, Ship Safety Officer, and Fire Department representative. For home ported ships, the Homeport Office representative shall attend. For ships under overhaul availability, the project ESH Manager is an optional attendee.
 - 3.7.5.3 For home ported ships, the NBK Command Duty Officer (CDO) shall be notified of all transfer schedules and Start of Procedure, but is not required to attend.
 - 3.7.5.4 Start of Procedure brief shall include, but is not limited to, type and quantity of product to be

transferred, communications, emergency procedures, and roles and responsibilities for all personnel involved in the transfer.

- 3.7.6 Maintain at the work site current hose testing records that meet the requirements of reference 2.4 and documentation that transfer personnel are qualified as Person-In-Charge (PIC). These documents shall be readily available upon request for review.
- 3.7.7 Notify PSNS & IMF Shop 99 and the ESH Assessment Spill Prevention and Response Branch (Code 106.11) via the SUPERVISOR at least three working days in advance of any OHS transfer.
- 3.7.8 Oily wastewater, fueling, defueling, and internal fuel transfer evolutions shall only be accomplished when operationally necessary.
- 3.7.9 OHS transfer operations are prohibited between sunset and sunrise. Should a nighttime transfer be required, the contractor shall obtain written permission from the SUPERVISOR at least 72 hours prior to transfer.
- 3.7.10 In the event of an emergency spill (Note 4.7), immediately notify the Navy Region Northwest Response Dispatch Center (NRNW RDC) by calling 911 on any NBK telephone, or (360) 476-3333 on a non-NBK telephone or cellular phone.
 - 3.7.10.1 Isolate the spill area and stay upwind until arrival of the response organization.
 - 3.7.10.2 If the contractor knows the properties of the spilled material they shall, providing it can be done without endangering the safety or health of the contractor or other personnel, try to stop and/or contain the spill to prevent it from going into drains or waterways.
 - 3.7.10.3 The contractor shall notify the SUPERVISOR and follow the Incident Commander's verbal instructions.
 - 3.7.10.4 The contractor shall assist the government clean-up crew upon request.
 - 3.7.10.5 All available technical data (e.g., MSDSs and waste profiles) the contractor possesses on the material spilled shall be provided upon request to emergency response personnel.
- 3.7.11 Assist PSNS & IMF personnel in preparing a spill report as directed.
- 3.7.12 The SUPERVISOR shall be provided all relevant data necessary to determine financial impact and liability of the spill and reimbursement for assistance of spill clean-up and disposal services.

- 3.7.13 Personnel shall wear the proper personal protective equipment while cleaning up a spill.
- 3.7.14 Waste debris shall be turned over to the Government Accumulation Area Operator as waste awaiting designation (WAD) per 2.1.
- 3.7.15 In the event of a non-emergency spill:
 - 3.7.15.1 Stop the source of the spill,
 - 3.7.15.2 Contain the spilled material and keep it away from drains or waterways.
 - 3.7.15.3 Block any drains near the spill if there is a chance the spill will reach them.
 - 3.7.15.4 Clean up the spill wearing the proper personal protective equipment.
 - 3.7.15.5 The waste debris from the spill shall be turned over to the government Accumulation Area Operator as WAD per local shipyard requirements.

4 NOTES

- 4.1 Local standard item requirements apply to prime contractors and their subcontractors.
- 4.2 BNC includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility PSNS&IMF Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton.
- 4.3 The SUPERVISOR will consult with PSNS & IMF Code 106 for clarification of any requirements specified in this local standard item.
- 4.4 Allowing non-approved discharges may result in a direct violation of regulations and/or permits issued by EPA, or the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE).
- 4.5 A spill is any unpermitted or uncontrolled release of oil or a hazardous substance to the water, ground or ship systems such as bilge water, CHT, etc. This includes any spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, disposing, or dumping of liquid or solid material.
- 4.6 A spill event is any unpermitted or uncontrolled release of oil or a hazardous substance to the water or ground. This includes any spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, disposing, or dumping of liquid or solid material not authorized by the Contract.
- 4.7 There are two types of spill events; emergency and non-emergency. The Government will respond to all emergency spills.
 - 4.7.1 Emergency spills are defined as meeting at least one of the following criteria:

- 4.7.1.1 Is an immediate threat to human health or the environment
- 4.7.1.2 Is a material not known to the person discovering the spill
- 4.7.1.3 Has the immediate potential to enter or has entered a drain or waterway or sanitary sewer , or migrate off government property
- 4.7.1.4 Requires assistance from the government for cleanup
- 4.7.1.5 Is more than 10 gallons

4.7.2 A non-emergency spill event is any release not specified as an emergency spill event.

4.8 Tank cleaning effluent and bilge water are considered "oil" and the subsequent over water transfer of this material is a regulated transfer.

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ATTACHMENT A

PSNS & IMF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)

BMPs SPECIFIC TO DRY DOCKS

DD-BMP 1 DRY DOCK CLEANING

- 1) Worker Cleaning. Personnel working in the dry dock shall remove dirt and debris from their work areas at the end of each shift.
- 2) Project Cleaning. Each project shall have a cleaning crew assigned to maintain the overall cleanliness of the dry dock. This cleaning crew will inspect the dry dock weekly and clean any buildup of dirt and debris. The inspection will include the dock floor, troughs, and sediment traps. The cleaning crew will use the appropriate tools including vacuums, sweepers, floor scrubbers, pressure washers, etc. as outlined IEI 248.37. Wet methods of cleaning (pressure washing or fire hosing) require the approval by Code 106.3 and will include the collection and treatment of the wash water.
- 3) Cooling Water Discharge Cleaning. Personnel must notify Code 106ESH, Production Engineering and Facilities Division (Code 980), and Shop 99 prior to discharging cooling water to the dry dock floor. Prior to discharging cooling water, the dock shall be thoroughly cleaned and inspected. Portions of the dock floor may be cleaned and approved for discharging cooling water, but only if cooling water draining from that section of floor is aligned to bypass the PWCS.
- 4) Pre-Flood. At the end of a project, the dock shall be thoroughly cleaned and inspected prior to flooding. Code 106.3 will approve flooding by signing the dry dock flooding prerequisite list. The cleaning will meet the requirements of IEI 248.37 as follows:
 - a) Sweep, vacuum, and/or shovel to remove the majority of debris from the dock floor.
 - b) Pressure-wash or fire hose the dock floor, troughs, and keel blocks. Wastewater generated must be collected and treated.
 - c) Remove any remaining material from troughs.
 - d) Dewater and remove accumulated sediment from traps.
- 5) Post-Flood Cleaning. Following dewatering the dock may need to be cleaned based on the amount of bay silt deposited in the dock, the capabilities of the PWCS and the requirements of the project. Following dewatering the PWCS shall be placed in automatic as soon as possible. Before the PWCS can be placed on-line, vessel cooling water must be routed to the drainage system by installing hull adapters and hoses.
 - a) Reroute cooling water from vessel sea chests to the dry dock drainage system within 7 days of docking and before starting any industrial work that could put waste on the dock floor including pressure washing of the hull, cutting, blasting, etc.
 - b) The PWCS can be used in automatic mode to collect hull and floor wash down water using a fire hose with Code 106.3 approval, and if the PWCS can discharge water to the bay, sewer, or tank based on turbidity.

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DD-BMP 2 MATERIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING

- 1) Oil or Hazardous Substances (OHS). Containers of liquid materials (e.g., fuels, paints, oil, antifreeze, and solvents), shall be stored with tight fitting lids. In addition, containers 55 gallons or greater shall be stored within secondary containment (per PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan, latest revision).
- 2) Sandblast grit, material contaminated with petroleum products, metal shavings, zinc anodes, welding debris, lead, copper wire, bronze, and brass shall be covered, whether they are in bins or on pallets.
- 3) Use drip pans, secondary containment, or other protective devices at hose connections when transferring oil, fuel, solvent, oily wastewater, and paint (see PSNS&IMFINST 5090.41, Facility Oil and Hazardous Material Handling Operations Manual and PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan, latest revisions).
- 4) Immediately repair, replace, or isolate leaking connections, valves, pipes, and hoses carrying wastewater, fuel, oil, or other hazardous fluids.
- 5) Store treated lumber under cover and not in contact with the dock floor unless the contractor can prove the chemicals used for the treatment of the lumber is the same as used by PSNS & IMF or that it is similarly non-toxic to marine waters.

DD-BMP 3 CONTAINMENT AND CONTROL OF DUST AND OVERSPRAY

- 1) Painting
 - a) Spray application of copper antifouling paint shall be accomplished in a manner that contains overspray and keeps it from mixing with water on the dock floor.
 - b) Roller and/or brush application of antifouling paint shall include the use of tarps or area containments positioned underneath the work area as needed to prevent antifouling paint from mixing with water on the dock floor.
 - c) Requirements for spray painting with products other than antifouling paints are in the latest revision to PSNS&IMFINST 5090.10, Air Pollution Control Plan.
- 2) Paint Removal and Metal Preparation
 - a) Exterior abrasive-blasting operations shall be conducted and controlled in a manner to prevent material from interacting with and contaminating stormwater. Best available technology will be used with good work practices to accomplish this goal. Methods may include containments, vacuum attachments, dust reducing media, or other engineered methods. When ventilated enclosure is used, exhaust shall be filtered to capture particulates.
 - b) Wastewater generated during hydro-blasting shall be collected and treated.
 - c) Exterior activities that generate pollutants, (e.g., metal particles, saw dust, paint chips, slag from hot work processes) shall be contained to prevent the discharge of materials to the dry dock drainage system. Appropriate containment methods are placing a tarp on the ground, using curtains or screens placed around the work area, localized filtered ventilation, using shrouded tools, or ensuring the material is swept up so it

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is not washed to the drainage system. When these pollutant generating activities occur exterior to the hull in an enclosure that is equipped with ventilation, exhaust must be filtered to capture particulates.

DD-BMP 4 EQUIPMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

- 1) Leaks from equipment found in a dry dock shall be contained using a drip pan or absorbent.
- 2) Leaking equipment shall be repaired by end of shift or removed from the dry dock.

DD-BMP 5 SPILL CONTROL

- 1) Unless authorized by Code 106.32 in accordance with Industrial Process Instruction (IPI) 0505-903, do not discharge anything to the dry dock floor or the dry dock drainage system.
- 2) Utilize tarps, secondary containments or other protective devices during operations which could spill significant materials (e.g., liquid hazardous materials, wastes, wastewater, and fuels) on the dry dock floor.
- 3) Mix paints and solvents in a cofferdam (secondary containment) designed to prevent spills to the dry dock floor.
- 4) Equipment and supplies must be on hand for the control and clean up of liquid or debris spills. Examples of items you will need in a spill kit include drop cloths, absorbents, rubber mats, tape, tarps, brooms, or vacuums. Design your spill kit for the material being used.

DD-BMP 6 SOLID WASTE RECEPTACLES

- 1) Solid waste receptacles shall be placed inside the dry dock to promote the proper disposal of waste.
- 2) Solid waste containers shall be covered. Waste containers equipped with drains shall have drains plugged.
- 3) Solid waste containers shall be closed at all times except when waste is being added.

STORMWATER BMPs SPECIFIC TO AREAS OUTSIDE OF DRY DOCKS

BMP 1 YARD CLEANUP

- 1) Responsible shops, building managers, and cleanliness zone managers shall conduct monthly cleanliness inspections of outdoor areas. Remove debris to minimize loss into Sinclair Inlet or the storm drain system.
- 2) Do not clean paved areas, equipment, buildings etc. using wet methods (hosing down) without approval from Code 106.3 (see BMP 10).

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BMP 2 MATERIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING

- 1) Oil or Hazardous Substances (OHS). Containers that hold OHS liquids (e.g., fuels, paints, oil, antifreeze, and solvents) shall be stored with tight-fitting lids away from storm drains. In addition, containers 55 gallons or greater shall be stored in secondary containment (see PSNS&IMF INST 5090.9E, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan).
- 2) Landscaping Supplies: Containers of granulated or liquid materials which have the potential of adding pollutants to water (e.g., fertilizer, pesticides, etc.) shall be stored inside or under cover. Protect the material from stormwater contact.
- 3) Construction and Industrial Debris: Cover and contain stockpiles of raw materials and debris (e.g., soil, deicers, sandblast grit etc.). The covers or other methods to prevent exposure to stormwater running into drains must be in place at all times when work with the stockpiles is not occurring. Construction areas of greater than 1 acre are required to have a general stormwater permit and their own SWPPP. The BMPs in the construction SWPPP shall be equally sufficient to prevent pollutants from mixing with stormwater and entering the storm drains.
- 4) Sandblast grit, material contaminated with petroleum products, metal shavings, zinc anodes, welding debris, lead, copper wire, bronze, and brass shall be covered whether they are in bins or on pallets.
- 5) Conduct regular inspections of storage areas so that leaks and spills are detected as soon as possible. Clean up all spills and leaks immediately.
- 6) Fuel tanks shall not be stored or used on piers.

BMP 3 CONTAINMENT AND CONTROL OF DUST AND OVERSPRAY

- 1) Activities that generate pollutants (e.g., metal particles, saw dust, paint chips, slag from hot work processes) shall be contained to prevent the discharge of these materials into storm drains. Appropriate containment methods are placing a tarp on the ground, using curtains or screens placed around the work area, or using vacuum attachments on tools.
- 2) Perform spray paint operations within an enclosure to prevent overspray and spillage and minimize emission of particulates.
- 3) Rolling or brushing paint shall have tarps positioned underneath the area.
- 4) Exterior abrasive-blasting operations shall be conducted and controlled in a manner to prevent material from interacting with and contaminating stormwater. Best available technology will be used with good work practices to accomplish this goal. Methods may include containments, vacuum attachments, dust reducing media, or other engineered methods. Ventilation exhaust shall be filtered to capture particulates.

BMP 4 DRIP PANS AND SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

- 1) Use drip pans or other protective devices at hose connections when transferring oil, fuel, solvent, industrial wastewater, and paint. Immediately repair, replace or isolate leaking connections, valves, pipes, or hoses carrying wastewater, fuel, oil, or other hazardous fluids.

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2) Use drip pans or other protective devices when making and breaking connections or during component removal operations.

BMP 5 VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT CLEANING

- 1) Vehicles and equipment may only be washed in designated approved cleaning areas with wastewaters recycled or routed to the sanitary sewer.
- 2) The approved vehicle and equipment wash area within the Bremerton Naval Complex is located at Building 455.

BMP 6 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

- 1) Government vehicles and equipment must be checked for leaks before use. Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in good condition at all times. Routinely inspect infrequently used vehicles and equipment for leaks.
- 2) Leaking vehicles awaiting maintenance shall be stored under cover or in a designated area with controls to prevent oil from entering the storm drain system.
- 3) Conduct all routine maintenance and repair of vehicles and equipment in a building covered impervious containment area sloped to prevent run-on of uncontaminated stormwater and runoff of contaminated storm water, or other Code 106.3 approved area for maintenance.

BMP 7 MATERIAL LOADING/UNLOADING

- 1) When loading and unloading liquids and fine granulated materials from trucks and trailers at outdoor loading areas, prevent potential spills to storm drains by using a valved storm drain line, covering drains with a rubber mat, or placing a temporary berm around vulnerable storm drains.
- 2) Loading and unloading areas shall have a stocked spill kit designed for the materials being loaded or unloaded close to the transfer site.

BMP 8 IN/OVER WATER MAINTENANCE

The following requirements apply to over water work such as on a vessel's hull above the waterline and work performed from a pier or floating work platform.

- 1) Surface Preparation BMPs
 - a) Hand preparation, such as scraping, needle gunning, or wire brushing are allowed provided that containment and collection measures are in effect to prevent the introduction of dust, dirt, debris, flakes, chips, drips, oil, or any other pollutants generated from these surface preparation operations from being deposited on or entering water. Containments such as tarpaulins, drapes, shrouding, or other protective devices shall be securely fastened to collect materials when applicable. The cleanup of all collected materials shall be conducted as necessary or at least by the end of shift to prevent their release into the environment and entry into waters of the state.

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- b) In addition to the above requirements, power tool preparation producing dust or contaminated water such as power sanding, abrasive blasting, grinding, and hydro-blasting must be fully contained, meeting the abrasive blasting requirements of BMP 3.
- 2) Paint and Coating Application BMPs
 - a) Paint application using a roller or brush is allowed provided that all containment, collection, and spill prevention BMPs are in place before any such applications are made.
 - b) In addition to the above requirements, spray-paint application must be contained to prevent paint from contacting stormwater or surface waters and meet the spray painting requirements of PSNS&IMFINST 5090.10, Air Pollution Control Plan.
 - 3) Floating Work Platforms Used for In-Water Vessel Maintenance BMPs. All necessary precautions should be taken by personnel onboard the float to prevent liquids (such as paints, cleaning materials, petroleum products and unsecured materials) from entering into the water from the float. Any 1 gallon or greater container of paint or any other liquid product for painting or surface preparation must be provided with secondary containment when used onboard a float. All roller pans used on a float must be provided with secondary spill containment. Secondary spill containment capacity is equal to the entire volume of the container plus 10 percent of the volume of that same container.

BMP 9 TREATED LUMBER PRODUCTS

- 1) Treated wood shall only be used when required by PSNS & IMF or higher-level instructions.
- 2) Collect all construction debris including sawdust and drill shavings or dust to prevent entry into the aquatic environment.
- 3) Whenever possible, make cuts and perform machining operations in the shop or under cover.
- 4) Store treated lumber under cover and not in contact with the ground when stored outside, unless the contractor can prove the material used for the treatment of the lumber is the same as used by PSNS & IMF or that it is similarly non-toxic to marine waters.

BMP 10 DISCHARGES INTO STORM DRAINS

- 1) Do not discharge anything other than stormwater to a storm drain unless authorized by Code 106.32 in accordance with appendix C of PSNS&IMFINST 5090.30 and PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9.
- 2) Routine external building wash down and pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred may be discharged to a storm drain with Code 106 written concurrence. Wash pressure shall be no more than water main pressure, 150 psi.

BMP 11 OUTDOOR WORK AREAS

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- 1) Mix paints and solvents indoors or in a cofferdam designed to prevent spills to Sinclair Inlet or storm drains.
- 2) Equipment and supplies must be on-hand for the control and clean up of liquid or debris spills. Examples of items you will need in a spill kit include drop cloths, absorbents, rubber mats, tape, tarps, brooms, or vacuums. Design your spill kit for the material being used.
- 3) Metal work areas must be constructed to prevent rainwater from contacting the work process and/or debris. Code 106.3 can grant an exemption if the size of the work piece reasonably precludes conducting the work under cover.
- 4) Metal work areas intended for use for more than one month must be completely enclosed. The enclosure shall be constructed such that debris cannot be washed out of the enclosure. Exhaust vents from work areas must be filtered to capture particulate.

BMP 12 SOLID WASTE RECEPTACLES

- 1) Solid waste receptacles shall be placed throughout the facility to promote the proper disposal of waste.
- 2) Solid waste containers shall be covered. Waste containers equipped with drains shall be plugged.
- 3) Solid waste containers shall be closed at all times except when waste is being added.

BMP 13 STORM SEWER SYSTEMS CLEANING

- 1) Inspect catch basins and storm water treatment systems at least yearly.
- 2) Clean oils, debris, sludge, etc., from catch basins, settling/detention basins, oil/water separators, conveyance systems, and storm water treatment systems regularly, to prevent the contamination of stormwater. Clean and maintain stormwater treatment systems per the manufacturers' specifications. Clean catch basins when there is less than 6-inches clearance from the debris surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.
- 3) Label stormwater drains with a warning similar to, "Dump no waste. Drains to the bay."

BMP 14 FUELING OPERATIONS

Mobile fueling shall be accomplished only by trained fueling operators using spill/drip control and reliable fuel transfer equipment. Fueling operating procedures shall be properly signed and dated by the responsible manager, distributed to the operators, and retained in the organization's files.

- 1) Locate fueling sites at least 50 feet from the nearest storm drain or cover the storm drains to ensure no inflow of spilled or leaked fuel.

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- 2) Spill prevention methods shall be implemented in the mobile fueling process (e.g., spill kit, absorbent pads, drip pans etc.) as required by PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan.
- 3) Fueling on piers is prohibited. Portable fueling tanks may only be used to fuel other equipment either in a dry dock or onboard a ship, such as on an aircraft carrier flight deck. Portable tanks cannot be used to fuel other equipment on the PSNS & IMF's ground level.

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