SPILL RESPONSE PLAN

Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

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1.0 Introduction

This Spill Response Plan (SRP) has been prepared by the City of Austin (DOA) Department of Aviation (DOA). The SRP specifies emergency and non-emergency response procedures to be used during spill events at the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (ABIA). Operations at ABIA involve the use, storage, and handling of many different chemicals and, despite the continual efforts of ABIA operators to prevent them, spills do periodically occur. The protocol and procedures required by this SRP are designed to ensure ABIA maintains a state of readiness and is capable of responding to spills in an expeditious and orderly manner that maximizes protection of the Spill Responders, the general public, and the environment.

Spills represent a significant liability. At a minimum, responding to spills can be extremely costly and disruptive to ABIA operations. Worse yet, spills can represent a serious threat to human health or the environment. All appropriate Tenant personnel at ABIA must understand the adverse impact caused by spills and must incorporate preventative measures as an integral part of their day-to-day operations. The COA reserves the right to recover all costs associated with spill response and cleanup operations resulting from ABIA Tenant spills.

2.0 Facility Operations and Spill Characteristics

Operations at ABIA involve the DOA and over 50 different Tenants who perform a variety of industrial activities such as:

- servicing, repairing, and maintaining aircraft and ground service vehicles;
- cleaning, painting, repairing, and fueling equipment; and
- handling and storing de-/anti-icing agents.

From an operational perspective, the industrial activities at ABIA are divided into two distinct "Operations" areas: Airside Operations and Landside Operations. Airside refers to all areas where aircraft are operated or serviced. Landside refers to all other areas. These areas are delineated on Figure 2-1.

Operations at ABIA involve the use of a wide variety of chemicals including vehicle and jet fuels, solvents, paints, cleaners, greases, oils, "blue juice" and others. Based on historical spill records, the activities undertaken at ABIA that most frequently result in a spill are fueling/de-fueling of aircraft and ground support equipment, and lavatory service operations. The ABIA areas where these operations typically take place are the Passenger Terminal, Air Cargo, Texas Army Air National Guard (TANG), State Aircraft Pooling Board (SAPB), and the General Aviation Aprons, and Ground Service Equipment (GSE) Maintenance Area, as illustrated in Figure 2-2.

Fuel spills typically occur as a result of one or more of the following:

- Valves designed to prevent overfilling of aircraft reservoirs malfunction;
- Fuel dispenser hoses malfunction or become damaged;
- The integrity of the truck-mounted tank walls or fittings fail;
- Automated shut-off systems on fuel tanks fail;
- Techniques utilized to transfer fuel from aboveground to truck-mounted tanks are improper; or
- Above ground storage tanks leak.

Lavatory liquids (i.e. blue juice) spills typically occur as a result of one or more of the following:

- Lavatory dispenser hoses and fittings malfunction;
- Techniques utilized to transfer lavatory wastes from aircraft to truck-mounted tanks and from the truck-mounted tanks to the triturator are improper; or
- The facility's triturator malfunctions.

Other reasons chemical spills may occur at ABIA include human error in handling chemicals, leakage from air cargo containers carrying hazardous materials, and vehicular accidents. Figure 2-2 identifies the areas where spills have most frequently occurred based on historical records.

2.1 SPILL CATEGORIES

For purposes of implementing certain response and notification protocols specified in this SRP, two distinct categories of spills have been identified: Major Spills and Minor Spills. Spill response and notification protocols will differ depending on the category of a given spill. Definitions for these spill categories are provided below.

Major Spills are those that meet ANY of the following criteria:

- The spilled material is considered a health or physical hazard based on its chemical or physical properties and the quantity of spilled material exceeds 3 gallons or a Reportable Quantity (RQ) as defined under Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code Chapter 327.4, whichever is less;
- The spilled material has entered the storm water drainage system or such entry is imminent;
- The spilled material has the potential to migrate off property;
- The chemical and physical properties of the spilled material are unknown, or the type of material is unknown;
- The spilled material adversely affects the environment; or,
- The spilled material cannot be controlled or contained by the responsible Tenant.

Minor Spills are those that do not meet ANY of the above criteria.

2.2 REPORTABLE QUANTITIES

Understanding the term "Reportable Quantity" (RQ) is important to the proper implementation of this SRP as it has a direct bearing on spill notification and reporting requirements. RQ is the term that is used by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to define pre-set measures of chemicals which, if spilled in excess of, trigger special notification and reporting requirements. RQs differ depending on the specific chemical or product type, and depending on the whether the release is to land or to water. For purposes of this SRP, the chemicals or product types for which RQs are provided are described as follows:

- *Hazardous substances* –chemicals specified by the EPA under Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40 Part 302 and the TCEQ under Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 327. The chemicals are listed due to their toxicity.
- *Petroleum products*- petroleum substances derived from distillation and processing of crude oil, including vehicle and aircraft fuels such as diesel, gasoline, and JP-4. This category, however, does not apply to Naphtha-type or kerosene-type jet fuels such as those used at ABIA.
- *Oils* – crude oil and any other oils that do not meet the definition of a petroleum product. Naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels are considered oils for RQ purposes.
- *Industrial Solid Wastes or other substances* – materials defined by the TCEQ as solid wastes resulting from or incidental to any process of industry or manufacturing, mining, or agricultural operations.

The RQs specified under each are presented in the following sections.

- ***Hazardous Substances***

  For releases to land, hazardous substance RQs are listed in a Table in Chapter 327 of the Texas Administrative Code. A copy of this table is provided in Appendix C for reference.

  For releases to state waters, the RQ for a hazardous substance is whichever is less: 100 pounds, or the RQ listed in 327.4. By example, the RQ listed in 327.4 for toluene is 1000 pounds (140 gallons). If released to waters of the state, however, the RQ is 100 pounds (14 gallons).

- ***Oils***

  For releases to land, the RQ is 210 gallons (five barrels)

  For releases to waters in the state, the RQ is the quantity sufficient to create a visible sheen on the surface of the water.

- ***Petroleum Products (and Used Oils)***

  For releases to land, the RQ is 25 gallons unless the releasing facility meets certain exemptions under petroleum storage tank regulations, in which case the RQ is 210 gallons.

  For releases to water, the RQ is the quantity sufficient to create a visible sheen on the surface of the water.

- ***Industrial Solid Waste and Other Substances***

  There is no RQ for releases to land.
  For releases to waters in the state the RQ is 100 pounds.

2.3 REPORTABLE QUANTITIES FOR COMMON ABIA CHEMICALS

To facilitate RQ evaluations specific to operations at ABIA, a list of the chemicals most frequently used during operations at ABIA, and their associated RQs, is provided below. If a spill of any of these, or other, chemicals occurs, and the amount spilled is in excess of the measure cited, then a RQ spill has occurred and appropriate notification and reporting procedures must be implemented, as discussed in later sections.

Since the RQ is often listed in pounds and spills are typically the result of a release of a liquid volume, it is necessary to convert from gallons to pounds to determine compliance requirements for many spills. The Texas Department of Health has a “Gallons To Pounds Converter” that will make this conversion for any substance given the specific gravity of the substance, as listed on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). This converter is found at http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/beh/HazCom/Tier%20Two/WeightCalc2.htm.

Sample conversions are listed in the following Table for several of the common-use chemicals at ABIA.

Chemical Used	Chemical Type	RQ for Release to Land	RQ for Release to Water
Vehicle Gasoline	Petroleum Product	25 gallons	Create Sheen
New Oils	Oil	210 gallons	Create Sheen
Used Oils	Used Oil	25 gallons	Create Sheen
Jet-A Jet Fuel	Oil	210 gallons	Create Sheen
Glutaraldehyde (Blue Juice)	Hazardous Substance	Not Applicable	100 pounds (11 gal)
Propylene Glycol (Deicing)	Hazardous Substance	Not Applicable	100 pounds (12 gal)
Ethylene Glycol (Deicing)	Hazardous Substance	5000 pounds (550 gal)	100 pounds(10 gal)
Toilet Detergent/Deodorant	Industrial substance	Not Applicable	100 pounds (need Specific Gravity of the product mixture to calculate gal.)
Diesel	Petroleum Product	25 gallons	Create Sheen
Hydraulic fluids	Oil	210 gallons	Create Sheen

3.0 Spill Responder Roles and Responsibilities

To maintain a state of readiness, certain ABIA personnel and Divisions have been delegated the appropriate authorities and assigned duties and responsibilities to ensure spill events at ABIA are handled properly. During a spill response event, the "Spill Responders" work collectively as a Team with a common goal of accomplishing spill containment and clean ups expeditiously and in a manner that ensures the safety and protection of the Spill Responders, the general public, and the environment.

The individuals and Divisions that have direct or indirect spill response duties at ABIA, and their specific responsibilities, are described below:

3.1 ABIA Executive Director

The ABIA Execute Director is responsible for ensuring ABIA institutes those policies required to ensure all necessary spill response labor and equipment resources are available to properly respond to spill events. The ABIA Executive Director is not required to be on-site during spill response.

3.2 Director of Facilities and Operations

The Director of Facilities and Operations is responsible for ensuring a prompt and orderly response to all spills and for continuously maintaining a state of readiness on the part of the Spill Responders. The Director is not required to be on–site during spill responses.

3.3 DOA Environmental Coordinator (Planning and Engineering)

The DOA Environmental Coordinator (EC) has responsibilities for spills that occur at the airport. To the extent practicable, the EC will respond on-site during responses to all Major spills. The EC is not required to respond on-site to minor spills. Depending on the nature of the spill, the EC will have the following responsibilities:

- Make notifications to appropriate regulatory and governmental agencies based on spill event conditions and in accordance with Spill Notification Sequence criteria (see Section 5.0).
- Make notification to DOA Public Information Office in accordance with Spill Notification Sequence criteria (see Section 5.0).
- Provide technical assistance as necessary to minimize environmental impacts due to spill response operations and/or procedures.
- Provide operational information pertaining to the storm water drainage system and assist with restoration efforts.
- Prepare written reports for ABIA Tenants, EPA, State, and Local agencies.
- Develop and implement environmental procedures and protocols to ensure compliance with local, state, and federal regulations.
- Conduct facility inspections and follow-up spill response investigations to ensure proper remediation.
- Initiate post-cleanup environmental sampling and confirm proper waste disposal.
- Maintain a spill response database.

- Review Inventory of Spill Response Kit supplies, prepared by Field Maintenance.
- Record costs incurred
- Procure and store DOA spill response materials and replenish supplies.

3.4 PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES

Public Safety Services comprise the Operations and Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) Divisions, and the Airport Police. The roles and responsibilities for each are described below.

3.4.1 Public Safety-Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF)

ARFF is a division of the Austin Fire Department (AFD) and is stationed at ABIA for the primary purpose of responding in the event of an aircraft accident. As a secondary role, ARFF provides on-site spill response for all Major and Minor chemical spills that occur in Airside Operations areas. ARFF does not respond to chemical spills that occur in Landside Operations areas. Depending on the nature of the spill, ARFF's Spill Response duties will include the following:

- Assist Operations with initial spill assessment.
- Assist Operations in directing and coordinating Spill Responders in all spill containment and clean-up activities. As deemed necessary, notify the Austin Fire Department (AFD) HazMat Team for additional assistance.
- To the extent possible, ensure spill does not enter storm drain system or migrate off airport property.
- Transport recovered spill materials and response-derived wastes to Field Maintenance storage area when a responsible party is not identified.
- Ensure all transportation, storage, and disposal of spilled materials and spill response materials (e.g., spent absorbent materials) are undertaken in accordance with applicable city, state, and federal regulations for all spills at non-Tenant facilities. (The responsible Tenant shall coordinate all transportation, storage, and disposal activities for chemical spills at Tenant facilities).
- Assist Tenants and DOA facilities with follow-up reporting and response procedures as necessary.

3.4.2 Public Safety-Airport Police

Properly trained Airport Police personnel will provide on-site support as needed during all chemical spills at ABIA. Depending on the nature of the spill event, Airport Police duties will include:

- Secure the spill site;
- Control vehicle and pedestrian traffic;
- Initiate crowd control measures; and
- Implement evacuation procedures.

3.4.3 Operations Division

Properly trained personnel from Operations Division will take the lead in spill response for all spill containment and cleanup activities. Operations will be supported as necessary by ARFF and/or AFD HazMat. Depending on the nature of the spill event, Operations duties will include:

- Direct and coordinate Spill Responders in all spill containment and cleanup activities.
- Close affected areas and issue appropriate NOTAMS.
- Close all gates and valves at affected drainage system(s) to prevent the spilled materials from entering the drainage system.
- Assist DOA Public Safety with securing the site and redirecting vehicle traffic.
- Assist DOA Public Safety with evacuation and crowd control efforts.
- Ensure responsible party is using proper spill response techniques, including the proper disposal of spilled materials and impacted media (this applies to Tenant spills only).
- Complete ABIA Spill Incident Report and forward a copy to the DOA Environmental Coordinator within 24 hours.
- Assist the Environmental Coordinator with follow-up inspections.
- Monitor and enforce Tenant compliance with DOA Spill Response requirements.
- Inventory DOA Spill Response Kits and issue Work Orders to Field Maintenance to replace used materials.

3.5 FIELD MAINTENANCE

Properly trained personnel from Field Maintenance will provide on-site spill response assistance during spill events. Depending on the nature of the spill event, Field Maintenance's duties will include:

- Close all gates and valves at affected drainage system(s) to prevent the spilled materials from entering the drainage system;
- If no gates or valves are available, block the flow of hazardous materials to permit its capture and removal using absorbents or other materials;
- Should Water Quality Pond E or N contain a significant amount of hazardous materials such as petroleum products, commence material extraction and arrange to have the contaminated materials removed from the site;
- If a Responsible Party has been identified, provide assistance the Responsible Party, as necessary;
- Assist with restoration efforts to return site to its pre-spill condition;
- Support Environmental Coordinator in the performance of sampling.

Note: DOA spill response materials are supplied in Spill Response Kits. These Spill Response Kits are intended to supplement Tenant Spill Response Kits and are NOT meant to replace them.

3.6 BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Personnel from Building Maintenance will not typically be directly involved in the initial spill response activities. Depending on the nature of the spill event, Building Maintenance's duties will include:

- Support the Environmental Coordinator with post-cleanup environmental sampling;
- Assist with restoration efforts to return the spill site to its pre-spill condition;
- Assist with follow-up inspections.

3.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION

Personnel from the ABIA Public Information Office do not have responsibilities to provide on-site support during spill response events. Depending on the nature of the spill event, the PIO representative will:

- Advise and update the public concerning the status of spills through the issuance of press releases or via other appropriate media.

3.8 AIRPORT FINANCE

Personnel from the ABIA Airport Finance do not have responsibilities to provide on-site support during spill response events. Airport Finance will:

- Assist with the procurement of spill response supplies for the DOA;
- Assist with cost tracking and recovery during spill response events.

3.9 RESPONSIBLE TENANT

The Tenant responsible for a chemical spill is required to provide on-site spill response support. **Each ABIA Tenant is required to have a Spill Response Contractor available to respond to Major Spills and is expected to conduct all containment and clean-up of Minor Spills at the Tenants facility**. Depending on the nature of the spill, the Responsible Tenant's duties will include:

- Undertake the necessary measures to control, contain, and cleanup the spilled materials;
- Use proper disposal techniques;
- Restore the site to pre-spill conditions;
- Complete ABIA Spill Incident report and maintain the report in an on-site file; and
- Assist with follow up inspections.

3.10 AIRPORT COMMUNICATIONS DISPATCH

Airport Communications Dispatch is the first point of contact in the Notification Sequence (see Section 5.0). Airport Communications Dispatch then contacts ARFF or AFD and Operations according to the Notification Sequence.

4.0 Spill Response Procedures

There are three primary components that are common to all spill responses, described as follows:

- Counter Measures - immediate actions taken to eliminate the source or cause of the spill; and/or to stop or slow the spread or migration of spilled materials;
- Clean Up - controlled and coordinated actions taken to contain and remove spilled materials and any impacted media, such as soils, sediments, concrete, and/or asphalt;
- Restoration – Post-cleanup actions taken to return the site to its pre-spill condition, including replacement of impacted soil, power washing of paved surfaces, sampling, revegetation, and removal of debris.

Regardless of the location or the nature of a chemical spill at ABIA, the objective of the spill response will always be the same:

To accomplish spill containment and clean up in an expeditious and orderly manner that maximizes the protection of all Spill Responders, the general public, and the environment.

Although all spill response operations share this common goal, the specific procedures that will be used, and the Spill Responders that will be involved, will be different depending on the spill classification. From a response perspective, the two main response categories are:

Procedure 1 - Responses for all major spills at ABIA.
Procedure 2 - Responses for all minor spills at ABIA.

Spill response procedures for each of these are described in the following sections.

4.1 PROCEDURE 1 - ALL MAJOR SPILLS AT ABIA

Flow Chart 1 illustrates Spill Response Procedures for all major chemical spills that occur at ABIA. A detailed description for Procedure 1 of the Spill Response procedures is presented in Appendix A.

4.2 PROCEDURE 2- ALL MINOR SPILLS AT ABIA

Flow Chart 2 illustrates Spill Response Procedures for all minor spills at ABIA. A detailed description for Procedure 2 is presented in Appendix A.

5.0 Notification Sequence

The Notification Sequence must be performed for all major spills. The Notification Sequence is illustrated in Flowchart 3 and described below.

The Notification Sequence is initiated by the individual who first observes the spill (i.e. the First Observer). The First Observer calls **Airport Communications Dispatch at 530–2242 (ABIA)** and provides the following information:

(1) Name, address, and telephone number of party responsible for the spill;
(2) Date, time, and location of the spill;
(3) Source of the spill;
(4) Type of material spilled;
(5) Quantity spilled;
(6) Actions taken to contain and respond to the spill; and
(7) Whether the spill entered the storm water drainage system.

After notifying the Airport Communications Dispatch, the First Observer notifies his/her Supervisor.

Upon receiving notice, the Airport Communications Dispatch notifies Spill Responders, as follows:

For Airside Spills:

- ARFF at 911 for emergencies and 411 for non-emergencies, and
- Operations Coordinator at 512-530-7550.

For Landside Spills

- AFD Hazmat at 911 for Emergencies and 411 for non-emergencies, and
- Operations Coordinator at 512-530-7550.

After completing an assessment of the spill, Operations will make notifications to:

- Field Maintenance at 512-530-6352 ; Building Maintenance at 512 530-7504, and
- DOA EC at 512-530-5539 or 512-364-8692 as appropriate**.**

5.1 Reportable Quantity Notification Requirements

In addition to the Spill Responder notifications described above, depending on the specific spill conditions, certain outside governmental agencies, and ABIA's Public Information Office, may also require notification. The DOA EC, or his designee, will be responsible for these notifications. The criteria to be used by the EC or designee are as follows:

- If the spill is over 25 gallons or enters ABIA's storm water system, but under the RQ (see Section 2.2), the EC, or his designee, will notify the following City of Austin Department:
  - Watershed Protection and Development Review (512) 974-2550
- If the spill is equal to or greater than the RQ for the spilled material, the DOA EC, or his designee, will provide verbal notification to the following agencies within 24 hours:

- State Emergency Response Center	1-800-832-8224
- National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
- COA Watershed Protection and Development Review	512-974-2550
- COA Water & Wastewater*	512-972-1060
	512-972-1000

*Only if the spilled material enters ABIA's sanitary sewer system.

If the Spill Conditions threaten, or potentially threaten public safety, the EC, or his designee, will also notify the Public Information Office.

Records of all verbal reports should be retained within the DOA's spill file.

5.2 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR MINOR SPILLS

For Minor spills that occur at ABIA, the Notification Sequence described above is not required. The only notifications that are required for this category of spill are as follows:

- The First Observer must notify his/her supervisor,
- The Supervisor must notify the Responsible Tenant, if other than self.

For a complete listing of Spill Responder Contacts and primary and backup telephone and pager numbers, refer to Appendix B of this SRP.

6.0 Training

To maintain a proper state of readiness, two types of training are required: Spill Responder training, and Spill Response Plan training. Each are discussed below.

6.1 SPILL RESPONDER TRAINING

Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations address training requirements for Spill Responders. These requirements are outlined in Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 17, Section 1910.120 (q)6. The level of training required for a Spill Responder is based on the level of spill response activity assigned. It is the responsibility of the Tenant to ensure each employee receives the appropriate amount of spill response training. At a minimum, all Tenants performing industrial activities at ABIA shall ensure their designated operational employees receive "First Responder Awareness Level" OSHA training.

6.1.1 Training in Spill Recognition and Reporting

First Responder Awareness Level Training is geared towards those individuals who are likely to witness or discover a spill. They will initiate the spill response by notifying the appropriate persons. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or experience to recognize the material, and understand the potential outcomes associated with a spill of the material, and implement initial counter measures when they can be implemented safely. Most importantly, the first responder shall have the ability to recognize the need for additional resources, and the ability to obtain those resources.

6.1.2 Training in Basic Spill Countermeasures

First Responder Operations Level Training is designed for individuals who initially respond to spills. This first response is intended to protect nearby people, property, and the environment from the spill. First Responders at the Operations Level possess the basic knowledge of hazard and risk assessment techniques and shall perform basic control and containment of spills (i.e. counter measures) using available resources. Those individuals who receive First Responder Operations Level Training are capable of containing a release from a safe distance, minimizing the spread of a release, and limiting or preventing exposure.

6.1.3 Training in Advanced Spill Response

Hazardous Materials Technician Training enables individuals who respond to a spill to directly address the source of the spill, as well as spill containment and cleanup. They are capable of approaching the point of release to plug, patch, or otherwise stop the release, and are capable of performing advanced control, containment, and confinement of spills using available resources. Hazardous materials technicians understand hazard and risk assessment techniques and are capable of implementing the employer's emergency response plan. Fueling contractors shall ensure their employees or designated employees receive Hazardous Materials Technician training.

6.2 SPILL RESPONSE PLAN TRAINING

By necessity, spill response procedures at ABIA will involve multiple Spill Responders working collectively as a Team. To ensure spill response is accomplished expeditiously and effectively, all Spill Responders must know their own roles and responsibilities as well as those of the other Responders. To accomplish this, the DOA will conduct annual SRP

training. At a minimum, the training will be conducted as part of ABIA's annual Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3). All ABIA Spill Responders will be required to attend this training. Additional training may be conducted as deemed appropriate by the DOA.

7.0 Spill Response Equipment and Materials

Equipment and materials used to contain and confine a spill typically consist of spill pans and absorbent materials. Absorbent materials come in several forms—granular, socks, berms, pillows, pads and sheets. For Minor Spills, these may be utilized by placing pans or pads under a continuing drip-type leak, surrounding a spill with berms or socks, covering drainage inlets with sealing covers, and/or spreading absorbent material directly onto the spill.

All Tenants who undertake industrial activities at ABIA are required to have Spill Response Kits readily available and maintained at their leaseholds. The number of kits will vary in accordance with Tenant operations. Kits should be capable of absorbing a 30-gallon liquid spill.

Figure 7-1 depicts the locations of the DOA Spill Response Kits. DOA Spill Response Kits are made available to all Tenants operating at ABIA and are located on the Passenger Terminal, Air Cargo and Maintenance Aprons, Loading Dock, and Police Stations. The DOA Spill Response Kits supplement the Tenants' kits and are NOT meant to replace them. Should a Tenant utilize any or all of the supplies located in the DOA Spill Response Kits, they are to immediately notify the DOA Environmental Coordinator at (512) 530-5539**. The DOA may recover any or all of the costs associated with replenishing DOA Spill Response Kit supplies utilized by the Tenants**. Operations and Field Maintenance will monitor the supply of spill response materials and an inventory will be included as part of the annual SWPPP site inspections. As needed, additional supply kits will be requested using ABIA work order tracking system.

8.0 Safety

Personnel safety is the top priority when addressing a spill. Therefore, it is important that the type of material spilled be identified in order to ensure that proper safety measures are implemented.

When addressing a spill, the situation must be assessed prior to initiating a response. The spill should be approached from up wind and from higher ground if possible. Contact with smoke, fumes, vapors, and liquids should be avoided. Proper personal protective equipment (PPE) should be used when such contact can not be avoided to properly respond to the spill.

Responding personnel should secure the site to limit exposure to the spilled material by others. The area should be immediately isolated and Operations should close all affected areas and issue Notice to Airmen (NOTAMS), as necessary. If necessary, Airport Police and ARFF should redirect all pedestrian and vehicular traffic away from the spill area and assist with crowd control efforts and access to the spill site. Airport Public Safety (ARFF or Police) will also evacuate all buildings and the area immediately downwind of the spill, if necessary.

In order to reduce the risk of fire and explosion at spills of flammables or combustibles, all potential ignition sources should be eliminated. Response personnel should also seek to eliminate the source and commence containment activities as soon as possible.

9.0 Waste Disposal and Site Restoration

Spill response activities are not complete until all response-derived wastes are properly disposed and the site is restored to pre-spill conditions, to the extent feasible. Each of these requirements are described below.

9.1 WASTE DISPOSAL

Transportation, storage, and disposal of waste must be undertaken in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Improper disposal of waste materials can result in fines and/or imprisonment for the responsible individuals.

Spilled materials, absorbent, and other spent clean-up material associated with all spills in the Airfield Operations area are to be disposed of by the responsible party.

Spilled materials, absorbent, and other spent clean up material associated with all spills at non-Tenant facilities within the Landside Operations area will be disposed by ARFF or AFD Hazmat only in cases where a responsible party is not identified. Lavatory wastes from spills can not be placed in the triturator. These wastes must be handled in the same manner as other chemical releases. Spill response materials associated with all spills at Tenant facilities shall be disposed by the responsible Tenant.

Absorbent materials used to clean up spills are NOT to be placed in the COA dumpsters. Spent absorbent materials are to be placed in proper containment and transported to a designated waste storage area located in the Tenant's leasehold.

Complete records of all disposal manifests, receipts, and other documentation are to be maintained by the responsible party. Manifest records for all RQ spills must be sent to the DOA EC. All records must be readily available for review by the DOA EC at all times.

9.2 SITE RESTORATION

The goal of restoration is to return the site to its pre-spill condition. Examples of restoration efforts include, but are not limited to, replacement of impacted soil and sod; revegetation of impacted surface; removal of debris; and replacement of damaged materials such as asphalt, concrete, etc. removed during spill containment and cleanup. At a minimum:

- All affected paved surfaces may require power washing after a spill,
- All affected storm drain lines must be flushed, and
- All materials that have entered a water quality pond must be removed and the surface restored.

Planning and Engineering, Building Maintenance, and Field Maintenance personnel will be involved in all restoration efforts. The City of Austin reserves the right to recover costs associated with restoring a spill site to its pre-spill condition.

10.0 Post-cleanup Assessments

The following sections describe follow up inspections procedures and conditions under which environmental investigations may be conducted.

10.1 FOLLOW UP INSPECTIONS

The DOA Environmental Coordinator will perform a follow up inspection of all Major Spill locations after cleanup is completed. Operations, or the Tenant, as appropriate, will support the Environmental Coordinator in the performance of these inspections.

10.2 ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Soil and water samples may need to be obtained when the spilled material encounters soils, penetrates pavements, or enters the storm water drainage system, Onion Creek, or other tributaries of the Colorado River. All sampling will be coordinated by the DOA Environmental Coordinator at (512) 530-5539. The organization or individual responsible for the spill will be responsible for the costs associated with containment, cleanup, sampling, disposal, and restoration of the spill site.

11.0 Reporting and Record Keeping

The following sections describe spill reporting and record keeping requirements.

11.1 SPILL INCIDENT REPORTS

Operations must complete an ABIA Spill Incident Report (SIR) for all Major or Minor Spills that occur in the common use airside operation areas. A copy form of a SIR is provided in Appendix D. SIRs must be submitted to the DOA EC within 24 hours of the spill and all reports shall be retained on file.

For minor spills at Tenant facilities within the Landside Operations area, the Tenant shall keep a complete record of the spill. These Minor Spill records must be readily available for review by the DOA EC at all times.

11.2 GOVERNMENTAL REPORTING

In addition to verbal notification requirements (see Section 5.0), written reporting to certain governmental agencies may also be required, depending on the nature of a spill. The DOA EC will perform all written reporting. Agencies which require written reports, and the reporting criteria, are as follows:

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Emergency and Remedial Response must be provided a written report within 30 days of any Reportable Quantity spill;
- The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills Division must be provided a written report within 30 days any Reportable Quantity spill; and
- The City of Austin, Watershed Protection Department: must be provided a written report within 30 days of any Major Spill.

The nature of the report provided will depend on the quantity and type of material spilled, and whether it entered the ABIA drainage system or a waterway. The agencies listed above can provide current requirements at the time of notification. In general, however, the written reports may include:

- a written copy of the verbal notification and updated listing of all information provided;
- actual time, date, and duration of the release or discharge;
- actual time and date of discovery of the release or discharge;
- actions taken to respond to and contain the release or discharge;
- EPA spill number and the National Response Center case number on submitted information;
- name of the facility;
- name(s) of the owner or operator of the facility;
- location of the facility;
- location of the release or discharge (street(s), county, township, city);

- longitude and latitude, if known, or distance and direction from the nearest intersection of streets;
- date and year of initial facility operation;
- maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;
- description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams and topographical maps;
- the cause(s) of such spill, including a failure analysis of system or sub-system in which the failure occurred;
- the corrective actions taken and/or circumstances, including an adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements;
- additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and
- other information may be required.

The DOA EC will be identified as the point of contact to these agencies, in the event that they require further information or follow-up action. In the event that regulatory fines, penalties, fees, monitoring, corrective action, or other responses are required by any regulatory agency for a spill at a Tenant facility, the Tenant is fully responsible for meeting all regulatory requirements.

11.3 RECORD KEEPING

The DOA EC will maintain a file on all Major Spills reported at ABIA, all Minor Spills reported from the Airfield Operations area, and all Minor Spills reported at non-Tenant facilities within the Landside Operations area. The files will consist of a written record or electronic spreadsheet incorporating, at a minimum, the following information:

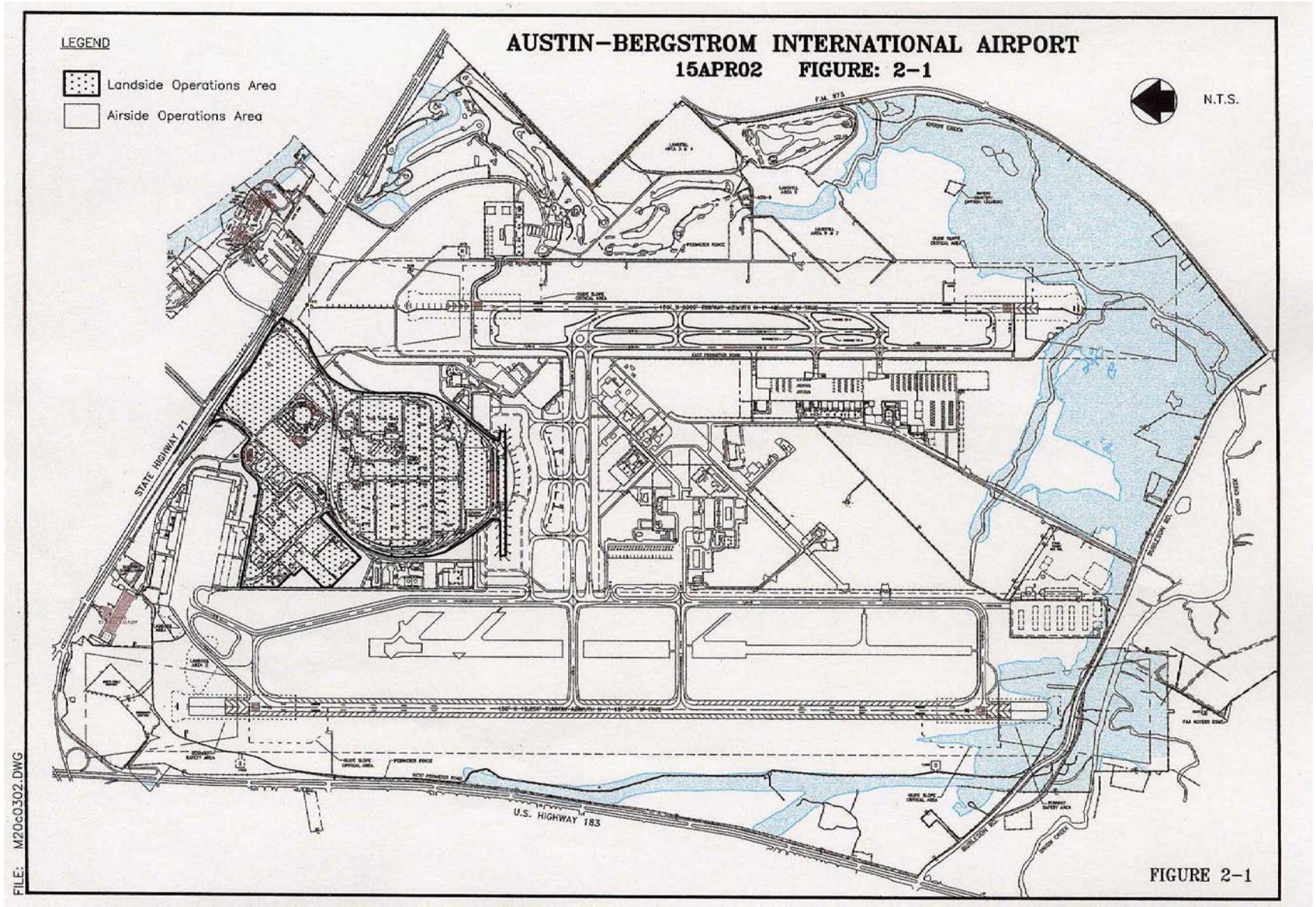
- Date and time of spill notification;
- Date and time of spill occurrence (a range of times or stop and start times may be appropriate, depending on the nature of the spill);
- Person reporting;
- Responsible party;
- Contact name and phone number for future information;
- Name and description of material spilled;
- Estimated quantity of material spilled;
- Initial response action taken;
- Supplemental response action taken (if any);
- Time, date, and nature of governmental reporting (if any); and
- Date and conclusions of follow-up inspection.

If supplemental materials, such as correspondence, consulting reports, or written reports to government agencies, are produced in association with a spill, these should also be maintained in the files.

12.0 Plan Revisions

The DOA Planning and Engineering division shall ensure that all copies of this SRP are kept up to date. Amendments to this plan will be distributed to all individuals indicated on the SWP3 distribution list. All individuals indicated on the list will be responsible for updating their copy of the SWP3.

FIGURES


LEGEND
Landside Operations Area
Airside Operations Area
AUSTIN–BERGSTROM INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
15APR02 FIGURE: 2–1
N.T.S.
STATE HIGHWAY 71
U.S. HIGHWAY 183
FIGURE 2–1
FILE: M20c0302.DWG

APPENDICES

Appendix A
Spill Response Procedures

PROCEDURE 1

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR ALL MAJOR SPILLS AT ABIA

As illustrated in Flowchart 1 the initial response to Major Spills involves the implementation of counter measures by the individual(s) who first observe the spill (i.e. the First Observer). Counter measures may involve:

- closing valves or flipping switches to quickly stop the release,
- blocking storm drains or pipe inlets to prevent or slow the migration of the spilled materials.

Counter measures can only be performed by persons trained in First Responder Awareness (see Section 6.0), and only if the actions can be implemented safely.

After, or concurrent with, taking appropriate counter measures, the First Observer must initiate the **Notification Sequence** (see Section 5.0) by calling the Airport Communications Dispatch at **530-2242 (ABIA)**. The First Observer must then move away from the immediate area of the spill and standby to assist the Spill Responders.

For major spills, Operations will take the lead, with assistance from ARFF (Airside) or AFD (Landside), in assessing spill conditions and providing direction and coordination of all spill response activities, as follows:

- Operations and ARFF personnel will determine the severity of the spill.
- If it is determined the spill requires implementation of ABIA's Emergency Response Plan, an Incident Command Post will be activated. AFD Hazmat will act in the role of Incident Commander and all other Spill Responders must conduct their activities under the direction of the AFD Captain.
- If an emergency response is required, **ARFF and/or AFD Hazmat will perform primary spill containment and cleanup activities**, with applicable support as needed from all other Spill Responders (see Section 3.0 for identification of Spill Responders and associated responsibilities).
- If an emergency response is not required, and the Responsible Tenant has been identified and is capable of quickly performing containment and cleanup**, Operations, with assistance from ARFF and/or AFD Hazmat, will direct the Tenant in the containment and cleanup of the spilled materials**.
- If an emergency response is not required, and a Responsible Tenant has not been identified, or is not capable of quickly addressing the spill, **DOA Field Maintenance, ARFF and/or AFD Hazmat will perform containment and cleanup activities**.
- Should the spill require closure of the affected areas, Operations must issue an appropriate NOTAM. Operations may open all movement areas and cancel all NOTAMS when conditions justify.

- Once the Spill Responders are at the scene, spill containment and cleanup should commence as soon as possible. As directed by the Spill Responders, properly trained personnel should proceed with the following, as appropriate:
  - Locate Spill Response Kits;
  - Don appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE);
  - Contain the spill by placing absorbent socks or berms around the perimeter of the spill;
  - Initiate spill clean-up by placing absorbent materials such as pads, pillows, or sheets over the spill to immobilize and recover the spilled materials;
  - Place used absorbent materials in disposable bags, or other appropriate containers depending on the type of material spilled, and transport to a designated waste storage area located within the Responsible Tenant's leasehold, or to another locations as approved by the Spill Responders (**DO NOT** place used absorbent materials in DOA dumpsters); and
  - Arrange for an EPA or TCEQ-licensed waste transporter to remove the waste materials from the site.
- To the maximum extent possible, spill cleanup procedures should be conducted in a manner that does not cause the spread of contamination. **To this end, spilled materials must not be washed or otherwise allowed to flow into the storm water drainage system**. If there is any threat of the spilled material entering the storm drain system, Operations, or other appropriately trained personnel, will close all gates and valves or block the spilled materials in channels for capture and removal from the site. When conditions allow, Field Maintenance will open appropriate storm water drainage gates and valves. As necessary, the DOA EC should be contacted for technical assistance regarding protection of the storm drain system.
- After the spill is contained and cleaned up, the site must be restored to pre-spill conditions and all waste materials and impacted media must be removed from the site in accordance with applicable state, federal, and local regulations. These activities will be performed by the Responsible Tenant, or ARFF as appropriate.
- Within 24 hours of the spill event, a Spill Incident Report must be completed and submitted to the DOA EC. The SIR will be completed by the Airfield Operations.
- Follow up inspections of the site will be conducted by the EC as necessary. The Responsible Tenant or Operations, as appropriate, will be responsible for assisting in post-cleanup inspections.

PROCEDURE 2

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR MINOR SPILLS AT ABIA

The initial response action involves the implementation of counter measures by the individual(s) who first observe the spill (i.e. the First Observer). Counter measures may involve:

- closing valves or flipping switches to stop the release,
- blocking storm drains or pipe inlets to prevent or slow the migration of the spilled materials.

Counter measures can only be performed by persons trained in First Responder Awareness (see Section 6.0), and only if the actions can be implemented safely.

After, or concurrent with, taking appropriate counter measures, the following procedures should be implemented as appropriate:

- Notify the Supervisor of the Responsible Tenant, if other than self;
- Assess spill and determine method for cleanup if not completed during counter measures;
- Locate Spill Response Kits;
- Don appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE);
- Contain the spill by placing absorbent socks or berms around the perimeter of the spill;
- Initiate spill clean-up by placing absorbent materials such as pads, pillows, or sheets over the spill to immobilize and recover the spilled materials;
- Place used absorbent materials in disposable bags, or other appropriate containers depending on the type of material spilled, and transport to a designated waste storage area located within the Responsible Tenant's leasehold, or to another locations as approved by the DOA Environmental Coordinator (**DO NOT** place used absorbent materials in DOA dumpsters);
- Arrange for an EPA or TCEQ-licensed waste transporter to remove the waste materials from the site;
- Restore site to pre-spill condition;
- Complete a DOA Spill Incident Report and maintain the report on-site;
- Perform follow-up activities.

Tenants must retain all records relating to minor spills at their facilities and must implement measures to prevent their reoccurrence

FLOWCHART 1
PROCEDURE 1 – SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR ALL MAJOR SPILLS
Austin-Bergstrom International Airport
Austin, Texas

SPILL EVENT

Spill can be safely eliminated or contained by simple counter measures (e.g., close valve, block drain)?

NO → Perform **Notification Sequence** (see Section 5.0).
- Notify Airport Communications Dispatch (512-530-2242)
- Notify Supervisor

YES

First Observer is trained at "First Responder" Awareness Level (see Section 6.0)?

NO →

YES

First Observer is properly equipped to implement counter measures (see Section 7.0)?

NO →

YES

Implement counter measures (e.g., close valves, block drains, etc.) as necessary to control spills.

Airport Communications Notifies Operations and ARFF (airside) or AFD (landside) of Spill Event.

Operations notifies other Spill Responders as appropriate.

Operations and ARFF/AFD Determine Spill Response Requirements?

ARFF/AFD determines spill severity triggers ABIA Emergency Plan?

YES → Activate Incident Command Post per ABIA Emergency Plan. AFD HazMat acts as ICP Captain.

NO

NO

Responsible Party, is identified <u>and</u> is capable of quickly performing spill containment and cleanup?

NO →

YES

Responsible Party implements spill containment and cleanup under direction of Operations and/or ARFF and/or AFD HazMat, with necessary support from Spill Responders*.

ARFF and/or AFD perform spill containment and cleanup with applicable support/assistance from Spill Responders*. Responsible Party arranges for removal of all response-derived wastes.

Operations completes ABIA spill Incident report and submits to EC within 24 hrs.

Responsible Tenant is identified and accepts responsibility for spill?

YES

NO

Operations and Field Maintenance assists with site restoration.

Operations completes ABIA Spill Incident Report.

Responsible Party restores site under direction of EC, Operations, Building and Field Maintenance.

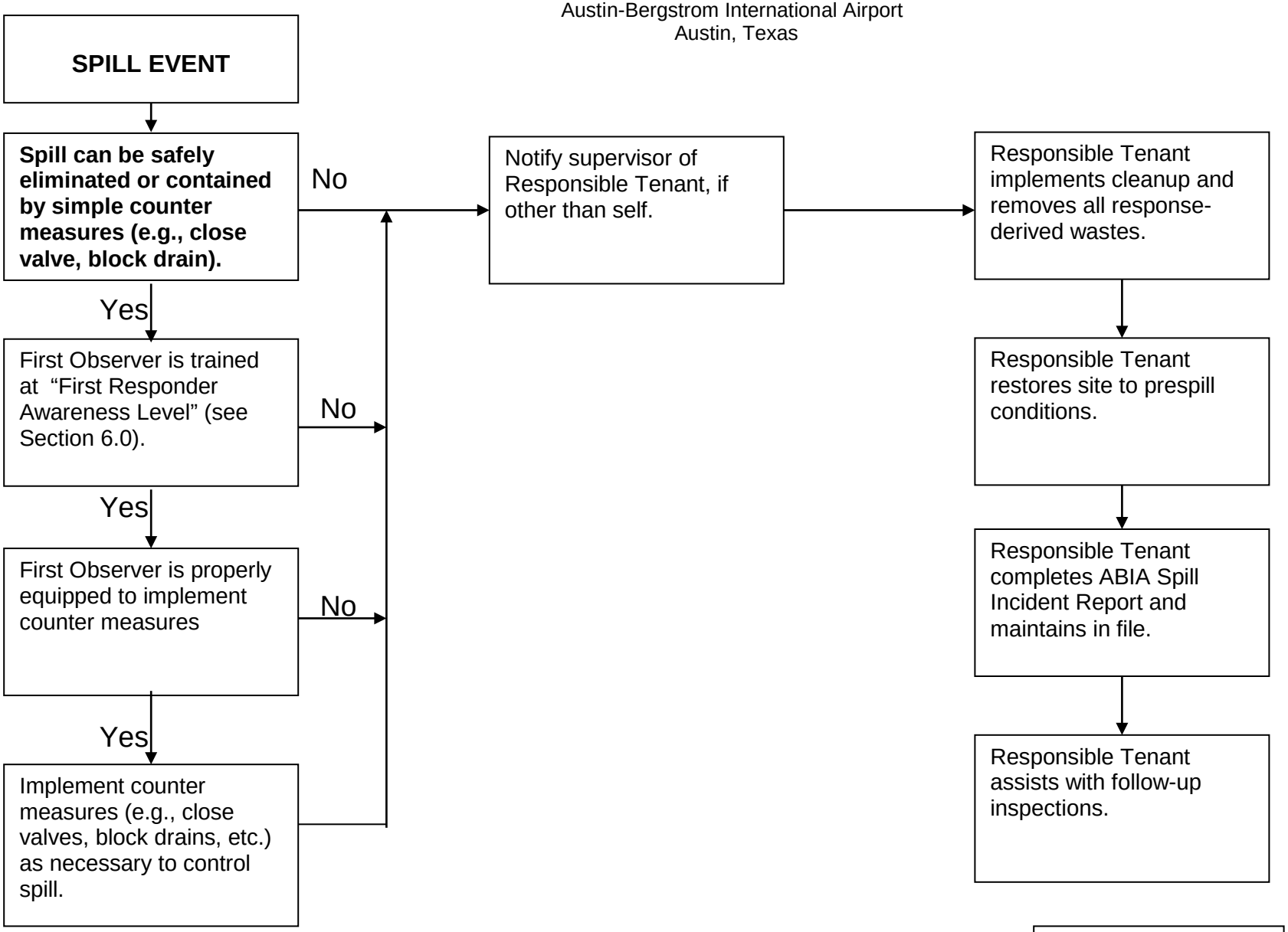
Responsible Party or Operations assists with follow up inspections by EC.

Operations assists with follow-up inspections.

* As dictated by spill conditions and response needs, Spill Responders will include properly trained personnel from Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) Operations, AFD, Field Maintenance, Airport Communications, Planning and Engineering, Public Information Office, and Responsible Party(s). Spill Responder Responsibilities are described in Section 3.0.

FLOWCHART 1

FLOWCHART 2
PROCEDURE 2 – SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR MINOR SPILLS
Austin-Bergstrom International Airport
Austin, Texas



FLOWCHART 2

FLOWCHART 3
SPILL NOTIFICATION SEQUENCE FOR ALL MAJOR SPILLS
Austin-Bergstrom International Airport
Austin, Texas

First Observer Notifies Airport Communications at
512-530-2242

Airport Communications
NOTIFIES

FOR AIRSIDE SPILLS

Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting
512-530-2733 Direct Line to ARFF
Station or
911 for Emergency
411 for Non-Emergency

NOTIFIES-as appropriate

Austin Fire Department HazMat Team - 911

Operations Coordinator
512-530-7550-O
512-566-9136-M

Notifies

Field Maintenance Manager
512-530-5535-o

DOA Environmental Coordinator
512-530-5539-o
512-364-8692-m

NOTIFIES

Building Maintenance Manager
512-530-7504 o

FOR LANDSIDE SPILLS

Austin Fire Department Haz Mat Team
911 – For Emergency
411 – For Non-Emergency

As Appropriate

If spill is greater than 25 gallons or enters ABIA's storm water system, but less than Reportable Quantity:

COA Watershed Protection and Development Review (COA Watershed Protection) – 512-974-2550

If spill is in excess of Reportable Quantity:

COA Watershed Protection – 512-974-2550
COA Water and Wastewater – 512-972-1060*
State Emergency Response Center – 1-800-232-8224
National Response Center – 1-800-424-8802

*If spill enters the sanitary sewer system.

If spill is in excess of Reportable Quantity and may adversely affect public:

COA Watershed Protection – 512-974-2550
COA Water and Wastewater – 512-972-1060*
State Emergency Response Center – 1800-232-8224
National Response Center – 1800-424-8802
ABIA Public Info Office – 512-715-4287

FLOWCHART 3

o – office phone #
m – mobile phone #
p - pager

Appendix B
Spill Response Plan Notification List

Austin-Bergstrom International Airport
Spill Response Plan
Notification List

Organization	Contact	Number
Department of Aviation		
Executive Director of Aviation	Jim Smith	512-530-5070 Office Phone 512-530-7686 Fax
Director – Security and Operations	Towanda Cordon	512-530-7532 Office Phone
Building Maintenance Division Manager	Mike Robinson	512-530-7504 Office Phone 512-530-7525 Fax
Airside & Landside Field Maintenance Division Manager	Chris Carter	512-530-6352 Office Phone 512-530-6418 Fax
Airport Operations Division Manager	Drake Valez	512-530-5020 Office Phone
Operations Coordinator	On Duty 24 hours	512-845-7336 (Cell)
Airport Security Manager	Gary Carper	512-530-7538 Office Phone
ARFF Chief	Gregory Pope	911 512-530-2733 Office Phone 512-530-2746 Fax
Airport Communications Dispatch	On Duty 24 hours	512-530-ABIA (2242)
Chief Development Officer	Somer Schindler	512-530-6336 Office Phone
Environmental Compliance Supervisor	Chrissy Mount	512-530-6621 Office Phone 512-364-8692 (Cell)
Public Information Officer	PIO On Duty	512-715-4287
City of Austin		
Watershed Protection Department		512-974-2550
Water & Wastewater		512-972-1060
AFD Hazmat		911
Police		911

Organization	Contact	Number
State Agencies		
TCEQ		(512) 239-1000
State Emergency Response Center		1-800-832-8224
Federal Agencies		
FAA	Engineers Main TRACON	512-369-7801 512-369-7800 512-369-7841
EPA	National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
	Environmental Emergencies	1-214-665-2222
	General Information	1-214-665-2200
	Compliance Assurance and Enforcement	1-214-665-2210

Appendix C
Reportable Quantities

(4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this paragraph;

(5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (i) (1) through (4) of this section, including adjacent wetlands; and

(6) Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in paragraphs (i) (1) through (5) of this section ("Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally included playa lakes, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, prairie river overflows, mudflats, and natural ponds): *Provided,* That waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the United States.

Navigable waters do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.

(j) *Process waste water* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

[44 FR 50776, Aug. 29, 1979, as amended at 58 FR 45039, Aug. 25, 1993]

§ 117.2 Abbreviations.

NPDES equals National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. RQ equals reportable quantity.

§ 117.3 Determination of reportable quantities.

Each substance in Table 117.3 that is listed in Table 302.4, 40 CFR part 302, is assigned the reportable quantity listed in Table 302.4 for that substance.

TABLE 117.3—REPORTABLE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

NOTE: The first number under the column headed "RQ" is the reportable quantity in pounds. The number in parentheses is the metric equivalent in kilograms. For convenience, the table contains a column headed "Category" which lists the code letters "X", "A", "B", "C", and "D" associated with reportable quantities of 1, 10, 100, 1000, and 5000 pounds, respectively.

TABLE 117.3—REPORTABLE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)
Acetaldehyde	C	1,000 (454)
Acetic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Acetic anhydride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Acetone cyanohydrin	A	10 (4.54)
Acetyl bromide	D	5,000 (2,270)
Acetyl chloride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Acrolein	X	1 (0.454)
Acrylonitrile	B	100 (45.4)
Adipic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Aldrin	X	1 (0.454)
Allyl alcohol	B	100 (45.4)
Allyl chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Aluminum sulfate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonia	B	100 (45.4)
Ammonium acetate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium benzoate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium bicarbonate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium bichromate	A	10 (4.54)
Ammonium bifluoride	B	100 (45.4)
Ammonium bisulfite	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium carbamate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium carbonate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium chloride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Ammonium citrate dibasic	D	5,000 (2,270)

TABLE 117.3—REPORTABLE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT—Continued

Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)
Ammonium fluoborate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium fluoride	B	100 (45.4)
Ammonium hydroxide	C	1,000 (454)
Ammonium oxalate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium silicofluoride	C	1,000 (454)
Ammonium sulfamate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium sulfide	B	100 (45.4)
Ammonium sulfite	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium tartrate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium thiocyanate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Amyl acetate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Aniline	D	5,000 (2,270)
Antimony pentachloride	C	1,000 (454)
Antimony potassium tartrate	B	100 (45.4)
Antimony tribromide	C	1,000 (454)
Antimony trichloride	C	1,000 (454)
Antimony trifluoride	C	1,000 (454)
Antimony trioxide	C	1,000 (454)
Arsenic disulfide	X	1 (0.454)
Arsenic pentoxide	X	1 (0.454)
Arsenic trichloride	X	1 (0.454)
Arsenic trioxide	X	1 (0.454)
Arsenic trisulfide	X	1 (0.454)
Barium cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Benzene	A	10 (4.54)
Benzoic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Benzonitrile	D	5,000 (2,270)
Benzoyl chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Benzyl chloride	B	100 (45.4)
Beryllium chloride	X	1 (0.454)
Beryllium fluoride	X	1 (0.454)
Beryllium nitrate	X	1 (0.454)
Butyl acetate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Butylamine	C	1,000 (454)
n-Butyl phthalate	A	10 (4.54)
Butyric acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Cadmium acetate	A	10 (4.54)
Cadmium bromide	A	10 (4.54)
Cadmium chloride	A	10 (4.54)
Calcium arsenate	X	1 (0.454)
Calcium arsenite	X	1 (0.454)
Calcium carbide	A	10 (4.54)
Calcium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Calcium cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	C	1,000 (454)
Calcium hypochlorite	A	10 (4.54)
Captan	A	10 (4.54)
Carbaryl	B	100 (45.4)
Carbofuran	A	10 (4.54)
Carbon disulfide	B	100 (45.4)
Carbon tetrachloride	A	10 (4.54)
Chlordane	X	1 (0.454)
Chlorine	A	10 (4.54)
Chlorobenzene	B	100 (45.4)
Chloroform	A	10 (4.54)
Chlorosulfonic acid	C	1,000 (454)
Chlorpyrifos	X	1 (0.454)
Chromic acetate	C	1,000 (454)
Chromic acid	A	10 (4.54)
Chromic sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Chromous chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Cobaltous bromide	C	1,000 (454)
Cobaltous formate	C	1,000 (454)
Cobaltous sulfamate	C	1,000 (454)
Coumaphos	A	10 (4.54)
Cresol	B	100 (45.4)
Crotonaldehyde	B	100 (45.4)
Cupric acetate	B	100 (45.4)
Cupric acetoarsenite	X	1 (0.454)
Cupric chloride	A	10 (4.54)
Cupric nitrate	B	100 (45.4)

TABLE 117.3—REPORTABLE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT—Continued

Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)
Cupric oxalate	B	100 (45.4)
Cupric sulfate	A	10 (4.54)
Cupric sulfate, ammoniated	B	100 (45.4)
Cupric tartrate	B	100 (45.4)
Cyanogen chloride	A	10 (4.54)
Cyclohexane	C	1,000 (454)
2,4-D Acid	B	100 (45.4)
2,4-D Esters	B	100 (45.4)
DDT	X	1 (0.454)
Diazinon	X	1 (0.454)
Dicamba	C	1,000 (454)
Dichlobenil	B	100 (45.4)
Dichlone	X	1 (0.454)
Dichlorobenzene	B	100 (45.4)
Dichloropropane	C	1,000 (454)
Dichloropropene	B	100 (45.4)
Dichloropropene-Dichloropropane (mixture)	B	100 (45.4)
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Dichlorvos	A	10 (4.54)
Dicofol	A	10 (4.54)
Dieldrin	X	1 (0.454)
Diethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Dimethylamine	C	1,000 (454)
Dinitrobenzene (mixed)	B	100 (45.4)
Dinitrophenol	A	10 (45.4)
Dinitrotoluene	A	10 (4.54)
Diquat	C	1,000 (454)
Disulfoton	X	1 (0.454)
Diuron	B	100 (45.4)
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	C	1,000 (454)
Endosulfan	X	1 (0.454)
Endrin	X	1 (0.454)
Epichlorohydrin	B	100 (45.4)
Ethion	A	10 (4.54)
Ethylbenzene	C	1,000 (454)
Ethylenediamine	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA)	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ethylene dibromide	X	1 (0.454)
Ethylene dichloride	B	100 (45.4)
Ferric ammonium citrate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferric ammonium oxalate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferric chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Ferric fluoride	B	100 (45.4)
Ferric nitrate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferric sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferrous ammonium sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferrous chloride	B	100 (45.4)
Ferrous sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Formaldehyde	B	100 (45.4)
Formic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Fumaric acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Furfural	D	5,000 (2,270)
Guthion	X	1 (0.454)
Heptachlor	X	1 (0.454)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	A	10 (4.54)
Hydrochloric acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Hydrofluoric acid	B	100 (45.4)
Hydrogen cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Hydrogen sulfide	B	100 (45.4)
Isoprene	B	100 (45.4)
Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	C	1,000 (454)
Kepone	X	1 (0.454)
Lead acetate	A	10 (4.54)
Lead arsenate	X	1 (0.454)
Lead chloride	A	10 (4.54)
Lead fluoborate	A	10 (4.54)
Lead fluoride	A	10 (4.54)
Lead iodide	A	10 (4.54)
Lead nitrate	A	10 (4.54)
Lead stearate	A	10 (4.54)
Lead sulfate	A	10 (4.54)

TABLE 117.3—REPORTABLE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT—Continued

Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)
Lead sulfide	A	10 (4.54)
Lead thiocyanate	A	10 (4.54)
Lindane	X	1 (0.454)
Lithium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Malathion	B	100 (45.4)
Maleic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Maleic anhydride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Mercaptodimethur	A	10 (4.54)
Mercuric cyanide	X	1 (0.454)
Mercuric nitrate	A	10 (4.54)
Mercuric sulfate	A	10 (4.54)
Mercuric thiocyanate	A	10 (4.54)
Mercurous nitrate	A	10 (4.54)
Methoxychlor	X	1 (0.454)
Methyl mercaptan	B	100 (45.4)
Methyl methacrylate	C	1,000 (454)
Methyl parathion	B	100 (45.4)
Mevinphos	A	10 (4.54)
Mexacarbate	C	1,000 (454)
Monoethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Monomethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Naled	A	10 (4.54)
Naphthalene	B	100 (45.4)
Naphthenic acid	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel ammonium sulfate	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel chloride	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel hydroxide	A	10 (4.54)
Nickel nitrate	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel sulfate	B	100 (45.4)
Nitric acid	C	1,000 (454)
Nitrobenzene	C	1,000 (454)
Nitrogen dioxide	A	10 (4.54)
Nitrophenol (mixed)	B	100 (45.4)
Nitrotoluene	C	1,000 (454)
Paraformaldehyde	C	1,000 (454)
Parathion	A	10 (4.54)
Pentachlorophenol	A	10 (4.54)
Phenol	C	1,000 (454)
Phosgene	A	10 (4.54)
Phosphoric acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Phosphorus	X	1 (0.454)
Phosphorus oxychloride	C	1,000 (454)
Phosphorus pentasulfide	B	100 (45.4)
Phosphorus trichloride	C	1,000 (454)
Polychlorinated biphenyls	X	1 (0.454)
Potassium arsenate	X	1 (0.454)
Potassium arsenite	X	1 (0.454)
Potassium bichromate	A	10 (4.54)
Potassium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Potassium cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Potassium hydroxide	C	1,000 (454)
Potassium permanganate	B	100 (45.4)
Propargite	A	10 (4.54)
Propionic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Propionic anhydride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Propylene oxide	B	100 (45.4)
Pyrethrins	X	1 (0.454)
Quinoline	D	5,000 (2,270)
Resorcinol	D	5,000 (2,270)
Selenium oxide	A	10 (4.54)
Silver nitrate	X	1 (0.454)
Sodium	A	10 (4.54)
Sodium arsenate	X	1 (0.454)
Sodium arsenite	X	1 (0.454)
Sodium bichromate	A	10 (4.54)
Sodium bifluoride	B	100 (45.4)
Sodium bisulfite	D	5,000 (2,270)
Sodium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Sodium cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium fluoride	C	1,000 (454)

TABLE 117.3—REPORTABLE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT—Continued

Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)
Sodium hydrosulfide	D	5,000 (2,270)
Sodium hydroxide	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium hypochlorite	B	100 (45.4)
Sodium methylate	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium nitrite	B	100 (45.4)
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	D	5,000 (2,270)
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	D	5,000 (2,270)
Sodium selenite	B	100 (45.4)
Strontium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Strychnine	A	10 (4.54)
Styrene	C	1,000 (454)
Sulfuric acid	C	1,000 (454)
Sulfur monochloride	C	1,000 (454)
2,4,5-T acid	C	1,000 (454)
2,4,5-T amines	D	5,000 (2,270)
2,4,5-T esters	C	1,000 (454)
2,4,5-T salts	C	1,000 (454)
TDE	X	1 (0.454)
2,4,5-TP acid	B	100 (45.4)
2,4,5-TP acid esters	B	100 (45.4)
Tetraethyl lead	A	10 (4.54)
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	A	10 (4.54)
Thallium sulfate	B	100 (45.4)
Toluene	C	1,000 (454)
Toxaphene	X	1 (0.454)
Trichlorfon	B	100 (45.4)
Trichloroethylene	B	100 (45.4)
Trichlorophenol	A	10 (4.54)
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	C	1,000 (454)
Triethylamine	D	5,000 (2,270)
Trimethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Uranyl acetate	B	100 (45.4)
Uranyl nitrate	B	100 (45.4)
Vanadium pentoxide	C	1,000 (454)
Vanadyl sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Vinyl acetate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Vinylidene chloride	B	100 (45.4)
Xylene (mixed)	B	100 (45.4)
Xylenol	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc acetate	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc ammonium chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc borate	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc bromide	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc carbonate	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Zinc fluoride	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc formate	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc hydrosulfite	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc nitrate	C	1,000 (454)
Zinc phenolsulfonate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Zinc phosphide	B	100 (45.4)
Zinc silicofluoride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Zinc sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Zirconium nitrate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Zirconium potassium fluoride	C	1,000 (454)
Zirconium sulfate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Zirconium tetrachloride	D	5,000 (2,270)

[50 FR 13513, Apr. 4, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 34547, Sept. 29, 1986; 54 FR 33482, Aug. 14, 1989; 58 FR 35327, June 30, 1993; 60 FR 30937, June 12, 1995]

Appendix D

Austin Bergstrom International Airport

Spill Incident Report

Spill Incident Report
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

Name of Person Making Report:	
Organization:	
Date of Spill:	Material Spilled:
Quantity:	Spill Source:
Location of Spill:	
Person/Organization Discovering the Spill:	
1. Did material reach a storm drain? (If yes, indicate amount entering drain)	
2. Cause and circumstances of spill?	
3. What steps are being taken to prevent similar spills in the future?	
4. Method of clean-up:	
5. Type of absorbent material or device used?	
6. Were proper clean-up procedures followed? (If not, what was done incorrectly?)	
7. Method and location of absorbent material or device disposal:	
8. Time spill originated:	Time spill clean-up completed:
9. Unusual circumstances or pertinent data:	
Signature:	Date: